# Official Attempts To Explain Company's Policy On Hiring

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 2-7-58 p.1

A spokesman for the new Owens-Illinois Glass Company in Atlanta said Thursday the plant "has no particular ~~discriminatory~~ practices" but has "certain problems," which he declined to enumerate, in connection with the hiring of Negroes.

16c

William Coleman, personnel director of Owens-Illinois, the largest glass container plant in the Southeast, said the company would eventually consider hiring Negroes in "direct" capacities. He said 14 or 15 Negroes are now employed in "indirect services" with the company, but he did not explain what the services were.

9a

Coleman's statements were made in response to a queiry on the company's policy in regard to the hiring of Negroes. He was informed that the World had received reports that no Negroes are employed at the mammoth facility which is located on an 85-acre tract near the Atlanta Municipal Airport.

The World also learned that numerous applications for employment at Owens-Illinois are being processed at the State Employment Office, the agency through which the plant hires applicants.

Indications are that no action is taken on applications filed by Negroes. Coleman said the company planned to increase its personnel at a later date. Presently there are 800 persons employed on an annual payroll of $3.5 million.

The company has 31 factories and 41 sales offices throughout the country, Coleman said. The Atlanta facility is the 12th Owens-Illinois manufacturing organization in the South.

Board Chairman J. P. Levis said recently the company pays $19,647,000 a year in wages to workers in 11 southern states. "Of the company's total gross fixed assets of over $300 million, more than $80 million is invested in the South," he added.

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# Union Didn't Show Bias, Court Holds

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 7-3-58

MACON, Ga. (UPI)—A federal judge ruled Wednesday the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen showed no discrimination against five Negro firemen of the Central of Georgia Railway by adding a white "swing man" to their run.

Judge W. A. Bottle said the extra job was offered on an equal basis to both white and Negro firemen according to their seniority standing, and no preference was given to white applicants. An attorney for the five Negroes said the ruling probably will be appealed.

16c

P. 13

The five men, all firemen on the Central's run between Columbus, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., had asked the court originally to find both the railroad and the brotherhood in contempt of court for violating a 1952 order against racial discrimination. The railroad was released from the action earlier this year.

The Negro firemen — Al Marshall, Major Simpson, Will Covington, Jim Mullins and Marion Vincent — said the brotherhood last March added a "swing man" who takes the fifth run of each of the five each month and thus causes them to lose mileage and about $100 monthly in salary. They claim this amounted to racial discrimination.

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# Negro Railmen Lose Discrimination Suit

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

MACON, Ga. July 2 (UPI)—A Federal judge ruled today the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen showed no discrimination against five Negro firemen of the Central of Georgia Railway by adding a white "swing man" to their run.

7-3-58

U. S. District Judge W. A. Bottle said the extra job was offered on an equal basis to both white and Negro firemen according to their seniority standing, and no preference was given to white applicants. An attorney for the five Negroes said Judge Bottle's ruling probably will be appealed.

P. 6

16c

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# CONTRACT COMMITTEE DENIES HIRING BIAS 'UNDERSTANDING'

Defender Louisville, Ky. P.1

Thurs. 3-20-58

# Airline Threatens Move to Florida

**By Louis Lautier**

Washington, D. C. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower's Government Contracts Committee recently denied a charge of an "understanding" with major airlines not to press for employment of colored persons as stewardesses if the airlines will hire colored men for their ground crews.

16c

Jacob Seidenberg, executive director of the committee, said the charge, which eminated from New York City, is "as far removed from the truth as possible."

### Insisted On Integration

The airlines have said, he stated, that it was easier to employ colored persons in non-flight jobs. To such statements, he said, the committee has replied that that was fine but has insisted upon an integrated policy in flight as well as non-flight jobs.

"We get quarterly reports from the major airlines on their hirings and promotions," Dr. Seidenberg said. "They have made substantial progress, but we will not be happy with the situation until an equal job opportunity policy is extended to all job classifications."

Dr. Seidenberg added that the committee "has never made any statement, explicitly or implicitly, that by integrating the non-flight jobs the airlines will be relieved from integrating their flight personnel."

A member of the New York Commissioners told Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, that he had found out about the existence of such an "understanding." Powell checked with Dr. Seidenberg, got a denial and telegraphed Mr. Davis that the committee denied having any such "understanding."

Powell said he was told that one major airline told the New York Commission Against Discrimination that if it continued to press for employment of colored persons in non-fligth jobs it would move its employment offices to Florida.

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# President's Bias Committee To Report on Pending Cases

Bystander P.1

Des Moines Iowa

Washington—The President's Committee on Government Contracts has agree to submit to the NAACP a compreheisive report on all complaints of job discrimination filed by the Association a year or more ago.

16c

Agreement to make these reports available was reached after Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, urged members of the committee to take such action during a conference here on April 15. The conference was arranged in response to a request by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, to the committee chairman, Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

### 3 Years Elapsed

Thurs. 5-1-58

In an appearance before the subcommittee on review, Mr. Hill stated that in some instances more than three years have elapsed since the original complaint was filed during which period neither the aggrieved person nor the NAACP received any report from the committee.

### Report May 20

The committee promised to make a report on the older pending cases available to the NAACP during the week of May 20. The cases will be reviewed and further discussed on the basis of the report. The NAACP labor secretary urged the committee to revise its procedures to provide regular progress reports to complainants.

### Participants

Among those participating in the conference, which was chaired by Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, were Ivan L. Willis, vice president, International Harvester Company; George B. McKibbin, consultant to the Administrator, General Services Administration; George L-P Weaver of the AFL-CIO; and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense, and other federal agencies Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, Maj. General C. E. Ryan and Dr. Joseph Houchins represented the staff of the President's Committee.

16c

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# Charges Of Discrimination In U. S. Jobs Increase

Post-Herald

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI) —Complaints the Federal Government discriminated against workers because of race or religion increased during the last two years, President Eisenhower's committee on Government Employment Policy disclosed today.

Thurs. 7-10-58

Birmingham, Ala.

In its second report to the President, the committee said 341 complaints of discrimination against federal workers or those trying to get government jobs were investigated between May, 1956, and January, 1958.

P.8

It said 89.7 per cent of the complaints came from Negroes, 3.2 from Jews, 1.8 per cent from Latin Americans, 1.5 per cent from Seventh Day Adventists, 1.2 per cent from Roman Catholics, and the other 2.6 per cent from seven other racial and religious minority groups.

16c

The committee did not say how many complaints were received during the period covered by its previous report, January, 1955, to May 1956. But it said complaints increased during the latest 20-month check period.

The group told the President "substantial progress" was being made toward ending discrimination in Federal employment practices. But, it said, "the task is a considerable one."

# Complaints Of Firing Bias By U.S. Continues To Mount

16E

WASHINGTON— (UPI) —Complaints the federal government discriminated against workers because of race or religion increased during the last two years, President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy has disclosed.

Defender p. 3

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June 28

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Jul 19 58

**ON INCREASE**

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The group told the President "substantial progress" was being made toward ending discrimination in federal employment practices. but it said, "The task is a considerable one."

The committee recommended "intensive" training program to teach federal workers that discrimination is "an anachronism in practice, a tragic waste of human resources, devastating in its effect upon our relations with other nations, and violative of every ethical and spiritual concept of human rights."

**REVIEW 70**

Seventy of the complaints were reviewed by the committee itself. The other 271 were handled by the agencies involved.

The committee found actual discrimination in 10 of its 70 cases. In nine others it recommended "corrective action" although no discrimination was found. It found no discrimination in other 51 complaints.

Of the 271 cases handled within the agencies, "corrective action" was taken in 53 and no discrimination was found in 145. In the others the somplaint either was "satisfied with explanation" or failed to prosecute the matter.

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# Urge contract halt to jim crow firms

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The President's Committee on Government Contracts has been urged to recommend cancellation of contracts with employers who refuse to comply with the contract provisions against racial discrimination in employment.

Sat 8-2-58

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, made this request of Maj. Gen. C. E. Ryan, executive vice chairman of the committee and Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, executive director, recently when he filed new complaints charging violation of the contracts.

16C

P. 2

Mr. Hill charged the following firms with contract violations;

Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta; Glenn L. Martin Company, Orlando, Fla.; U.S. Industrial Chemical Company (a division of National Distillers Corporation), Ashtabula, Ohio and the American Banner Lines, Inc., New York City.

**THE COMPLAINTS** were filed on behalf of NAACP members in Georgia, Florida, Ohio and New York who alleged that they had been denied employment by the firms solely on the ground of race. A complaint against the American Banner Lines was also filed with the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

In his conference with General Ryan and Dr. Seidenberg, Mr. Hill reviewed 20 complaints filed by the NAACP now pending before the committee. He noted that "in the five years since the inception of the committee, not a single contract has been cancelled because of proven charges of racial discrimination.

"Major industrial corporations with large multi - plant operations," he said, "continue blatantly to violate the anti-discrimination provisions of the Federal government contract."

# Labor Union Vows Racial Agreement

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
3-7-58

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—A labor union has agreed not to engage in racial discrimination in selecting members.

U.S. Dist. Judge Joseph S. Perry approved a consent decree involving eight Negroes and Local 74 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.

Judge Perry hailed the agreement, one of the first of its kind, as "a great step forward in race and union relationships in Illinois."

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# Union Agrees To End All Discrimination

165
News & Courier
P.4-A
Tue 3-4-58
Charleston S.C.

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP) — A labor union today agreed not to engage in racial discrimination in selecting members.

U.S. Dist. Judge Joseph S. Perry approved a consent decree involving eight Negroes and Local 74 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.

Judge Perry hailed the agreement, one of the first of its kind, as "a great step forward in race and union relationships in Illinois."

The eight plaintiffs, all employed in the lathing industry, received a total of $4,000 as damages and $6,000 in court costs. They said they had been denied union membership.

The decree states the union will not engage in any discrimination as to race, creed or color in accepting members. The eight men filed suit against the union in 1954.

The plaintiffs are expected to file for membership soon, their attorney said.

Leo Segall, attorney for the union, said the union never practiced racial discrimination, but agreed to terms to "make the plaintiffs happy." He said the union by-laws prohibit racial discrimination in admitting members.

The local has a membership of 1,000, including nine Negroes, Segall said.

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# Lathers Win Fight To Ban Discrimination In Union

Defender . Chicago Ill. S.1
Sat. 3-13-58
165

U. S. District Judge Joseph Sam Perry yesterday entered a consent decree which attorneys said was one of the first enjoining a major union from practicing race discrimination.

**The decree was in a suit by eight Negro Lathers** against Local 74 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union of Chicago and Vicinity.

Irving Friedman, president; William Eby, financial secretary, treasurer of the union; the Employing Lathers Association and two of its officers, Harry Follett and Edward Chouinard, were defendants.

Judge Perry said as he signed the decree: "This is a great step forward in race and union relations in Illinois, demonstrating sound thinking on the part of both parties."

Atty., Leo Segall, representing the union, said it is their contention that the union does not engage in racial discrimination and insisted that nine Negroes already belong to the 1,000-member union and two others have applied.

Atty. George Leighton, who has waged a four-year fight for the plaintiffs, said he did not know of any Negroes belonging to the union.

The union signed the decree, it was brought out, in order to avoid $50,000 in legal expenses and a six-weeks trial. Both sides agreed to the decree which incorporated the provisions of the anti-discrimination law.

Atty. Leighton gave credit to Judge Perry's earlier expression on the bench that his attitude would be different in this case involving race discrimination than it would be in two other cases brought by the anti-trust division, one against this union and against the Plasterers Union, Local 5.

Judge Perry threw out the plasterers case because the government had not proved its case about outside contractors, and the lathers case was dismissed by the government. That also involved broader issues.

The eight complainants are lathers who have tried since 1917 to get into the union. They are Jesse Menifree, Henry Blackburn, William Blackburn, Dean Blackburn, David Bedell, John Matthews, Edward Matthews and Raymond McKinzie.

These men will now attempt to join the union and if they are denied, Atty. Leighton said he will bring contempt charges.

Under the settlement, but in a separate order, the union is paying $10,000 to the complainants of which $4,000 is damages and $6,000 is legal fees and court costs. The suit has been pending since 1954.

The decree restrains both parties from entering into or continuing any agreement, understanding or concert of action by which:

1. Negroes are denied membership in Local 74 solely because of race, color, ancestry or family relationship;

2. Any Negroes who desire to enroll in any apprenticeship course in lathing or any of its allied arts offered in any high school, vocational high school or other branch of the Board of Education, are denied such enrollment;

3. Any member or employee of Local 74 who is an instructor or employee or teacher of the Board of Education is required by rule of the Local to base his determination as to the qualifications of any Negro who desires enrollment in any class solely upon race, color etc.

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# Lathers Ruling May Set Pattern

Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat. 3-15-58 162 P.3

A precedent setting federal court action was expected this week to pave the way for ending lily white trade classes sponsored by the Chicago Public school system.

Federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry Tuesday approved a consent decree in which the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International union agreed to refrain from racial or color discrimination in accepting members.

One of the stipulations was that the union would discontinue its practice of barring Negroes from taking apprentice lathing courses at Washburne Trade school.

The ruling climaxed an action instituted by Atty. George Leighton in behalf of eight Negroes who were injured by the union's policy.

**PRAISE LEIGHTON**

Leighton has been highly praised for his action in the case which began in 1954 when the attorney was president of the Chicago branch NAACP.

Although the eight plaintiffs will receive $4,000 in damages and $6,000 in court costs, most were interested in the wider implications of the agreement.

Washburne Trade school, 1225 N. Sedgewick st., has long been a target because of its discriminatory policy.

**CITE PROGRAMS**

Under an arrangement with several unions, the school board provides teachers and housing for apprentice training programs controlled by the unions.

Even though school board funds are used, the unions have been permitted to select the students. Hence Negroes have been barred from courses in plastering, plumbing, steamfitting, electricity and tool and die casting.

Since the federally approved agreement with the lathers union affects the union controlled course at Washburne, it is believed this can be established as a precedent to eliminate racial discrimination in the other lily white courses.

**APPROVES DECREE**

Judge Joseph Sam Perry, of the Federal District court, approved the decree after Leo Segall, union attorney, said that he would agree to the plan just "to make the plaintiffs happy."

Judge Perry said the agreement is "a great step forward in race and union relationships in Illinois."

Segall said that his union has by-laws which prohibit racial discrimination in admitting members.

It was revealed that only nine of the 1,000-member union are Negroes.

# 8 win $4,000 in union suit

16c see

CHICAGO (ANP) — Eight colored men, plaintiffs in a suit against Local 74 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, won $4,000 in damages and $6,000 in court costs. They had charged the union with racial or color discrimination in accepting members.

Afro American P. 13

Sat 3-15-58

The award was part of a consent decree handed down by Federal District Judge Joseph Sam Perry, in which the union also agreed to refrain from practicing bias against colored workers.

Baltimore Md.

* * *

**THE AWARDEES'** suit, brought four years ago, said they were denied admission to the union because of their color and were not permitted to attend Washburn Trade School for apprentice courses in lathing.

According to Atty. Leo Segall, representing the defendants, the union has never practiced racial discrimination and its by-laws prohibit such practices in admitting members. However, he said the union agreed to the decree "to make the plaintiffs happy."

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# 6 Negroes Get Awards of $10,000

16c see

Chicago (ANP) — Eight Negroes, plaintiffs in a suit against Local 74 of the Wood, Wire and Motal Lathers International union won $4,000 in damages and $6,000 in court costs. They had charged the union with racial or color discrimination in accepting members.

Defender P. 16

Tues. 3-18-58

The award was part of a consent decree handed down by Federal District Judge Joseph Sam Perry, in which the union also agreed to refrain from practicing bias against Negroes.

Louisville Ky.

The awardees' suit, brought four years ago, said they were denied admission to the union because of their color, and were not permitted to attend Washburn Trade school for apprentice courses in lathing.

16c see

According to Atty. Leo Segall, representing the defendants, the union has never practiced racial discrimination and its by-laws prohibit such practices in admitting members. However, he said the union agreed to the decree "to make the plaintiffs happy."

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# Press Bank For Fair Employment

16c see

The attack on the First National Bank led by the Negro Labor Relations League which is picketing the bank, drew fire from many quarters this week.

Defender P. 12

Charges of discrimination in employment and in loan policies have influenced many citizens to close their accounts. Not only are citizens withdrawing savings from the bank, but some have written the institution protesting its lack of an interracial staff.

Sat. 4-5-58

William James Shuford jr., chairman of the executive coordinating board of the Civic Arts Corporation, withdrew his savings last week. Upon receiving a letter from Walter F. Clow, vice president of the savings department of the bank, asking why he withdrew, stated in reply:

"I can't agree with your banks continued refusal to employ qualified personnel regardless of race or religion, nor am I satisfied with its loan and finance policies as they apply to certain ethnic groups."

Chicago, Ill

While Negro depositors have an estimate $17 to $50 million in deposits in the First National, the bank refuses to hire Negroes as clerks, cashiers, typists or guards.

One official told the Defender that they had one Negro, a maintenance man, on the pay role.

Shuford who lived in Europe for two years following World War II, also told Clow:

"We are fighting too hard to guard our country from without to permit the type of bigotry your bank promotes to sabotage our efforts from within. I cannot afford to help you perpetuate a system of discrimination, detrimental to us all, by permitting an account of mine, regardless of its size, to remain open with your bank.

"Every institution in our society stands the chance of becoming obsolete and losing a coveted position if it does not adjust to the social change that goes on around it.

"May I suggest that First National re-examine its personnel policies and business ethics for error so that it might secure its place in a rapidly changing environment."

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# Rap Contractors, Union For Bias

16c see

**Negro artisans are being systematically denied employment on public construction jobs in defiance of state and municipal laws, it was charged here this week.**

**The charge was made by Negro bricklayers who said that in spite of the numerous buildings now under construction on contracts led by the city and state, Negroes receive an alarmingly disproportionate share of the jobs.**

Defender P. 9

The Chicago Urban League pointed out that this is a situation which exists in most areas of the building and trades industry in spite of state law on public contracts and a municipal code on fair employment practices which forbids discriminatory practices.

Sat. 5-24-58

Many of the Negro bricklayers who have been unemployed for most of the year told of the collision between contractors and their union which prevents their being employed.

Chicago, Ill.

They stated that they have no political voice in the running of union affairs and are powerless to protect their interests in intra-union disputes.

The highly informal and irregular hiring methods of bricklayers (a practice which rivals the hiring of stevedores on the nation's docks) which puts the hiring and firing of men in the hands of jack-leg foremen have contributed greatly to the high rate of unemployment among skilled Negro artisans.

It was learned that while most public agencies pay lip service to fair employment practices when letting contracts for public construction, they actually have no formal procedures for processing and investigating complaints of discriminatory practices.

And if too much pressure is exerted on these agencies, the bricklayers said, they will subtely inform you that while there are statutes on the books, there still is no machinery set up to enforce the acts and investigate infractions of these laws.

The Urban League revealed that this was one of the basic weaknesses in almost all of Illinois' civil rights legislation and without a fair employment practices law in the state, it is almost impossible to fight violators of the laws.

Meanwhile, the bricklayers who said they have visited almost every public building now under construction in the city (where some do not have a single Negro bricklayer) have promised to continue their fight against a hostile union and complacement public bureaucrats.

# Fired From Army Job; Hired Again

By BOB WOMACK

16c

Call

Jan 3-2-58

Kansas City, Mo.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) — Sue Sampson, an employe of the U. S. Army Finance center here, fired in 1953 as a security risk, will return to her non-security job soon. The government reinstated her after finding her employment was "consistent with the interests of national security."

The young woman will collect more than $5,000 in back pay. A suit was filed in 1957 on her behalf in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C. The Army dismissed Mrs. Sampson, an accounting machine operator, after a federal loyalty board reviewed a security check made when she began work in 1951.

She was accused of signing a Progressive party petition in 1948. Her attorney, Thomas F. Gibson, says a hand writing expert proved the signature was a forgery. Mrs. Sampson did not appeal a temporary suspension issued July 21, 1953, and it became permanent April 30, 1954.

Gibson said the government alleged that Mrs. Sampson's husband, John, was a member of the Communist front organizations. Mrs. Sampson says a divorce from her husband in 1955 "may have resulted somewhat" from her dismissal.

Mrs. Sampson's attorney asked for reinstatement after Civil Liberties union lawyers found the government cannot fire employes as security risks if they are in non-security jobs.

"I've felt like I'd been sent to prison when I was innocent," she says of her suspension. "I was unable to get work anywhere in town here where government work was being done."

Mrs. Sampson will receive in back pay the difference from her $2,830 a year job at the finance center and what she has made, minus taxes and social security payments.

16c 1958

IOWA

# Until Negro Is Appointed As Fireman; Say Council Is Favorable to Changes

Bystander Des Moines Iowa.

Thurs. 3-13-58 p

16c Iowa

**Malcolm B. Higgens, executive secretary of the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights and Job Discrimination told the Bystander Monday that the rights group will continue to meet and work wits the city council until Negro is appointed to the fire department.**

He said the city council later (after last Thursday's meeting) expressed belief that it now has enough evidence (of discrimination in employment) to act on the changes in methods of civil service exams and job applications recommended by the rights commission in January.

The rights group suggested then that more weight be given the oral portion of the exams instead of "judging a man on his worth,"; that they be given by qualified persons as is the practice of other mid-west cities and the Federal government; that all photographs and fuestions of birthplace and nationality be omitted from applications.

### No Desire to Belittle

**Also, Monday, Higgens reasserted a statement included in a letter he read before the council in last Thursday meeting which said, "We have no desire, nor do we feel the need, to belittle another City agency in order to support our own practices or activities. Our sole concern is to clarify issues—not cloud them."**

### Mrs. Dahlberg

Last week he referred to "uncomplimentary comments" written in a letter to the city council by the Civil service commission. Monday's re-statement was in answer to Mrs. Mary Dahlberg, secretary and chief examiner of the city civil service commission. Mrs. Dahlberg, in an "open letter" (published in part in a local daily) to Higgens and Jack Lowrey, of 602 S. E. 26th Street denied charges of un-cooperativeness and of "advising Lowrey not to seek appointment as a fireman."

However, she admitted, "Many times, after finding out the background . . . of a candidate we decide that he or she should take a different examination than the one in which they were originally interested."

### Frank Kaiser

She went on, "I do remember such a conversation with Frank Kaiser (police patrolman) when he came in several years ago. We had a little visit, and Frank later came in after thinking it over, and took the patrolman's examination."

Such practices were questioned by the rights group as "going beyond the province of the civil service commission to examine candidates impartially . . ."

### "Strange Fact"

The rights group had questioned the "strange fact that for 35 or 40 years there has not been a single Negro member of the Fire department" declaring it to be the "most suspicious-looking instance of possible racial discrimination in the City's employment picture."

### Police Department

In last week's meeting Higgens reading from the letter said, "The Commission on Human rights questions the opportunities for Negroes to advance in the Police department also. We have a letter signed by leading white and Negro citizens questioning this too."

### Only 7 Negroes

Higgens pointing out there were only 7 Negro officers out of 228 men and women on the police force,

# $34,000 Job Bias Suit Is Filed Here

16c La

Last week in federal court, a suit asking $34,000 in damages was filed by Mrs. Lucille D. Cobb against the Nat Burring Packing Company and the Amalgamated Butcher Workers and Meat Cutters of North America.

Louisiana Weekly

The suit charges, in the petition, that Mrs. Cobb was wrongfully discharged last March, when the plant moved to it's new location.

B-9

It appears that Mrs. Cobb was informed that since the new plant would not have "dressing room facilities for Negro women, she would have to be discharged.

Sat 2-5-58

According to the petition, Mrs Cobb was one of the oldest women employees in the plant, and had received several commendations for her excellent work.

New Orleans
Louisiana

It is believed that the Nat Burring Packing Company of Louisiana has a government contract, and has contracted with the U.S. government not to discriminate in employment.

The petition charges the union with acquiesing in the unlawful discharge.

Mrs. Cobb further charges that the union failed to demand that she be protected under the U.S. Constitution, the National Labor Relations Act and the exclusive bargaining agreement operative at the time of her discharge.

It was learned that Mrs. Cobb is presently employed in a non-union job at lower wages than she earned while in the employ of the Nat Burring plant.

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# Negro woman sues union and packing company

Tribune p 6

NEW ORLEANS — A suit for $34,000 was filed n federal court last week by Mrs Lucille D. Cobb against the Nat Burring Packing Co. and the Amalgamated Butcher Workers and Meat Cutters of North America.

Los Angeles Calif

The suit charges that Mrs. Cobbs one of the oldest women employees in the Burring plant, was "wrongfully discharged" when the plant moved into a new location because no provisions were made for dressing room facilities "for Negro women."

16c
Fri 4-11-58

The petition charges the union with acquiescing to the discharge and with failing to protect Mrs. Cobb under the U. S Constitution, the National Labor Relations Act, and its exclusive bargaining agreement.

LC

It is believed that the packing company has a government contract and has contracted with the government not to discriminate in employment.

**Since losing her job, Mrs. Cobb said she is employed n a non-union job at a lower rate than she previously earned.**

16c 1958

MASSACHUSETTS

# Studies Massachusetts Anti-Bias Commission

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 4-4-58

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

16c

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Officials of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD) have released a comparative analysis of the commission along with other city and state agencies charged with the enforcement of fair employment practices statutes.

A survey of the state anti-discrimination agencies and the laws they currently administer was recently made by the American Jewish Congress.

The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practices law provides that complaints may be filed by the person aggrieved, the MCAD or the state attorney-general. Only two states (Rhode Island and Wisconsin) go further and allow complaints to be filed by private organizations while five states deny to their commissions the right to initiate complaints and five refuse the right to their attorneys-general.

Massachusetts, in common with eight other states, provides no right of appeal under its FEP law from a finding of no probable cause made by an investigating commissioner. Four states (Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Washington) do allow such an appeal and all 13 states with FEPC laws allow an appeal from a final ruling of their agencies to be taken to the courts.

Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discimination is limited to employers of six or more persons. Four states exercise wider jurisdiction: Connecticut's FEP statute covers employers of five persons; New Mexico and Rhode Island exercise jurisdiction where there are four or more employes and Wisconsin seems to claim jurisdiction over all employers regardless of the number of employes.

When the administration of the state Fair Educational Practices act was transferred from the State Department of Education to the MCAD, Massachusetts became the first state to vest enforcement responsibilities over such an act in a general anti-discrimination commission.

Since that time Oregon has given its commission jurisdiction over its much more limited fair education act. New York, which has a Fair Educational Practices act simialr to that of Massachusetts has left its enforcement in the hands of the Department of Education.

In this connection, New Jersey, Washington and Wisconsin, the other three states prohibiting discrimination by educational institutions, do not have specific Fair Educational Practices acts. The first two achieve their aims by including educational institutions within the definition of places of public accommodation, while Wisconsin in its Fair Employment Practices law prohibits discrimination‘ ‘in the field of education.”

While 25 states have laws banning discrimination in places of public accommodation, only nine have provided administrative machinery for their enforcement (Massachusetts, Colorado, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Oregon Rhode Island Washingington and Wisconsin).

Of the six state statutes covering publicly assisted housing (Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Oregon and Washington) only those of New Jersey and Washington go farther than that of Massachusetts by banning discrimination in all such housing whether multiple dwellings or not.

In connection with publicly assisted housing in Massachusetts, Federal Housing authority's officials have already advised persons planning to build rental or for-sale housing in Massachusetts to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the act, effective October 1, 1957, “outlawing discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin in housing financed with federal government insurance or guarantees.”

Members of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination further indicated that any instance of “valid determination” of non-compliance with any provisions of the housing anti-bias law might result in no further extension of FHA business pending th compliance.

# Utilities Co. Accused of Token Job Equality in St. L

Bystander p 7

16c Mo

Des Moines, Iowa

St. Louis—As the first step in a concerted effort to end all employment discrimination in public utilities operating in this area, St. Louis NAACP branch representatives this week conferred with representatives of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and then asserted that every legal means will be employed to change the company's employment policies.

### Token Bias

Following the conference, Ernest Calloway, president of the NAACP branch, declared: "As we see it, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is guilty of a bad case of token and discriminatory employment as it relates to Negroes."

### 121 Negroes

NAACP branch officials estimated today that the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company employees 121 Negroes in a total of 7,000 employees in St. Louis metropolitan area. Of those Negroes employed, they further estimated, approximately 92 per cent are in custodial capacities.

Thurs. 4-24-58

### Custodial Jobs

A break-down of Negro employment at the company was given by the NAACP officials as follows: 100 janitors and custodial employees, two window washers, three wall washers, four building mechanics, one garage-man, two supervisors of custodial employees, eight persons in the accounting department and one person in the commercial department.

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# Supreme Court Refuses To Review Porters' Case

16c Mo

## Missouri Ruling On 'Closed Shop' Holds

Call

p 4

Fri, 10-24-58

Kansas City

Mo

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —The Supreme Court Monday allowed the decision of the Missouri Supreme court in a "right-to work" case stand.

The case involved 14 train porters who were fired from their long-time jobs with the Missouri Pacific Railroad because they would not join the Brotherhood of Sleping Car Porters in compliance with a union shop membership requirement.

The railroad employes were classified for collective bargaining purposes as "train porters." They contended, however, that most of their duties consisted of head-end braking. That contention has been the subject of a long controversy and a fight in court and before administrative agencies.

### Rejected "Porter" Classification

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was the bargaining representative of the craft of "train porters." The National Mediation Board had refused to recognize "porter-brakemen" as a separate class.

The 14 train porters belonged to the International Association of Railway Employes, described as a "rival union," but did not rely on that as an exemption from membership in the Brotherhood.

The Brotherhood negotiated a union shop agreement with the Missouri Pacific on March 9, 1953. The agreement required all train porters to become members of the Brotherhood within 60 days.

The train porters were notified twice to send the $25 joining fee to Will Newton, secretary-treasurer, Little Rock, or to the Brotherhood's St. Louis office. They did not do so.

The Brotherhood notified the Missouri Pacific on June 3, 1953, that they had not joined the union and asked for their dismissal. The railroad held hearings and each porter was offered an opportunity to join the Brotherhood upon its agreement to drop the dismissal proceedings.

Judge John W. Yeager of the Nebraska Supreme court was appointed as a neutral by the National Mediation Board to hear the appeal. Judge Yeager found that each of the 14 train porters had failed to comply with the terms of the Union shop agreement and that the Missouri Pacific was obligated to end his employment and seniority.

Between Oct. 29 and Nov. 4, 1953, all of the 14 train porters sent the Brotherhood $25 money orders "in compliance with the union shop agreement." The Brotherhood returned the money orders and advised the train porters that a decision had been rendered by the Missouri Pacific that they had failed to comply with the union shop membership requirement.

The train porters had for years worked under collective bargaining agreements negotiated by the Brotherhood.

They also had filed a suit in the St. Louis Circuit court against the Missouri Pacific and four of the white Railroad Brotherhoods

The Circuit court dismissed the suit on the grounds that it lacked jurisdiction. The Missouri Supreme Court upheld the validity of the union shop agreement and the dismissal of the suit for lack of jurisdiction.

charging racial discrimination and maintaining that they were brakemen, although designated by the railroad for economic and racial reasons as train porters.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters intervened in that case, claiming that a great majority of the train porters were members of it.

### Upholds Union Shop

The suit was later changed to one for damages and is still pending in Missouri courts.

The train porters filed suit against the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the St. Louis Circuit Court to prevent their discharge from their jobs because they did not join the Brotherhood within 60 days from the date of the union shop agreement.

# Asks NLRB to rule on racist agitation

16c

Afro American P. 9

Sat. 3-8-58

WASHINGTON

Sociologists and other experts are prepared to testify that racist agitation for the purpose of preventing union organization is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL - CIO, announced Thursday.

The announcement came in a brief filed by the IUE with the general counsel of the NLRB as an appeal from a decision of the New Orleans regional director refusing to issue a complaint against the New Electrical Products Corporation, Bay Springs, Miss.

The IUE lost a representation election there Sept. 6, 1957. Jan. 31, 1958, set the election and unfair labor practice charges against NECO.

* * *

**THE REGIONAL** director on on Jan. 31, 1958, set the election aside and ordered another on a finding that threats were made and employees interrogated as to their union sympathies. He dismissed all other objections to the election.

On February 14, he refused to issue a complaint of unfair labor practices, as sought by IUE, on the basis that "there is insufficient evidence of violations."

Bay Springs, in rural Jasper County, has a population of 1,300. The NECO plant employs 400, mostly women, about a dozen of them colored. NECO, the county's sole industrial enterprise, makes electric blankets and its chief customers are Sears Roebuck and Rexall Drug Company.

* * *

**THE IUE** documented its arguments with citations of the activities of the employer, including two captive audience meetings at the plant where Ed Russell, the owner, called the IUE, its representatives, and members, "N---r lovers."

IUE also produced letters to all workers inciting racial hatred.

The IUE brief detailed the workings of a "citizens committee" which hammered the same racist theme, in letters to the workers from a list supplied by the employer; threats, rumors, hints and interrogation.

The IUE brief argued that this racist agitation, because coercive, violates Section 8 (a) (1) of the act and that the employer "deliberately injected racial tensions into a union organizing situation under circumstances which constituted incitement to violence."

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# Jackie Robinson In Labor Dispute

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 5-10-58 P. 1

16c

### By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Jackie Robinson, fiery ex-star of the Brooklyn (now the Los Angeles) Dodgers, is the chief controversial issue in a labor-management case into which racial prejudices are involved.

The cases involves an election held at the plant of the Chock Full O'Nuts plant in Harrison, N. J., which was lost by the United Bakery, Confectionery, Cannery, Packing and Food Service Workers Union of New Jersey, Local 262 (AFL-CIO).

In objections filed by the union with the National Labor Relations Board it was charged that on Monday, July 8, less than 24 hours before the election, Robinson, a vice president of the company, and William Burdick, plant manager walked through the plant, electioneered, and told workers to vote "no" appealing with racial slogans against the union.

16c

**APPEALED TO NEGROES**

According to the complaints, Robinson appealed to colored workers, stating that the union had been brought into the plant by the white workers because of their jealousy of his position with the company, and that if the union won, the colored workers would be fired and white workers brought in.

Burdick is accused of appealing to the white workers by telling them that if the union won, the white workers would be fired and only the colored workers would be permitted to work.

**NOT SUSTAINED**

These charges, however, were not sustained by the findings of fact by Irvin C. McLeod, the New York regional director of the NLRB.

Mr. McLeod found, however, that both the company and the union, in a more subtler manner, sought to use arguments involving appeals to racial bigotry to attract supporters to their respective side.

"Such appeals, without more while despicable, "Mr. McLeod said "have not been considered grounds for setting aside the elections in which they have occured".

Mr. McLeod found, however, that there was merit in one of the objections stated by the union - - that threats of reprisals were made during the course of Robinson's two conversations with Robert Stiles, a veteran employee, subsequent to June 13, 1957.

**GROUNDS OF THREATS**

He recommended that the election be set aside on grounds of threats of reprisals.

Daily World

The evidence established, Mr. McLeod found, that Robinson, frequently expressed the view that he was "the reason for the union," that "some of the employees didn't want to be represented by me because of my race," and that he had heard "white employees were jealous of my position with the company."

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. McLeod said the evidence disclosed that Robinson made appeals based on these expressions to some but not all colored employees.

P4

The evidence also established, he said, that on occasion white employees asked Robinson if the rumors were true that if the union lost, the white employees would be fired, and that Robinson denied the truth of the rumors and made it known that "this would defeat everything I ever fought for."

16c

Mr. McLeod found that the propaganda releases of the union also commented on certain aspects of problems of racial discrimination and bias.

Sat. 5-10-58

These comments, he said, were attempted by the union to offset, as far as possible, any persussive appeal the appearance on the scene of Robinson as a company official may have had.

The union in such appeals called attention "proudly" to "the part we played along with the great bulk of democratic-minded Americans in breaking down the walls of discrimination so as to allow Americans of all colors and creeds to participate in major league baseball.

The union also said "Mr. Robinson goes around boasting of his efforts on behalf of civil rights. It's true that he's doing good work on the issue. But if it hadn't been for the work of countless other democratic-minded Americans, what results could be obtained?

"Sure the efforts of each individual are important. But how can they measure up to the organized efforts of the entire AFL-CIO the NAACP, the Urban League, and so many other organizations who were in this fight years before the name Jackie Robinson was recognized or ever known.

The evidence indicated that Robinson told Stiles, Mr. McLeod found that he was free to vote for Local 262, but because of his 10 years of seniority he "shouldn't stick his neck out", he should "be quite", an that if he were active, Jackie could not help him in any way.

Stiles charged that two days before the election Robinson told him that he, Jackie, had the final say on discharges and as long as Stiles "did his work he had no need for concern about his job.'

Robinson acknowledged having a conversation somewhat along that line, Mr. McLeod said, but fixed the time about six weeks before the election.

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# Union Loses On Race Issue

Star P A21

16c

Tues 5-6-58

Washington D.C.

By the Associated Press

The National Labor Relations Board ruled yesterday that the mere mention of a racial issue in an NLRB election among employes of a plant is not sufficient grounds for voiding the results of the election.

The board refused to set aside the 40-to-8 vote by which workers at the Sharnay Hosiery Mills, Inc., at Madison, N. C., last November 8 rejected the Textile Workers of America as their bargaining agent.

Two of the five members of the board, Chairman Boyd Leedom and Stephen S. Bean, agreed that the results of the election should be upheld but at the same time expressed "our concern over the injection of the racial issue in any election."

The Textile Workers Union had asked that the election be voided because two weeks before the election the employer mailed to the mills' workers an eight-page letter which included the union's position on issues of racial integration.

The letter said the union is strongly pro-integration, had submitted a pro-integration brief to the Supreme Court, is striving to eliminate segregation from every phase of American life and is a member of the AFL-CIO, which at its last convention contributed $75,000 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The union, in asking for voiding of the election, said injection of the racial issue created an atmosphere of hate and bias against it.

The board, ruling against the union, said "the issue is a narrow one."

# Racial-Issue Union Vote Plea Denied

16c 6c

WASHINGTON — (UP) — The National Labor Relations Board has refused to set aside results of an election because an employer accused a union of being pro-integration.

Herald B-5A

The board let stand rejection of the Textile Workers Union of America as bargaining agent for workers at the Sharnay Hosiery Mills in Madison, N.C.

Workers voted against the union, 40 to 8, last November.

Wed. 3-7-58

**The mill owners had circulated an eight-page letter accusing the TWUA of striving to eliminate racial segregation. The union objected that raising the racial issue created an atmosphere of hate and bias against it.**

The NLRB. in a 5 to 0 decision, said the union petition amounted to asking that it rule that the mere mention of a racial issue in a labor board election campaign was enough to set aside an election.

Miami, Fla.

"We have not, in the past, attempted so to limit campaigning, but have relied on the good sense of the voters to evaluate the statements of the parties," the NLRB said. "We are satisfied that this is the better course and adhere to it in this case."

16c 1958

NEW JERSEY

# N. J. Indians, Gypsies Exploit Negro Workers

News & Courier
p. 1
Charleston S.C.
16 C
Mar 6-2-58

TRENTON, N.J. —(AP)—New Jersey's migrant labor supervisor says he has found two trailer camps in Ocean County where Indians and gypsies are exploiting young Negro workers.

"I never saw anything like it," Charles G. Yersak said.

State and local authorities have started a crackdown on the two camps near Jackson Mills.

Yersak said the Indians recruited young Negroes in Virginia, South Carolina and other Southern states with promises of $40 a week pay for helping make rustic furniture.

Some of the Negroes stated they got only $7 to $10 a week pay.

Yersak said the Indians lived in trailers at the Applegate Court and Land O' Pines Court. Most of the furniture-making was conducted as a family business, he said, but some hired Negroes.

# Negro Complaints Lead SCAD List

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—About 70 per cent of the complaints brought before the State Commission Against Discrimination in the last 12 years alleged discrimination because of color, the commission said today.

Advertiser p-2

From July, 1945, when SCAD was formed, to Sept. 30, 1957, complaints based on color totaled 3,244 of the 4,582 charges filed, the commission said.

Mar. 1-27-58

One-fourth of the total complaints or 1,100, charged discrimination based on religion or national origin.

Montgomery, Ala

Negroes represented all but 24 of the complainants who charged bias on the grounds of color, SCAD said.

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# Bias on account of color is chief complaint in N. Y.

News p 32

B'ham Ala

Mar 1-27-58

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—(AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination reports that about 70 per cent of the complaints brought before it in the last 12 years charged bias because of color.

From July, 1945, when SCAD was formed, to Sept. 30, 1957, complaints based on color totaled 3244 of the 4582 charges filed, Chairman Charles Abrams said yesterday.

Another 13.7 per cent of the complaints charged bias because of religion and 10.3 per cent because of national origin. The remainder included charges of unlawful inquiries by employers and dismissals because the employe filed a complaint with SCAD.

The complaints dealt primarily with discrimination in employment, public accommodations and publicly assisted housing.

Negroes represented all but 24 of the color complaints. Complaints also were received from nine American Indians, one Moor and 14 whites.

Abrams said the latter included a man who said he was refused a job as a railroad dining car attendant because he was white and a man who reported he was discharged as a porter because his employer preferred Negroes in the job.

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# 4,582 State Bias Cases In 12 Years

Herald Tribune

New York N.Y.

## Most Complaints In Jobs, Housing

Mar 1-27-58

The State Commission Against Discrimination announced yesterday it had received 4,582 complaints, more than 70 per cent of which alleged racial discrimination, during the first twelve years of its existence.

The report, covering a period from July, 1945, to last Sept. 30, said 13.7 per cent of the complaints charged bias because of religion and 10.3 per cent because of national origin. The remainder included charges of unlawful inquiries or dismissals because of opposition to discrimnation, the report said.

### In Jobs and Housing

The complaints dealt primarily with discrimination in employment, public accommodations and publicly assisted housing.

The report said 3,244 complainants charging reasons of color comprised 3,220 Negroes, nine American Indians, one Moor and fourteen whites.

Charles Abrams, chairman of S. C. A. D., said the latter included a man who said he was refused a job as a railroad dining car attendant because he was white. Another reported he had been discharged as a porter by his employer, who stated a preference for a Negro, Mr. Abrams said.

### Complaints From Americans

Forty-one nationalities were represented among persons who alleged discrimination because of national origin. Puerto Ricans comprised 54 per cent and Italian-Americans 16.1 per cent.

Fourteen complaints, 3 per cent of the total, came from persons who said they had been discriminated against because they were Americans. Mr. Abrams explained these involved foreign firms that hire foreigners only. He said S. C. A. D. could not take action unless the hiring were done in New York.

### Religious Bias

The vast majority of those charging religious bias, 88.9 per cent, were Jews. Roman Catholics were represented by 4 per cent and Protestants by 3.2 per cent. Eleven religions were included.

Mr. Abrams said that after an investigation, a commissioner assigned to a specific case can either dismiss the complaint or make a "finding of probable cause," after which a confidential conciliation effort is made. If conciliation fails, he said, a public hearing is held and possibly, a "cease and desist order" issued against the respondent.

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# Racial discrimination at N.Y. city hotels held diminishing

NEW YORK — Racial discrimination in employment practices at New York City hotels is diminishing, the State Commission Against Discrimination reported Saturday.

In a two-year survey of 33 major hotels employing 21,000 persons, SCAD found, colored people, Puerto Ricans and Jews were employed more often than not in jobs offering no direct contact with guests.

9-58

The report termed white-collar and administrative jobs "far and away, the greatest hurdle for both Puerto Ricans and other colored people."

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# State Finds 16 Major Hurdles In Economic Path of Minorities

Times New York p 12-c

Mar. 3-18-58

Negroes and other minority groups in this state are confronted by sixteen major obstacles in their climb toward economic equality, the chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination reported to Governor Harriman yesterday.

The chairman, Charles Abrams, said recent studies by his office had "strikingly confirmed" theories of a direct relationship between poverty and racial discrimination. He said that unless the "evils of discrimination" were permanently rooted out, a large segment of the state's minority groups would experience poverty as a fixed way of life.

The commissioner's report was released in advance of a state-wide conference on discrimination called by the Governor for Wednesday in Albany.

The studies by the commission were made as part of the program of the Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, set up by the Governor in 1956 and headed by Isador Lubin, Industrial Commissioner.

### Difficulties Listed

Mr. Abrams said the studies showed that Negroes and other minority groups were handicapped by the following obstacles.

1. Deficiencies in home life and environment.
2. Lack of good housing, which interferes with mobility and free access to areas of opportunity.
3. Community attitudes restricting the hiring of workers who, it is feared, might settle in the community in which they work, and the confinement of minorities to certain areas in larger cities.
4. Resistance to hiring or upgrading of Negroes and other minority members in supervisory jobs.
5. Deficient educational facilities.
6. Restrictions on apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs.
7. Improper or insufficient vocational counseling services.
8. Failure of trade schools to train or encourage minority youth to enter certain occupations.
9. Discriminatory practices by private employment agencies.
10. Failure of these minorities to train or apply for certain jobs because of fear, ignorance, tradition or other reasons.
11. Discrimination by trade unions.
12. Lack of training in trades in hometowns before migration to this state.
13. Existence of a backlog of unemployed among whites in some industries requiring their absorption before acceptance of "outsiders."
14. Constant movement of some minority groups members, who do not settle permanently in a sector of a community and take advantage of its opportunities.
15. Lack of leadership, contact, know-how or unrealistic aspirations.
16. Language difficulties.

Mr. Abrams declared that though economic opportunities for minorities were far better in this state than elsewhere in the nation, the general economic status of minorities here was "still shockingly low."

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# Discrimination on Age Hit in Bill

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Averell Harriman has approved a bill banning discrimination in employment against persons aged 45 to 65.

The new law, effective July 1, will prohibit all age discrimination in employment but its sections detailing forbidden practices specify the 45-65 age range.

It will be administered by the State Commission Against Discrimination, which is empowered to order an ending of any practice it finds to be illegal discrimination. Violators of such orders will be subject to jail sentences of up to a year and fines of up to $500.

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# LABOR CRITICIZED OVER NEGRO CURB

## A. F. L.-C. I. O. Assailed by Wilkins for Admitting Union Having Race Bars

16c NY

A Negro leader urged organized labor yesterday to crack down on local unions that discriminate against minority groups.

N. Y. Times

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, criticized the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations for admitting two railroad brotherhoods whose constitutions exclude Negroes from membership.

p 21-c

Mar. 5-28-58

He named the two as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He also said that there was discrimination in varying degrees in locals of the steel, paper and oil chemical unions.

New York

N.Y.

Mr. Wilkins spoke at a convention of the United Packinghouse Workers of America at the Hilton-Statler Hotel. He complimented that union, which has a large proportion of Negro members, for its fight to advance civil and economic rights of Negroes.

"There are some unions," he reminded, "that pass resolutions for civil rights, hold conferences on civil rights, show movies on civil rights, but nevertheless stumble at the bargaining table."

Mr. Wilkins called on labor to oppose a Senate Judiciary right to review the relevancy of questions put to witnesses by Congressional investigating committees and prevent the court from reviewing any appeal involving state regulations for admission to the bar.

The convention's 550 delegates adopted a resolution to press for a thirty-hour work week with no reduction in take-home pay. The present contracts provide for a forty-hour week.

The union also will seek improvements in pensions, vacations, holidays, severance pay and wages. Most contracts run to Sept. 1, 1959.

# The Need For Better Jobs

16

Defender, Ill

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 3-20-58

The chairman of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination has urged a vigorous Federal program to prevent minority groups from being doomed to endless poverty. In a report to Gov. Harriman, the Commissioner emphasized the need for improved educational opportunities for Negroes in the South.

He said that steps should be taken to give minority groups better housing, more education and opportunities for better jobs. Local governments must fight discrimination. But it is also a problem which is within the scope of the Federal government.

The situation demands the emergence of a leadership at the national level that will mobilize public opinion to an awareness of the issues; that will make better use of the devices existing at the executive level for insuring compliance by Southern communities with their constitutional obligations.

Such leadership, it was contended, need not center on the compulsive processes. It can also include the wise use of all the prestige inherent in the executive power to reach and build up the more enlightened elements of the South.

"The power to earmark funds," the Commissioner declared, "for improvements, the use of the patronage powers and other devices which lie within the domain of the executive are all tools in this process."

The South, however, is not the only section of the country which denies better housing and better job opportunities to Negroes. Discrimination in these areas of opportunity is nationwide. It exists in the North and in the West equally. It exists even in industries which hold Federal government contracts in glaring contravention of an anti-discriminatory clause in such contracts.

Though the situation may be a little more exasperating in Dixie, nevertheless other sections of the country are faced with aggravating problems of racial prejudice which translate themselves into segregated residential housing, shockingly low economic status due to low pay, frequent unemployment and denial of better jobs.

A national leadership that fails to take into account the total picture of racial discrimination with all the attendant evils, would fall short of its intended mission. It is the responsibility of the national and local governments to raise the standard of living of the people who are able and willing to contribute their share to our unfolding democratic society. It is responsibility that cannot and must not be shirked.

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# HARRIMAN SIGNS A BAN ON AGE BIAS

Times p. 31

New York

## Bill Prohibits Discrimination in Employment Against Persons From 45 to 65

Wed. 4-16-58

## SCHOLARSHIPS DOUBLED

16c

## Governor Approves Setting Up 1,000 in Science—Backs Obscenity Curb

N.Y.

By **WARREN WEAVER Jr.**

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15—A bill that will prohibit employers from discriminating against persons 45 to 65 years old because of their age was approved today by Governor Harriman. It takes effect July 1.

The Governor said the measure was "a long step forward toward breaking down arbitrary and unrealistic barriers which prevnet full employment opportunities to thousands of people who are able and anxious to work."

Mr. Harriman's enthusiasm for the measure represented a recent change of heart. Last December he announced that he would not support a legal ban on discrimination in hiring and dismissal based on age.

New York thus became the fourth state to enact a modern age discrimination statute. Its predecessors are Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. Old laws to a similar effect are on the books in Louisiana and Colorado, but they are not enforced.

The Governor also approved a bill giving the State Commission Against Discrimination $30,000 to meet the cost of investigating complaints under the new law. The agency had estimated that the additional work would cost $150,000.

### Protests Lack of Funds

"'I must point out," Mr. Harriman observed, "that this shameful neglect to provide adequate funds will prevent SCAD from doing an adequate job of administering and enforcing this act."

The Republican sponsors of the bill were Senator Walter C. McGahan and Assemblyman Fred W. Preller of Queens.

Mr. Harriman approved a bill increasing from 500 to 1,000 the number of state science and engineering scholarships awarded yearly. The awards pay from $300 to $850 a year, depending on the income of the winner's family, for up to five years of study at approved institutions in the state.

### Backs Curb on Obscenity

The Governor signed three bills designed to tighten restrictions against obscene publications. One makes it a misdemeanor to publish magazines designed to "exploit prurient interest." It is aimed at the dozens of "girlie" magazines now widely and freely circulated.

The second bill increases the penalties for the sale and distribution of obscene publications. The third makes it a misdemeanor to pose for indecent pictures.

Two other bills involving censorship were disapproved. One would prohibit advertising a motion picture with scenes that had been deleted by censorship; the other would have made it a misdemeanor to advertise a book, record or motion picture on the grounds that it had been banned elsewhere.

The Governor also approved bills that will:

¶Strengthen the powers of the Attorney General to deal with dealers in fraudulent securities.

¶Permit the state to charge fees for admission to historic buildings and sites it maintains.

¶Authorize the Town of Southold in Suffolk County to establish a park district.

He also vetoed a bill that would have exempted farm vehicles from the commercial vehicle requirements for lights and reflectors at night.

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# Survey Shows Job Bias Declines in City Hotels

Herald Tribune

p. 13.

Sun. 4-6-58

New York, N.Y.

"Clear progress" has been made toward the elimination of discrimination in employment in the hotel industry in New York City, according to a survey made public yesterday by the State Commission Against Discrimination and the Hotel Association of New York City.

Commissioner Elmer A. Carter, who conducted the survey for S. C. A. D., praised the hotel association for making available records during the survey of more than 20,000 employees in 100 job categories in thirty-three major hotels.

### Areas of Resistance

The major findings in their report were:

The hotel industry in New York State is a major and active business which offers many and diversified opportunities for employment.

Negroes are employed by hotels in many job categories, but to a greater extent in some than in others.

Puerto Ricans have found in New York City's leading hotels extensive employment opportunities in both unskilled and skilled jobs. They are least frequently employed—as are Negroes—in white-collar and administrative jobs.

Negroes, Puerto Ricans and persons of Jewish origin are employed more often in behind-the-scene jobs than in jobs which involve a direct contact with the public and hotel guests.

The study found that Puerto Ricans were making faster progress in the industry than were Negroes in getting jobs which brought them in contact with the public.

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# U.S. ASKED TO ACT AGAINST JOB BIAS

Times p. 30

## Negro Unemployment Rate Is Double That of White, State Agency Reports

New York N.Y.

16c

Mon. 5-5-58

N.Y.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday a strong Federal agency was needed to bring about a change in the national outlook toward Negro workers.

The comparatively high unemployment rate and accompanying social ills among Negroes and other nonwhite workers places them in a vulnerable position, he said.

He suggested that an agency such as the President's Committee on Government Contracts, be broadened to include powers to regulate employment practices, as well as to participate in educational, research and training programs.

Mr. Abrams' remarks were in a statement released with a commission report covering employment figures from July, 1947, through March, 1958.

The report, drawn from data issued by the United States Department of Commerce, indicated that Negro unemployment has been generally double that of white workers during the eleven-year period. The present ratio is more than double.

The national nonwhite unemployment rate in March, 1958 was 14.4 per cent as compared with the white unemployment rate of 6.9 per cent.

Mr. Abrams said that Negroes constitute 95 per cent of the nonwhite working force, with Japanese, Chinese and Puerto Ricans making up the remaining 5 per cent. He said one out of six Puerto Ricans are classified as nonwhite.

In periods of rising unemployment, white and nonwhite workers are simultaneously affected, but the nonwhite rate rises more steeply.

In addition, more nonwhite workers are proportionately underemployed in that they have part-time jobs even when they wish full-time jobs. As a result, the report infers that unemployment figures for nonwhites may be underestimated because the term "employed" includes all workers who have done "any work for profit or pay."

Mr. Abrams cited numerous reasons for the "remarkably high rates" of unemployment ranging from Negro concentration in wage-earning groups that are subject to mass layoffs, to poor education and training and discrimination.

The causes of unemployment eventually result in a variety of by-products of unemployment, relating to housing conditions and schooling for the worker's children.

16c 1958

NEW YORK

# Age-Bias Ban Going In Effect

New York Tribune

New York N.Y.

## New Job Rules Due Tomorrow

Mon. 6-30-58

By Robert S. Bird

16c

2-11

A new anti-discrimination law goes into effect at midnight tonight to protect older job-seekers of the state in obtaining and holding on to employment. One of its first effects will be to eliminate, starting tomorrow morning, all mention of age in employers' "help wanted" columns in newspaper classified advertising sections.

The law will be administered and enforced by the State Commission Against Discrimination, which promulgated yesterday a full set of regulations on how employers must comply with the law. In one important respect, the commission has softened a proposed regulation that was widely objected to by business.

### May Ask Age

It ruled that employment application forms to be filled out by job applicants may contain an employer's inquiry on the exact age of the applicant. Earlier this month, when the commission was holding public hearings to learn businessmen's reactions to its proposed rules, it had indicated that all inquiries regarding age were to be removed from application forms, as well as from newspaper "help wanted" advertising.

Employment agencies protested they could hardly operate with such a rule hindering them, and employers argued that the regulation would unreasonably affect their persinnel systems. Charles Abrams, chairman of S. C. A. D., said that the commission decided there was much validity to the employer protests and that this regulation should be dropped.

### Drop "Young" Ruling

"We decided to avoid offering a temptation to employers to indulge in mass evasion of this provision, so that we could insure that the rest of the regulations were fully enforceable," he said.

Also dropped was a regulation which originally was framed to prevent a younger job applicant from mentioning in "situations wanted" advertising that he was a "young" person. Commissioner Abrams said, in issuing the regulations yesterday, that enforcement of such a rule might discriminate against the younger person while trying to protect the older one.

Banned in "help wanted" advertising are not only inquiries regarding applicant's ages, or specifications as to age, but even such general terms as "young man" or "recent college graduate."

### Exceptions

One exception to age mention is where the employer can show a "bona fide occupational qualification" is involved in job performance. Such an example would be, "Young girl wanted to model teen-age clothes." The rules also allow employers to terminate employment because of physical disability.

What is strictly forbidden is for an employer to terminate employment because he believes that all persons over a certain age are physically disqualified.

The new law consists of amendments to the existing statute barring discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin. It was adopted by the last session of the State Legislature in the closing days of the session, without much publicity but with bi-partisan support and the indorsement of Gov. Harriman. After the bill was signed, S. C. A. D. arranged for public hearings to acquaint employers with its new proposals and to hear their objections.

### 2,000 Interviewed

During S. C. A. D.'s public hearings in various parts of the state, more than 2,000 employers and others were interviewed by S. C. A. D. representatives. These included experts on pension systems, because the new law is also aimed at discouraging practices which would exclude qualified older persons from employment because of age-restricting devices written into the pension systems.

"The main effect of the law is its recognition," Commissioner Abrams said yesterday, "that persons who are able and willing to work are entitled to do so without any unjust and arbitrary age barriers. We may no longer assume that a person's productivity stops at forty, fifty or sixty or older. Human dignity requires that he be permitted to continue to function as a self-sustaining individual."

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# Reports Progress In Hiring Of Negroes

16c

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

Call

p 36

Kansas City, Mo.

10-24-58

NEW YORK CITY. — (ANP) — Commissioner Charles Abrams, chairman, State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD), reported last week that a steady transformation had taken place in the state insurance companies with respect to the employment of minority over a 10-year period.

A commission study indicated that changes in the employment patterns of 11 insurance companies had been manifested.

The study revealed that there had been a dramatic increase in the employment of Negroes by three of the largest insurance companies in the nation.

It also showed that three other companies had employed Negroes for the first time following negotiations with SCAD.

Commissioner Abrams further asserted that the commission's study disclosed that Negroes were being employed by the companies involved in the survey on a widening scale in clerical and supervisory capacities.

"One major company," said Abrams, "has doubled its number of Negro employees in the space of eight years, while another reports that it has recently hired 50 Negroes out of a group of 490 high school graduates.

"These statistics, based solely upon complaints received by SCAD do not in any sense indicate the full degree of gains made by minority groups in the insurance industry."

Governor Averell Harriman termed the achievement of Negro employment in New York state insurance companies "an inspiring example of what is being accomplished in industry after industry in New York State." He cited the efforts of SCAD in fighting race bias in employment as an example to be emulated by the rest of the nation.

# Governor-Elect Of New York To Have Equal Jobs

## Great State To Witness Revolution In Treatment; Wealthy Leader Intends To Provide Under His Policy Of Realistic Integration; Takes Negro Newsmen With Others On Short Vacation To His 100-Acre Farm In Venezuela

Globe

16-7-59

Nashville Tenn.

According to an article in the Tri-State Defender of Memphis, Governor-elect Nelson Rockefeller of New York has communicated to a friend his plan for dealing with individuals to whom he is going to give jobs and positions when he becomes governor.

**The person to whom Mr. Rockefeller has given his general plan is Alfred Dickett, colord newsman, who was a strong supporter of Mr. Rockefeller in his dynamic race for chief executive of the Empire State last fall.**

**Says Mr. Rockefeller, "There will be no Negro jobs handed out by my administration. There will be no Irish, Jewish, Italian or Puerto Rican jobs dispensed, either."**

The Governor-elect plans to make good as governor on the promises he made when running for office. He plans to provide more jobs to workers in general and he will encourage more industries to locate in New York State. Rockefeller says he intends to conduct the business of the great New York State just as he has conducted many huge enterprises.

Fr 12-5-58

Fr 12-5-58

**Mr. Rockefeller admits that he is going to make some political appointments, but he does not intend to dispense patronage merely to impress people with the fact that he believes in integration.**

He says he is committed to use the vital assets of the state for the inclusion of all Americans in all phases of the state. It is reported that this ideal of Mr. Rockefeller will be the hallmark of his regime at Albany.

P1

Says Alfred Dickett, eager campaigner for Mr. Rockefeller's election, last fall:

**"I have the highest authority for making this prediction. Mr. Rockefeller told me himself." Mr. Rockefeller it appears was taking a vacation in Malfa De Barbar, Venzezuela and Newsman Duckett went along with the Governor for the trip.**

**The Governor-elect naturally was shunning political talk on his vacation. But he displayed immediate interest when I brought up Negroes and jobs in the state. I mentioned it as Mr. Rockefeller and I strolled down a path leading from the main house of his 100-acre farm here in dramatically beautiful Mara De Barbara, the farm which in area is larger than all New York City's five burroughs.**

"Just ahead of us walked the rest of the party—the other newsmen invited to share the Rockefeller vacation. We had just had a coffee and cake "break" intent for an air plane to begin the second of an all day tour of some of the diverse Rockefeller farm, industrial and philanthropic operations."

Mr. Dickett who besides being a correspondendent for the Memphis Tri-State Defender, is also editor of the New York Age, a distinguished weekly which years ago was editeded by the noted leader T. Thomas Fortune, who was a comtemporary of Booker T. Washington.

The young Mr. Nelson Rockefeller is a son of the noted John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It was fortunate for Mr. Nelson Rockefeller that he entered the political arena last year when his opponent for the governorship was wealthy Arvell Harriman.

It was also fortunate that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell decided to oppose Mr. Rockefeller for the governorship and attempted to smear the fine Republican candidate by saying Rockefeller had never supported the National Association for the Advance of Colored People (The NAACP). That brought Thurgood Marshall to the "witness stand."

globe

vacacdylefdoyaNAACP vbgkq vbg

Thurgood testified that Mr. Rockefeller has given five thousand dollars to the NAACP. That caused Congressman Powell to 'dry up' and also caused Mr. Rockefeller to continue by saying that his people have a record of aiding Negroes back in slavery days, to make their escape to Canada by way of the "Underground Railroad."

Fr 12-5-58

16e 7-59

Negroes in Harlem were so fascinated with Mr. Rockefeller that they put over a splendid victory for him on last November 4. The Rockefeller victory was the biggest upset of last fall and already has the Democrats wondering if Mr. Rockefeller intends to run for President in 1960.

He says "No" and that he intends to serve out his term as governor. Republicans already appear to have settled upon having Vice President Nixon. Democrats do not have anybody as yet upon whom they can settle.

There are plenty of good stories they tell about the Rockefellers, the sons of John D. Jr., One of these is about when they were in college and their fraternity heads had to lay a stiff tax on the members for the big affair. But when they approached the Rockefellers for their tax, one of the boys protested and asked "who do you think we are—the Vanderbilts?"

It is said that Mr. John D. Rockefeller never let his sons get it into their heads that they "had all kinds of money," although it was well known that the Rockefellers had moer than the Vanderbilts.

# New Jersey Manufactor Charged With Mistreating Young Negro Employees

Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs 6-5-58

New York — A New Jersey furniture manufacturer was recently arrested on charges of violating the state's child labor act. The arrest came after Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, had investigated the businessman's labor practices and turned affidavits to the New Jersey State Labor commissioner.

Arrested was Gus James George of Jackson Mills in Ocean County, N.J., and a warrant was issued for the arrest of William Mitchell, an associate of the furniture dealer.

### Forced To Work

George and Mitcheil were accused of bringing nine teenage Negroes from the South to work in their furniture plant in an isolated [illegible] area near Bucman's Mills. According to the NAACP official who conducted the investigation in cooperation with the New Jersey State labor commissioner, the accused pair were engaged in "a vicious racket in which adolescents from southern states were forced to work 12 hours daily for fantastically low wages below the established stae minimum while some received no money at all."

The boys, ranging in age from 15 to 16 years old, were brought from Conway, S.C.; Groveland, Ga.; Raleigh, N.C.; Richmond, Va.; and Savannah, Ga.

### Labor Law Violations

Following his investigation, Mr. Hill charged that the youths were employed in violation of child labor laws and other labor codes. They operated dangerous power saw equipment in violation of state safety regulations, lived in tents and were denied adequate wages in violation of the state's minimum wage law, he asserted.

The NAACP official asked the state to take steps to secure the back wages owed the younger back wages owed the young workers. He also said the case indicated that the industrial commissioners of several northern states need to carry out "a most vigorous and sensitive enforcement of child labor laws to prevent the shameful abuses and exploitation of underage Negro children from rural southern communities brught north by unscrupulous labor agents."

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In New York

# Bias Complaints At All-Time High

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 12-13-58
P. 1 Sec 2
NY

Commissioner Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, reported continuing rises in the number of complaints filed with the Commission. While complaints have been increasing steadily since 1956, the current increase represents an all-time high in SCAD's history.

Citing a total of 680 complaints filed with the Commission in the first nine months of 1958, Commissioner Abrams said that this was twice the number received in any nine-month period prior to 1956.

It also exceeds the total number of complaints filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts in its entire history. According to a recent report, the President's Committee has received 644 complaints since its inception in 1953.

In the nine-month period, 371 complaints of alleged discrimination because of color, 44 because of creed, and 64 because of national origin. Of the 371 complaints based on color, 364 were filed by Negroes. Others included complaints filed by an American Indian, a Moor, a Burmese, one by a Japanese woman who alleged discrimination because her husband was Negro; one by a man who alleged discrimination because of his dark color (he is a Puerto Rican), and one by a woman who alleged she was refused employment because she was white.

# North Carolina Company And Union In Bias Pact Says NAACP

Black Dispatch P. 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 3-21-58
16c

WASHINGTON.—The North Carolina plant of a huge industrial corporation and a local of an AFL-CIO union are charged with collusion to deny job equality to Negro workers in a complaint filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The complaint, filed by the Association's labor secretary, Herbert Hill, on March 6, alleges that the North Carolina works of the Western Electric Company, located at Greensboro, conspired with Local 3062 of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, to violate the seniority rights of Negro workers and to restrict such workers to menial job classifications. Mr. Hill filed the complaint on behalf of seven NAACP members in Greensboro.

Four other members of the Greensboro NAACP complained of discrimination of two other large employers in the city—Cone Mills, a textile company, and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. These companies, as well as Western Electric, are operating under government contracts which forbid racial or religious discrimination in employment.

The NAACP charged that the Cone Mills permitted Negroes to work only as sweepers, laborers, janitors and feeders. An investigation by Mr. Hill failed to reveal a single Negro employed as a weaver, loom operator, loom fixer or frame hand in any textile mill in North Carolina.

Affidavits filed with the President's Committee indicated consistent refusal by the telephone company in Greensboro to employ qualified Negroes responding to repeated advertisements in local newspapers for telephone operators.

In a conference with General C. E. Ryan, executive vice chairman of the President's Committee ,and Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, the committees' director of compliance, Mr. Hill reviewed pending complaints filed by the Association and expressed dismay that the committee has failed to take vigorous action in many of these cases some of which have been pending for almost three years.

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# Bare Bias Plot in N.C.

Courier P. 2
Pittsburgh Pa.
16c 3-29-58
Sat.
N.C.

WASHINGTON — The North Carolina plant of a huge industrial corporation and a local of an AFL-CIO union are charged with collusion to deny job equality to Negro workers in a complaint filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts by the NAACP.

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# Charges N.C. Firms, Unions In Cahoots Against Negroes

Bystander P. 1 Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 3-20-58

Washington,—The North Carolina plant of a huge industrial corporation and a local of an AFL-CIO union are charged with collusion to deny job equality to Negro workers in a complaint filed with the President's Committee on Government Contracts by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

16c
N.C.

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### Textiles, Telephone

Four other members of the Greensboro NAACP complained of discrimination by two other large employers in the city—Cone Mills, a textile company, and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. These companies, as well as Western Electric, are operating under government contracts which forbid racial or religious discrimination in employment.

### Laborers

Bystander P. 3

The NAACP charged that the Cone Mills permited Negroes to work only as sweepers, laborers, janitors and feeders. An investigation by Mr. Hill failed to reveal a single Negro employed as a weaver, loom opertator, loom fixer or frame hand in any textile mill in North Carolina.

# Frisco Negro firemen seek $50,000 damages

News

Mem. 3-5-58

A group of Negro firemen for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway are asking for $50,000 damages against the railroad and against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, its Local 604, and its chairman, W. L. Stephenson.

Railroad

The case opened today in U. S. District Court here. The suit was filed in August, 1955.

The firemen claimed that the brotherhood negotiated an agreement with the railroad to increase firemen that reduced the group's pay.

THEY CLAIM that prior to April, 1955, the firemen on the run were entitled to a minimum of 4000 miles a month. After the agreement, they claim, their mileage was cut to 3720 and that, in turn, reduced their pay.

The Negro firemen are not members of the union, but say the union represents them "as a class" with the white firemen.

The Negroes are asking the court for an injunction and a declaratory judgment to restore the working conditions they claim existed earlier.

# 'We don't hire 'em'-secretary

Afro American

p. 19

Sat. 4-19-58

16c

Railroad

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (NNPA) — Cyrile Salvant, secretary of the International Association of Railway Employees, asserted before the joint annual meeting of stockholders and the board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that colored applicants for positions of firemen were passed over in favor of whites.

Salvant, a fireman for 40 years, said in a statement prepared by attorneys for the association that "the apparent recent practice employed in hiring firemen by the L. and N. Railroad Company, through its agents, has been a major concern to this organization for quite sometime.

**"THE PRACTICE** referred to is that of refusing to hire qualified colored applicants,

who have been on the list for substantially lengthy periods of time while in the meantime the continuing of hiring others."

Pointing out that of the 255 colored firemen working 30 years ago, there are only 88 today, Savant said the reason for this is that "they just don't hire colored firemen."

Railway officials took no action at the meeting but indicated that they would look into the matter and take it up at the next meeting of the management.

# Race Labels On Passes Scored

16c

News p. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

DETROIT. —(ANP)— The United Auto Workers, Monday urged the Pennsylvania Railroad to discontinue its "undemocratic" practice of placing racial identification on road passes issued to Negro employees.

The union's position was outlined by Emily Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW, in a letter to James M. Symes, Pennsylvania's president. Mazey is also chairman of the UAW Executive Board's Fair Practices Committee and a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee.

In his letter, Mazey said the UAW was joining with the Transport Workers Union of the AFL-CIO in "registering our strong protest with respect to this unrealistic and undemocratic procedure."

Mazey said UAW, as well as the Transport Workers and "the entire labor movement have consistently fought this kind of segregation and discrimination in our country.

"We are gravely disappointed that your railroad should give sanction to such a vicious practice of segregation in one of its ugliest and most obvious forms.

"We implore you to take prompt action which will establish equality and dignity" for Negro employees of the road, Mazey said.

16c 1958

TEAMSTERS UNION

# Cites Union's Anti-Bias Policy

16c

WASHINGTON — Teamster President James R. Hoffa has urged the 1,500,000 members of his giant union to practice "non-discrimination because of race, color, or creed."

In a letter sent to all local unions, Hoffa asserted that the Teamster non-discrimination policy "means nothing unless we are prepared to take positive actio."

Defender

He specifically urged each local union "to assist in obtaining employment for everyone," regardless of race or creed.

p 22

"As members of the American labor movement, we support every tenet of Americanism. Equal opportunity is one of those tenets," he declared.

Chgo Def

Pointing out that the Teamsters International Union has a policy of non-discrimination Hoffa asserted that "this is based on only upon our Constitution, but also upon the traditional belief of the labor movement in the brotherhood of man. At the February meeting of the General Executive Board in Miami, this policy was reaffirmed."

He said: "As Americans, we should be opposed to bigotry and racial discrimination at every turn, and do everything possible to make the Bill of Rights a reality for every citizen.

"On behalf of the General Executive Board, I urge each and every local union, to take positive action in this regard."

Feb 23-58

He cited the Teamster Constitution (Section 2, Article II) which declares:

"Any person of good moral character, employed in the craft or the various employments over which this International Union has jurisdiction, shall be eligible to membership in this organization."

He wrote that "the General Executive Board asks your full support in enforcing our non-discrimination policy."

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# Teamsters Urged To Fight Race Bias

Appeal 8/14

## Hoffa Asks Positive Action To Support Policy

Memphis, Tenn

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18. — Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa called upon the 1,500,000 members of his union Friday to oppose "bigotry and racial discrimination at every turn."

16c

In a special statement, the successor to former president Dave Beck Sr. declared that the Teamster Union's non-discrimination policy "means nothing unless we are prepared to take positive action."

He urged each Teamster Union member "to assist in obtaining employment for everyone," regardless of race or creed.

Sat 4-19-58

"As Americans," he said, "we should be opposed to bigotry and racial discrimination at every turn and do everything possible to make the Bill of Rights a reality for every citizen.

"On behalf of the general executive board, I urge each and every local union to take positive action in this regard."

He directed that his statement be sent to all local unions, joint councils area conferences and general organizers of the huge Teamsters Union.

Hoffa succeeded Beck as Teamster president after Beck was deposed and later convicted of misappropriating union funds. Hoffa was acquitted last year of an attempt to bribe a staff member of the Senate Labor Rackets Committee.

The judge in the Hoffa trial abruptly ordered the jury locked up, after it was discovered that copies of a Negro newspaper containing laudatory statements about Hoffa were being delivered to its members, which included a number of Negroes.

# Court halts segregation; credit union meet mixes

16c

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Harvester Lane Federal Credit Union held its first integrated meeting here in Frayser section's Community Center recently after Shelby County Chancery Court blocked a scheduled segregated convention.

Afro American

The action came when Odell Coleman filed a petition in Chancery Court to enjoin the credit union from conducting two segregated meetings. The credit union members are employees of the International Harvester Company in Frayser here.

P. 3

Sat 3-15-58

Mr. Coleman's petition charged that segregated meetings imperil the investment of members; prevent each group from having any voice except at their own meetings and are contrary to the democratic processes.

Baltimore

Three colored members running for election to the board of directors were defeated when white members, a minority at the meeting, called in more white members gaining enough votes to prevent colored members from taking office.

There were 300 white members at the meeting against 140 colored members. A total of 400 colored members are in the credit union, but were not present. Purpose of the meeting was to declare dividends and elect officers.

16c 1958

OHIO

# Discrimination Charged To Unions, Contractors

Washington Post

Washington D.C.

CLEVELAND, July 9 (AP) Some manufacturers holding Federal contracts and discriminating against Negro workers, the labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today.

Thurs 7-10-58

And many labor unions fail to enforce the anti-discrimination policy stated by the AFL-CIO, Herbert Hill charged in a panel discussion on the status of the Negro worker.

Pg. 21

Hill said the President's Committee on Government Contracts has failed to enforce anti-discrimination provisions in Federal contracts.

"An examination of the status of Negro workers in industrial plants operating with Federal contracts reveals flagrant and widespread violation of the anti-discrimination clause," Hill said.

More than 20 complaints filed with the Committee against some of America's largest corporations are still pending, Hill said. Some are three years old.

16c

Ohio

Hill also charged that the intent of presidential executive orders prohibiting segregation and discrimination in Federal agencies have been "systematically violated throughout the South.

Hill struck at racial discrimination by trade unions. "All too often," he said, "there is a significant disparity between the declared public policy of the national AFL-CIO . . . and the day-to-day reality experience by Negro wage earners in the North as well as in the South.

"The basic policy decisions of the AFL-CIO regarding racial practices are both ignored and violated by many affiliated unions."

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# White Employers, Who Turn Down Qualified Negro Workers, Hit

Atlanta Ga

Atlanta Daily World

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP)—An Ohio governor's civil rights advisory committee panel was told by a Toledo employment expert that white employers who turn down qualified Negroes were thinking with their emotions, not their brains.

The statement from Ray E. Hibbs, president of the National Association of Private Employers, was made at a hearing last week by the five member subcommittee, which is conducting a series of hearings on civil rights.

Fri 8-8-58

Mr. Hibbs said an educational selling job is needed to convince employers that they should hire on demonstrated ability alone.

16c

Ohio

The panel was told by representatives of the Toledo NAACP and the Board of Community Relations that bars in apprentice training constitute one of the major obstacles to obtaining full employment.

"We have seen discriminatory practices in practically all phases of employment," said Dr. Samantha Adams, vice president of the Toledo NAACP.

"The most glaring and unrelenting appears to be in the field of apprenticeship training."

Frank W. Faber, BCR executive secretary, said:

P. 1

"Apprenticeship training programs, both in the trades and industry, need to be open to permit a flow of Negro youth into the occupations which have apprenticeship programs.

"According to the very best information we have available, during the past 15 years no more than four Negroes have completed apprenticeship training programs in which the building trades participate."

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Speaking Of Forced Integration

# Ohio civil rights body holds job discrimination hearings

16c

TOLEDO, Ohio — "We have seen discriminatory practices in practically all phases of employment. The most glaring and unrelenting appears to be in the field of apprenticeship training."

Afro American

Dr. Samantha Adams, vice-president of the Toledo NAACP, told this to a governor's civil rights advisory committee panel which is conducting civil rights hearings.

The panel also heard from members of the National Association of Private Employers, whose president said that an educational selling job is needed to convince employers to hire only on demonstrated ability and the Board of Community Relations.

P. 19

Sat 8-16-58

# Board Agrees To Non-Racial Hiring Policy

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

Ending racial discrimination in the hiring practice of four state agencies employing about 2,000 persons was recomemnded Wednesday by the Oklahoma personnel board.

Fri 4-25-58

The three-member board voted unanimously to make the recommendation which still needs approval of each of the four agencies before becoming effective, after listening to demands by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. P. 1

Agencies served by the personnel board are department of public welfare, employment security commission, state department of health, and crippled children's commission.

At present the personnel board maintains separate employment registers for whites and Negroes. Applicants for jobs also are required to pass qualifying tests, but separate racial eligibility lists are furnished to the agencies.

John White, El Reno, state chairman of the NAACP labor and industry committee, said continued use of the separate registers was contrary to U. S. supreme court rulings and is "very unbecoming to citizens of this state."

# PLANNING URGED FOR INTEGRATION

16c

## Employers Are Warned Not to Consider Programs as a 'Crusade or Battle'

Pa

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 — Business was warned today against initiating integration with the idea that it involved "some kind of crusade or battle in the Negro's behalf."

Times P.22-C

Joseph J. Morrow, personnel director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., told a conference on civil rights that avoiding such an attitude would leave management with "an objective flexible approach to integration."

Tue 2-4-58

Each Negro employe, he said, should be treated as an individual who must stand or fall on his own merits.

N.Y. N.Y.

The day-long meeting, called the National Conference for Human Rights, was sponsored by Gov. George M. Leader and the United Steelworkers of America. Besides labor and management, the 300 participants represented church and philanthropic organizations, bankers and educators.

Mr. Morrow and David J. McDonald, president of the steel union, addressed a luncheon session at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. William L. Batt Jr., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, presided at a dinner meeting this evening.

Among the groups represented were the National Education Association, the Natoinal Council of Churches, the Adult Education Association of the United States, the National Urban League, the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Natoinal Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Natoinal Conference of Christians and Jews.

The chief objection of employers to integration appears to be the conviction, Mr. Morrow said, that "there will be discontent or open trouble in the plant and community."

### Reports General Success

"While avoiding or minimizing conflict does take careful planning and spadework," he continued, "I know of no company with an integration program which hasn't made the transition successfully."

Mr. McDonald told the gathering there had been no racial conflict in plants where the union had contracts.

"But," he said, "we have not been able to break down completely employment practices and community patterns which still deny minority members of our union the opportunity to work and live as full-fledged, law-abiding citizens"

Mr. McDonald called on the National Assocation of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, along with local bodies of their organizations, to "speak out firmly" for fair practices in employment and housing, and to support legislation that would guarantee all Americans equal protection.

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# Labor Officials Discuss Integration

News & Courier P.9B

Charleston S.C.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (AP) — Representatives of labor and management discussed yesterday ways of integrating the Negro into the nation's labor force.

Wed 2-5-58

The one-day meeting, called the National Conference for Human Rights, was arranged by the United Steelworkers Union and Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania.

16c Pa -

Besides labor and management, delegates representing churches, philanthropic organizations and education also attended.

Joseph J. Morrow, personnel director for Pitney - Bowes, Inc., said the employers' chief objection to integration appeared to be the conviction that "there will be discontent or open trouble in the plant and community." But he made this point:

"While avoiding or minimizing conflict does take careful planning and spadework, I know of no company with an integration program which hasn't made the transition successfully."

David J. McDonald, Steelworkers president, termed America's treatment of minority groups as the chief obstacle in its leadership for world peace.

McDonald contended that his union has been successful in many places in breaking down racial barriers, but added much more still has to be done.

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# Labor, Management Discuss Ways Of Further Integration

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Tue 2-4-58

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (AP) — Representatives of labor and management discussed today ways of integrating the Negro into the nation's labor force.

P.31

The one-day meeting, called the National Conference for Human Rights, was arranged by the United Steelworkers Union and Gov. George M. Lender of Pennsylvania.

16c Pa

Besides labor and management, delegates representing churches, Philanthropic organizations and education also attended.

Joseph J. Morrow, personnel director for Pitney-Bowes, Inc. said the employers' chief objection to integration appeared to be the conviction that "there will be discontent or open trouble in the plant and community." Put he made this point:

"While avoiding or minimizing conflict does take careful planning and spadework, I know of no company with an integration program which hasn't made the transition successfully."

16e 1958

# MEXICANS WAIT HOPEFULLY FOR U. S. JOBS RISE

## Contracting for Farm Work Reduced

16e

BY MARION WILHELM

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

MEXICO CITY, May 7—In plazas and railway stations of two northern cities, jobless Mexicans sit placidly waiting. Some barefoot, most carrying meager supplies of tortillas, they have come by rail, bus or on foot from all over Mexico to wait for job offers from American farmers.

Last week several thousand braceros, or migrant laborers, were ordered out of Empalme, Sonora, and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, mobilizing centers where the United States department of labor contracts Mexicans for farmers in Texas, California and other farm states.

### Contracting Cut

While Monterrey expected to resume hiring shortly for the Texas market, contracting to date is running little more than half that of a year ago. As of mid-April, 15,000 braceros had gone to the United States as against 27,500 a year ago.

Mexican authorities attribute the lag to the recession but labor department officials visiting here recently said the cutback could be due to late crops caused by the severe winter and to the heavy rains which flooded farm areas of California.

Braceros waiting in the plaza outside the migratory labor headquarters in Mexico City aren't much concerned about the reasons.

### Live in Misery

"Every day they say next week or next month," complained a strawhatted Mexican who sleeps nights in the park. "If they don't open the door soon, we're going to go see the Senor Presidente."

Nothing could be more embarrassing to the president or the candidate to succeed him in this election year. The Mexican government always has a guilt complex about the migrants who go north to work for dollars. Many come from dustbowls where farm wages are barely at the survival level, when there's work at all.

Altho Mexico has taken tremendous agricultural strides under the current administration, opening up vast desert lands with multi-million dollar irrigation dams, the majority of its farm workers live in misery.

Hourly earnings of 50 cents in Texas and up to 75 cents and $1 in California are a fortune to these migrants, more than 436,000 of whom were contracted by American farmers last year. But the United States department of labor has made it clear that unemployed Americans must be hired first.

### U. S. Jobs Off

Lates unemployment figures from bracero hiring states show California and Arizona near or over the United States national average of 7.9 per cent. The California work force is off 8.3 per cent, Arizona 7, and Texas 4.4 per cent, assistant Labor Secretary Newell Brown said here.

Bracero earnings sent back to Mexico are a vital source of dollars to help balance the trade deficit. Last year the farm workers sent 34 million dollars back home, or about $80 apiece.

Daily Tribune

P. 2

Thurs. 5-8-58

Chicago Ill.

16e 1958

VIRGINIA

# Byrd uses foreign labor in orchards

Afro American Pol

16e

Sat. 10-18-58

Baltimore.

WASHINGTON

Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia uses cheap, imported labor to harvest his apples in Winchester and Berryville, Va. it was revealed last week.

The camp where these migrant workers live was described by Benjamin A. Franklin, associate of commentator Edward P. Morgan, as looking like "a slightly improved slum."

And Senator Byrd, a champion of "economy in government," pays his apple pickers a generous sum of 10 cents a crate— or 75 cents per hour if the worker prefers that scale. The minimum wage law is $1 an hour.

**IT WAS** also disclosed that the migrant workers— in this case from Bahama— average $54 weekly for a six-day week of 60 to 72 hours.

Deductions from the employees checks include $1.75 per day for board and room, another fee for mandatory health and accident insurance and an unspecified fee for "administering" the contract.

If the workers do not live up to the contract (to work until Nov. 14) in any form, he must pay his own fare home.

* * *

**"EVERYBODY** does it, from Florida to New York," a Byrd assistant, here said. "They have been doing it for years and years," he added.

The Virginia Senator has used migrant workers six times in the last 10 years. This year his company imported 398 Bahamians. A total of 836 Bahamians are working in the county.

16f 1958

FEPC

# F.E.P.C. YEAR OLD IN SAN FRANCISCO

New York Times

New York N.Y.

## Commission Has Hearings in Secret—Education Stressed by Group

Sun. 8-17-58

**By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES**

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16—Just one year ago the first Fair Employment Practices Commission to be appointed in a major city in California began trying to end racial and religious discrimination in San Francisco business and labor.

There have been some dark days since. It looked for awhile in the late spring as if the commission named last August by Mayor George Christopher wa about to go out of business fo lack of money.

As a result of widespread protests the commission not onl survived but also is about t pursue its job with renewe vigor and a paid professiona staff.

7.56

Edward W. Howden, executive director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity and one of the city's experts on race relations, was made staff chief of the commission with the title of executive director. He takes office on Sept. 15 after twelve and a half years with the Civic Unity Council.

### Provides for Secrecy

There is one provision in the San Francisco Fair Employment Practices Ordinance that distinguishes it from most similar laws. This is a secrecy provision.

The commission of seven members, headed by C. J. Goodell, a retired justice of the State District Court of Appeal, hears all complaints behind closed doors. Proceedings may not be made public. There is provision for a public hearing only if the commission fails to settle a complaint and it goes to court.

During the last twelve months, twenty-one official cases have been submitted to the commission, according to John Sullivan, a civil service employe attached to the mayor's office as public service director. Mr. Sullivan has had a temporary, part-time staff appointment with the commission.

### Some Cases Pending

"The commission is still working on six or seven of the twenty cases," Mr. Sullivan said. "Some of the others were thrown out after a look, for technical reasons. Many other persons came in to inquire about the possibility of filing complaints."

The commission last spring submitted a 1958-59 budget of about $28,000, with the idea of intensifying its work with a professional staff. The finance committee of the City-County Board of Supervisors threw out the budget request but a storm of protest led to approval of a compromise figure of $19,170.

Mr. Howden, as the agency's first fulltime director, will receive $10,800 a year. The 39-year-old appointee is a graduate of the University of California and a veteran of World War II.

### To Stress Education

An important part of his job, as he viewed it late this week, would be educational. The commission, under the ordinance, not only is to process complaints of job discrimination but also to formulate plans to promote fair employment practices through education.

It was the Council for Civic Unity, which Mr. Howden now heads, that issued a report hardly more than two weeks ago asserting that this city gives much lip service to the principle of equal job opportunities for negroes, orientals and other minority groups but fails widely to live up to it.

A 345-pake study report was he produce of three years of nvestaigation, underwritten by he Columbia Foundation. It ound negroes to be the chief ictims of job discrimination.

16f 1958

FEPC (CALIFORNIA)

# FEP defeated; Chamber of Commerce says let public vote on issue

Tribune Los Angeles Calif. 1 2

(See editorial, "Put FEP to a public vote")

Proponents of Fair Employment Practices legislation were challenged to put the measure to the test of a public vote, if they are so sure the public wants and needs such a law, in the all-day session Tuesday which ended in the third defeat at the hands of the City Council of an FEP ordinance for Los Angeles.

16f

A defeat of sorts was suffered the same day for FEP in the County as the Board of Supervisors, which was thought to have the three votes necessary to pass such legislation, voted 4-to-1 to postpone consideration of the measure for four weeks.

Fr. 1-16-58

1958

"Postponement . . . could lead to passage of an ordinance which would be weak and not effective," said Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, who cast the sole vote against putting the issue off and previously sponsored it before the Board.

In the City Council, Hahn's brother, Gordon, was one of 7 councilmen voting for a City ordinance which would have made it illegal for an employer of more than five persons to deny a job to any person because of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, or place of birth.

Seven more councilmen voted against the measure to deadlock it in a tie.

**The 15th and crucial vote was held by Councilman Charles Navaro, who represents a district which has grown predominantly minority group, but who, apprised of the coming issue, had taken himself off to Australia, the home of his wife's parents.**

In the past, Navarro has always voted against FEP; but he had been warned by political leaders in his district that opposition to the measure this time would hurt him severely at the polls. He comes up for re-election in 1959.

**NEW SUPPORTER**

In the voting, the proponents of FEP picked up a new and vigorous supporter in Councilman James C. Corman, of the 7th district, which is a newly created district centered in Van Nuys.

**Corman told the jam-packed Council chamber that California has "state legislation which forbids jim crow law in restaurants and businesses.**

**"If we didn't have it, it would be opposed on the same grounds we have heard today," he stated.**

The Council chamber's regular 250 seats were filled before the hearing started at 10:30 a.m. The master-of-arms brought in 100 folding chairs, and these were speedily filled, too.

The vote came after four and a half hours of debate.

As was expected, one other councilman with a heavy Negro electorate voted against the measure.

Councilman Ransom Callicott, of the 12th district, which is bounded roughly by Santa Barbara, Western ave., 16th st., and Figueroa, voted against it as he had told the Tribune he would, because he thought it "unnecessary" since when he had been in business, Clifton's cafeterias, he did not discriminate in hiring. Callicott's term, too is up in 1959.

For three of the councilmen voting against the measure, it was their third time around. Councilmen Harold A. Henry, John C. Holland, and L. E. Timberlake voted "no" in 1949, when the measure lost 8 to 6, and in 1955, when it lost 8 to 7. Councilman Earle D. Baker cast his second vote against it.

**The one hopeful note among the 7 votes against the measure was heard in the remarks of new Councilman Karl L. Rundberg, who said he was voting "no" because "This reeks of politics".**

Rundberg said he may change his mind after the June 3 primary election "if I find serious discrimination does exist."

However, he added that he is "in favor of fair employment on the merit system. I don't think you can legislate human sentiments, but you can educate. He said he had intended to "move that this be held over until after the June election . . . but a delegation of my friends who favor FEPC asked me not to delay the vote."

Councilman Rundberg's district, the 11th, is roughly bounded by Mulholland drive, Sepulveda, and Santa Monica.

**CHALLENGE TO PUBLIC VOTE**

Veteran FEP opponent, Councilman Holland, said he was alarmed by the statement of one of the proponents of FEP who spoke against putting the question to a public vote.

**"The speaker alarmed me when he said a vote on this would create racial antagonism and riots."**

The challenge to put the legislation to the test of a public vote was flung down in a pre-hearing statement by Charles E. Ducommon, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

**After pointing out that Los Angeles County voted 758,641 to 294,938 against a state-wide initiative act in 1946, Ducommun, president of a metals company suggested that the issue be presented to the electorate again if either the Board of Supervisor or the Council feels there has been a change in the public attitude.**

The Chamber of Commerce alerted its members bright and early through its weekly publication, "Southern California Business", to be on hand to oppose the measure.

Under the heading, "Coersive FEPC ordinance again before Council", the story said FEP "would be detrimental to the development of this area."

The published statement also read:

"Los Angeles is straining its resources and services to absorb thousands of new residents, including members of minority groups, into business and industrial working forces of the community. It is a well known fact that this area is one in which there is less racial and religious prejudice than in most communities.

"Laws of this kind would simply aggravate the problem and add unnecessarily to the tensions of doing business here. . . . In order to be successful in the conduct of a business enterprise, it is fundamental that an employer must be free to select employees on the basis of qualification, training, and merit. It is to his advantage voluntarily to select the best qualified, regardless of any other considerations, if he is to survive in the competition of the market-place."

The Chamber spokesman before the Council was H. C. McClelland, who said "I am here under the authority of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to submit an earnest plea that the City Council refrain from taking an action which will saddle our city with a socalled fair employment practices ordinance.

McClelland said, "There has long been established here a successful constructive program for the advancement of sound policies in employment looking toward employment selections purely on a basis of merit.

Tribune 1 2

**Also speaking against the measure was Myron C. Fagan, national director of Cinema Education, who said the Communist party was behind the demand for the law;**

Fr. 1-10-58

James G. Law, businessman, said "Los Angeles has integrated various races and religions without compulsion of law;

David Nutting, Republic Foundation, said the proposed ordinance called for "police powers, judge and jury powers". Because the commission to investigate complaints which the ordinance would create, would serve without pay, Nutting said, "Only the biased would serve.

Nelson LaVally, speaking for the Van Nuys Chamber of Commerce, said, "Most San Fernando Valley plants are already covered by federal Fair Employment Practices laws because of government contracts," and said the firms object to "bureaucratic inspection every few months to make sure they are complying with the federal law."

Rear Admiral E. D. Eathrern, Ret., spoke for the Pasadena chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and called FEP "a thoroughly un-American bill.' He said he is a Protestant, and churchmen who spoke for the ordinance "do not speak for me."

Mrs. Clara McDonald, president of the United Patriotic People of the USA, and two members, also spoke against the measure.

**Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, who has opposed FEP in the State Legislature, said the law would "throw gasoline on a slowly dying fire". He called the ordinance "a monstrous piece of bad legislation." Los Angeles, he said, "has gone a long way by voluntary cooperation," and he said there had been no "showing of local need" and the position of minority groups is improving.**

"In 1940, only one percent of the Negroes in federal civil service held supervisorial positions, while this year there are 16 percent", he added.

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Speaking for the measure were Gilbert Anaya, from the Mexican-American community, who is co-chairman with Loren Miller of the Los Angeles Committee for Equal Employment.

The committee represents "about 90 organizations", said Anaya. He introduced Irving Hill, vice president of the Jewish Community Council, who read a number of job ads from newpapers, which said, "Gentiles only", "White," and "State your religion".

"Sixty-seven percent of job orders filed with employment agencies are discriminatory," he told the Council. "There are 35 cases of discrimination in Los Angeles under investigation by the President's Commission.

Harvey Schechter spoke for the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith also a Jewish group, and he charged that 200 local firms were guilty of discrimination in hiring. He charged that a "coded system" "No 53's" mean no Jews, and "No 99's" means no Negroes, he said.

"The list of these firms reads like a Who's Who in Industry," he added.

**Part of the strategy of the bill's proponents seemed to be not to have Negroes speak for it.**

A white man represented the Urban League, Gano Culwell, businessman who identified himself as treasurer of the League. Culwell said a local automobile club, employing 3000 people, hires no Negroes except maintenance and cafeteria workers. The four major L. A. breweries do not hire Negroes for most jobs, he said. The confectionary, and rubber industries and insurance companies refuse to hire members of minorities, he stated.

The Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, president of the Naacp, was the only Negro spokesman for the bill.

# Naacp to let membership vote on FEP on Ballot

Tribune Los Angeles Calif

Fri · 1-31-58 P. 3

16f

The Los Angeles branch Naacp will put the matter of a public referendum for FEPC up to the branch membership at a special call meeting Sunday, Feb. 9, at five p.m. at People's Independent church of Christ, 1025 E. 18th st., president Maurice A. Dawkins, who is also pastor of Independent, announced today.

Mrs. Almena Lomax, editor of the Los Angeles Tribune, which has initiated a campaign to put FEP on the ballot in the November election, will speak for the initiative on a panel discussion of the question.

**New Tribune editorial page columnist Marl Young, who is a member of the boards of directors of both the Naacp and the Los Angeles Musicians Union, will also speak for the initiative.**

Attorney Loren Miller, chairman of the Naacp board, and board member, William E. Pollard, a union leader, will speak against putting the measure on the ballot. The Rev. Dawkins will chair the discussion.

### ONLY MEMBERS TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE

The public is invited to attend the meeting, although it was announced that only branch members will be permitted to vote on whether the Naacp should sponsor the initiative or not.

The position of the Tribune has been that if the Naacp will not seek a public vote on the bill which has three times been turned down by the City Council, then reluctantly, because of an overworked staff and limited resources, the paper will do lt.

Some 77,841 signatures of registered voters are required to place the matter on the ballot. The paper originally proposed that an effort be made to get it on the June ballot, but owing to the fact that names must be submitted to the City Clerk for checking 90 days ahead of election day, it was later decided to 'shoot for' the November ballot.

**A lawyer-volunteer is presently preparing the initiative petition, which must include the ordinance to be voted on and must be approved by the City Clerk.**

Following the third defeat of FEPC by the City Council, the question was raised at the January Naacp membership meeting and was referred to the board.

The board voted to "study" the matter.

The Naacp admitted frankly it had, prior to the last Council vote, been committed against putting the issue to the test of a public vote. Four of the five members appointed to the "study" committee were opposed to the referendum. Young is the fifth.

### TRIBUNE WON'T BE BOUND BY NAACP DECISION

In accepting the invitation to present the paper's position at the Naacp meeting, Mrs. Lomax said she would not be bound by the Feb. 9 vote of the Naacp membership.

"If the Naacp won't sponsor the initiative, then we will go ahead with our plans to get it on the November ballot, which we feel certain we can do," the editor said.

Referring tto the third of three objections to putting FEPC on the Los Angeles ballot raised from New York by Naacp executive secretary Roy Wilkins, "That time and funds required to secure the signatures and mobilize the popular vote could best be utilized in a drive to expand Negro registration and vote", Mrs. Lomax said:

"Having FEP as an issue on the November ballot would 'expand Negro registration and vote' more than the most concerted registration drive this branch.... could, or would, stage.

"All of the varied registration--to-vote drives among Los Angeles' Negro community have not amounted to a tinker's dam, as far as mobilizing the vast potential of what could be qualified voters.

"Clearly what Los Angeles needs is an 'issue', a 'crusade'.

"Putting FEPC on the ballot, whether it wins or loses, will accomplish that. And that is something — it is the legendary 'bird in the hand which is worth two in the bush' in view of the fact that the City Council has again turned down our plea for FEP, and the State Legislature turned it down last year, too."

National executive secretary Wilkins also objected, according to the Rev. Dawkins, on two other grounds: "That no FEP ordinance and statute has been enacted in any city or state in the nation through the referendum process;

"That a referendum is a 'take it or leave it' proposition, permitting no refinement, adjustment, or amendment."

16f

**Almena Lomax & Marl Young . . . Tribune writers will put case for public referendum on FEP before Naacp meeting Sunday, Feb. 9.**

16f

**LOREN MILLER**

**. . . to speak against Initiative Petition for FEP at special Naacp call meeting.**

16h 1958

# GREAT INCREASE IN NEGRO MIGRATION TO N. Y. CITY NOTED IN RECENT POPULATION SURVEY

## Battle Over Integration In South High Wage Standards Seen As Lure

16h

New York, N. Y., Nov. 25—The extent to which battles over integration in the South and the lure of high wage standards here have made New York a magnet for Negro migration was reflected in a population survey made public last week. It was released by the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Advocate

The survey showed that the number of nonwhite persons in the five boroughs had gone up 320,221 since 1950 while the white total had gone down 416,707. On a percentage basis the change was even more startling. The nonwhite population rose 41.3 per cent, against a decline of 5.9 per cent for whites.

In the suburbs both population groups recorded a sharp rise. On a percentage basis the increase for nonwhites generally ran well ahead of the increase for whites but the numerical totals for whites exceeded those for Negroes by about 15 to 1.

Jackson

11-30-57

The statistics masked the problems of housing, education, employment and social adjustment caused by population shifts because the group that is coming to New York in the greatest numbers was almost totally excluded from the nonwhite figures.

Advocate

11-30-57

Fewer than 10 per cent of Puerto Ricans are classified by the Census Bureau as nonwhites. On this basis 50,000 of the 600,000 Puerto Ricans in this city are tabulated as Negroes and the rest as whites. The number of Puerto Ricans here has daubled in the last seven years.

On a state-wide basis the increase in the nonwhite population since 1950 was 44 per cent and the increase in the white population 5 per cent. This was not much different from the trend in the metropolitan area when the figures for the city were combined with the totals for the four suburban counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland.

16h

The rise in the nonwhite total for the entire New York segment of the metropolitan district was 42.5 per cent while the white population went up 5.2 per cent. However, the commission reported that one significant difference existed between the pattern here and elsewhere in the state.

In New York Negroes, who make up 97 per cent of the nonwhite group, tended to settle much more heavily in outlying sections of the city and in suburbs than they did in upstate communities. There the growth in Negro population was concentrated in the center of cities with almost none finding homes in suburban areas.

### Queens Growth Cited

In Manhattan, always the focus of Negro migration in past years, the nonwhite total went up only 3.7 per cent. This contrasted with increases of 128.9 per cent in Queens, 121.1 per cent in the Bronx and 107.7 per cent in Suffolk County. However, the commision tempered its comment on the wider spread of Negro families in the metropolitan area by noting evidence that they tended to be bunched in certain limited areas.

The New York area remains the home of the great bulk of the state's Negroes. The survey showed 1,095,737 nonwhites in the city and 1,211,272 in the metropolitan district. This represented 88 per cent of the state-wide total of 1,377,000.

The rate of growth in the last seven years has been about the same here and upstate. In 1950 the New York area had 89 per cent of the nonwhite population. In 1940 it had 94 per cent. The upstate nonwhite figure of 165,000 is larger than the population of Albany, the commission noted. In 1940 there were 36,000 nonwhites in the upstate area.

For the whole state, nonwhites now make up 8.7 per cent of the population, as against 6.5 per cent in 1950. In this city the nonwhite group constitutes 14.2 per cent of the total, as against 9.8 per cent seven years ago.

### Housing Held Needed

In making public the report Charles Abrams, chairman of the commission, said that the dramatic changes in the racial composition of the state's communities added new pressure to the need for improved housing for minority groups.

"Although there has been a 44 per cent increase in nonwhite population in the past seven years, virtually no new private construction in the state has been opened to nonwhites," Commissioner Abrams declared.

"Our figures, particularly in the upstate area, show that in most every case the nonwhite population increase has occurred in the central cities. This means that the many newcomers to our state have been forced to double up and triple up in already overcrowded areas in the cities."

He reported that many of the Negroes coming into the state were young men and women from the South, seeking better job opportunities and freedom from race bias. He added that a higher birth rate among nonwhite families also was a factor in the population rise.

"For some years to come," Mr. Abrams declared, "we can expect that the nonwhite population will contniue to grow rapidly, both through a continuing high birth rate and continuing in-migration."

The survey was based in most instances on Census, Bureau figures, supplemented by birth reports from the State Health Department. Most of the tabulating was done by George Eunice Grier of the commission's research division.

### Nonwhites Triple Here

Their statistics indicated that the nonwhite population of the five boroughs had tripled since 1930 while the white total stood still. The nonwhite figure for 1930 was 341,069, compared with a current figure of 1,095,737. The white total inched up from 6,589,377 to 6,699,734.

The degree to which the suburban rise in nonwhite population was bunched in a few localities was the subject of a special analysis of the figures for Westchester County.

The number of nonwhites in the county rose 33 per cent in the last seven years, but three-fifths of the increase was concentrated in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and White Plains. The commission noted that each of these would be regarded as a city of some size if its proximity to New York did not put it into the suburban class.

Meanwhile, in a Rochester speech yesterday Governor Harriman called discrimination in employment "the key factor in keeping many families in a low-income bracket." He based his statement on preliminary findings of another study in proces sof completion by the commission.

The Governor told the State Welfare Conference that it was "a tragic paradox" in the midst of general prosperity that thousands of families continued to have incomes below the minimum standard set for public relief. He called for action by public and private agencies to eliminate bias.

16h 1958

# Action To Halt Alabama Exodus Leaders' Goal

Advertiser p. 7A Mon. 1-20-58

## North Alabama Merchants See More Marginal Acres

Montgomery Ala

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Alabama's men of the soil are rapidly becoming displaced persons in America's economic structure, according to North Alabama businessmen.

"They're turning in their soil and quitting," one merchant said yesterday, "and we don't have a solution to the problem."

"Under current conditions all Alabama farms are in the marginal class," said Ed Mauldin, Leighton cotton farmer, cattleman and equipment dealer.

**MARGINAL FARMS**

Marginal farms are considered by the government to be those whose return does not justify the effort of production.

C. Paul Guin, tractor dealer of Guin, Ala., Marion County, said a friend had aptly described the situation recently when he said:

"Alabama farmers are putting their soil in the soil bank, their blood in the blood bank, their posteriors on the creek bank and letting the world go by."

Although the Agriculture Department in Washington ordered soil bank registrations stopped Thursday night, a heavy percentage of North Alabama cotton farmers already had signed up.

Flura W. Shotts, assistant field supervisor for the Marion County Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Committee, at Hamilton, said 1,473 cotton farmers in the county registered for the program. Only 1,200 had actually signed contracts when the halt was called Thursday, he said.

Records show that there are 2,516 cotton allotment farms in the county.

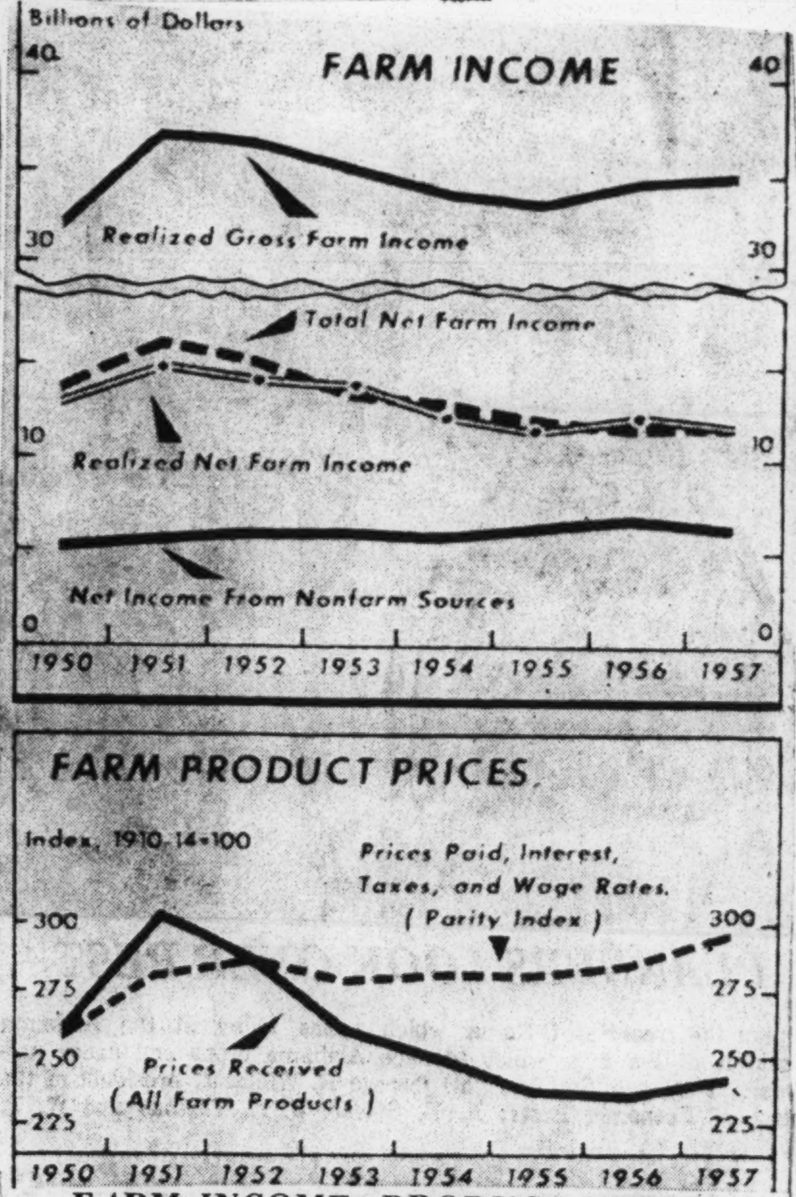
**$57 PER ACRE**

At an average of $57 per acre, soil bank payments for those now under contract will total $381,521.72, according to Shotts.

But around the pot-bellied stoves of the general or hardware stores of these farm cities, the size of soil bank payments loses its luster when its compared to losses, "current and anticipated."

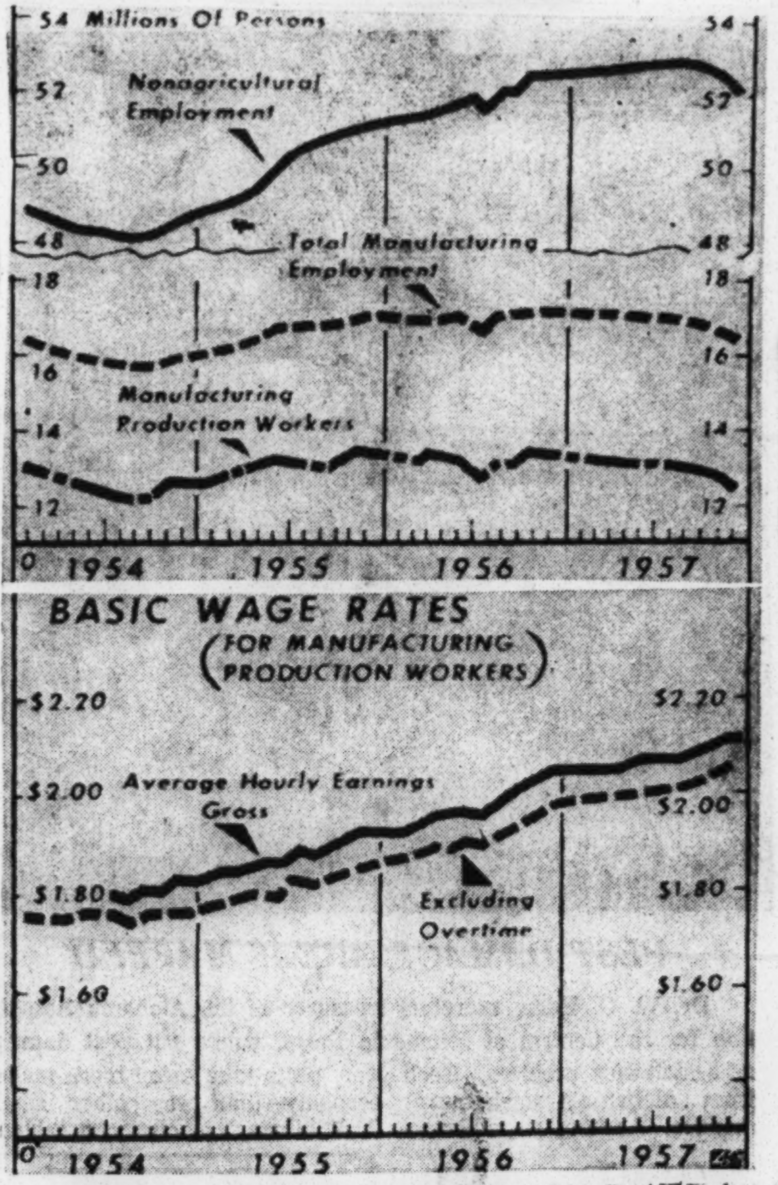
James Carter of Detroit Rt. 1, an employe of Weaver Hardware, Hamilton, said "Apparently most farmers are turning in their acreage to the bank with no hope of doing anything else with it."

"I own 82 acres," he continued, "and would like to sell, but I'm afraid I might have to fall back on it sometime. Right now it isn't doing me any good. I can't make a living off of it."



### FARM INCOME, PRODUCT PRICES

Charts on farm income and farm product prices for 1950 through 1957 are based on charts released in connection with President Eisenhower's economic report to Congress.—**AP Wirephoto Charts**



### EMPLOYMENT, BASIC WAGE RATES

Charts on employment figures and basic wage rates for manufacturing production workers from 1954 through 1957 are based on charts released in President Eisenhower's economic report to Congress.—**AP Wirephoto Charts.**

W. A. Guyton, one of three ginners in Hamilton, said his business "showed an $8,000 loss last year."

**WAITING**

"If it goes on another year or two like this we'll be sitting here like birds in the nest, waiting for someone to feed us."

Hamilton's "only salvation" was the "three industries that have come here in the past four or five years," one retailer said.

They include the Munsingwear plant, about four years old; Hamilton Paper Box factory, and Tollgate shirt factory.

Munsingwear, a manufacturer of underwear, and the Tollgate plant employ many women in the area.

"But they don't help the farmer any," said Carter.

Other ginners in Hamilton who say their business has dropped from one-third to one-half its normal volume in the past year, are the Ray brothers, owners of the Hamilton Gin Co., and J. U. Rollins of the Rollins Gin Co.

"I doubt if any of us have ginned enough this season to pay our power bill," Guyton said. "I know I haven't."

Guin businessmen also "praised" new industry for "taking up some of the slack."

Bolstering employment there are Alabama Oak Flooring Co., oak flooring manufacturers; Guin Manufacturing Co., makers of shirts, and Marion Mills, manufacturers of women's underwear.

"However, this is the first year Guin hasn't had a gin in operation here," said J. R. Black, owner of Black Hardware store.

C. Paul Guin, president of the Marion County Cattleman's Assn., said he considered farmers "in worse shape now they they've been since 1933."

He predicted "half the farmers in the country will be put off their land," if current conditions persist another year.

Most observers saw a turn to cattle, poultry, hogs and small grain crops as the "only hope for today's farmers."

Guin said that in 20 years gins had closed at Glenn Allen, Burleson's Store, Guin, Beaverton, Crossville and Fayette, in Alabama and at Greenwood Springs at Gatman, Miss., just a few miles away.

# Southern University Sociologist Makes Study Of Negro Migration

Advocate Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Sat 1-25-58

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, January 14, 1958. The in-migration of Negroes from rural areas of the South to urban areas of the South and the many human problems they face in the transition is the central theme of a study recently made by a Southern University sociologist.

P. 1

Dr. Morgan C. Brown, assistant professor, Department of Socialogy, outstanding in the area of sociological investigations, did the study on in-migration on a Grant-in-Aid from the Social Science Research Council.

The investigator, in his introduction, points out that a number of reports and studies have been made on Negro migration from rural areas of the South to urban areas of Northern cities, but relatively little has been done on "the less spectacular currents of migration by Southern Negroes to southern cities."

Using Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as a sample city, the purpose of the investigation was to determine the geographic derivation of the in-migrant Negroes, point out special demographic characteristics pertaining to this population category and list some of the problems the in-migrant faces in the area of housing, employment and purchasing.

Advocate

The investigation brings to light that the in-migrant Negroes face problems in housing, employment and purchasing, that the native Negroes are not confronted with.

Because of this differentiation, the in-migrant Negro in Baton Rouge lives more congestedly, his dwelling is inferior to those of the natives, in numerous cases has less household conveniences and facilities, and greater limitations of mortgage money with which to finance the purchase of properties.

The study reveals further, however, that 58 per cent of the in-migrants in Baton Rouge either own their homes or were buying them, whereas 61 per cent of the natives were doing the same. The median estimate value of the in-migrant dwelling is $5400, while that of the native is $5200.

Dr. Brown also reveals in the report that 20 per cent of all the renters stated that housing was priced too high for them to erect new structures and one-third of them took the viewpoint that as "newcomers" in Baton Rouge they were not acceptable to lending institutions.

Sat 1-25-58

Other important aspects of the investigation include job discrimination in favor of the native Baton Rouge Negroes and in almost every instance the "newcomer" received less pay for work than the native. The difficulty also projected itself in credit accounts.

According to Dr. Brown, copies of the investigation are presently not available. He stated that he is shaping the report for publication during the summer.

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# Negro Influx No. 1 Problem Of Big Cities

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service. Copyright 1958

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Big city America's No. 1 social problem is the swift influx of Negro citizens, in the opinion of one of the nation's top population experts.

Philip M. Hauser of the University of Chicago, a former Assistant United States Secretary of Commerce and former acting chief of the Census Bureau, gave this conclusion to a conference studying the problem of metropolitan growth. The conference is sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Hauser said the problems of Negro adjustment to urban life will persist "not for decades but for generations."

Thurs 11-27-58

The Negro 1-10th of the nation, Hauser pointed out, was concentrated 89 per cent in the South as late as 1910.

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But 1950 census figures showed only 60 per cent of the Negroes still living in the 11 states of the former Confederacy. Latest estimates are that about 53 per cent of the nation's Negroes now live in the South.

Both within and outside the South, Negroes are rushing to the cities. Hauser said more than 90 per cent of the colored citizens of the North and the West lived in urban areas in 1950, and 48 per cent in the South.

Hauser said the Negro is an emigrant to American cities like earlier Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, Eastern Europeans and others who rushed to the urban cores.

"The startling fact. . . . is that for only a little more than one generation has the Negro been drawn into the main stream of American civilization represented by urbanism and metropolitanism as a form of life," Hauser said.

16h 1958

### 180,000 ahead—

# Migration gives N. Y. State big lead in Negro population

Continued from Page 1

Since 1950 the Negro population in Illinois has shot up from 646,000 to 888,000 until now it amounts to nearly 10 per cent of the state's total. Pennsylvania has also registered a big Negro gain.

News

Actually there are more Negroes in the 11 Southern states than there were in 1950, but over-all Negro percentage —despite a higher birth rate— has dipped since 1950 because of migration northward.

## In 11 states

THE NEGRO POPULATION in those 11 Southern states (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas) was 9,050,000 in 1950. Now it amounts to nearly 9,900,000.

Sun. 1/12/58

However, at the same time the total Negro population in the United States increased from 15 million to 18,700,000—a gain of 3,700,000, most of it outside the 11 Southern states.

The Negro brith rate, generally higher than the white in the South for some years past, makes the percentage of Negro school registrations (as compared to white) slightly higher than the total Negro population as compared to white.

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It seems apparent that the big migration takes place for the most part after Negroes have passed school age—excepting, of course, the children who accompany their parents.

## Percentages

THE FOLLOWING TABLE, which lists the percentage of the total Negro population in the 11 Southern states, shows the extent of the migration:

1920—77.0 per cent of all American Negroes in those 11 states.
1930—70.6 per cent.
1940—69.0 per cent.
1950—60.0 per cent.
1958—53.0 to 54 per cent.

It is apparent that this continuing migration will have an important effect on the school integration question in coming years. Although integration is such a big domestic issue, the Federal Census Bureau in Washington cannot supply population estimates broken down into figures for whites and Negroes in the various states.

Those figures have to be gathered from the individual states, or in part from such regional associations as the Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville, Tenn. The Vanderbilt University medical library also has some state figures.

THE 11 SOUTHERN states, in giving up a large number of Negroes to the North, are becoming "whiter." The following table shows the Negro percentage of the total population in those 11 states at different periods:

1920—32.0 per cent Negro.
1930—29.2 per cent Negro.
1940—28.0 per cent Negro.
1950—24.7 per cent Negro.
1958—24.0 per cent Negro.

Now, although New York State has more Negroes than any other state, the Negroes (mostly concentrated in New York City) still constitute only 8 per cent of the state's total population.

Percentagewise Mississippi still ranks first with 46 per cent of its people classified as Negroes.

## High birth rate

ALTHOUGH THE TIME is rapidly approaching when most Negroes will live outside the 11 Southern states, the population trends in these 11 states are uneven.

For example, since 1950, South Carolina (with a population 39 per cent Negro) and Mississippi (46 per cent Negro) have actually seen a tiny gain in the Negro percentage. This was primarily because of the higher Negro birth rate.

On the other hand a big drop in the Negro percentage was registered in fast-growing Florida, where there is a huge white influx from the North. Florida's population has jumped from 2,800,000 in 1950 to 4,300,000 today, and the Negro percentage of the total has fallen in that time from 22 to 18.8 per cent.

Georgia's Negro population has dropped from 31 to 29 per cent since 1950.

Other Southern states have shown slight declines in the Negro percentage since 1950

EVEN THOUGH New York has become the state with the most Negroes, the time when the Negroes in the North are as numerous percentagewise as in the South is still years off.

The accompanying tables show the great Negro influx into the North—and into California. An interesting fact is that the Negro percentage in the so-called border states (Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma—plus the District of Columbia) has changed little since 1920. It remains at approximately 10 per cent of the United States total.

MARYLAND has registered large gains in its Negro population—from 386,000 in 1950 to 467,000 at present, but the Negro percentage in the state has dropped a bit, from 16.5 to 16 per cent since 1950.

A closer check of the Maryland figures shows that the big Negro gains since 1950 are confined to Baltimore. The Negro count in Baltimore has jumped from approximately 24 per cent of the total in 1950 to slightly more than 30 per cent of the city's million residents at present.

## Border state riffs

IT IS INTERESTING to note that the recent battles over school integration have occurred mainly in Southern and "border" states with relatively few Negroes as compared with the deep Southern average.

For instance, there have been disturbances in Kentucky where the Negro population is only 7 per cent of the total. (The Negro percentage for the entire United States is 11 per cent.) Negro percentages in other states were integration is now a big issue are as follows:

Virginia, 21.5 per cent; Arkansas, 22 per cent; Tennessee 15.6 per cent. (For comparison: Maryland's figure is 16 per cent; New York's, 8; Alabama's, 31.5 per cent.)

DEEP SOUTH states where integration is still something of the future have these big Negro percentages (indicating the prospect of even greater trouble):

Mississippi, 46 per cent South Carolina, 39 per cent; Louisiana, 32 per cent; Alabama, 31.5 per cent; Georgia, 29 per cent.

Negroes migrating from the South have been going primarily to seven Northern states (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois), to several "border" cities and to California. (The "border" cities include Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis.)

## Great change

THE GREAT CHANGE in New York state is seen from the following table on Negro population figures there:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 | 198,000 |
| 1930 | 412,000 |
| 1940 | 571,000 |
| 1950 | 918,000 |
| 1958 | 1,319,000 |

Illinois had a Negro population of 180,000 in 1920, and today the count is 890,000—or more than the Negro count in Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee or Virginia.

The figures for two deep Southern states since World War I show how they have registered declines in their Negro population while New York has shown an increase of more than sixfold. The table follows:

| | Georgia | Mississippi |
|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 1,206,000 | 935,000 |
| 1930 | 1,071,000 | 1,009,000 |
| 1940 | 1,085,000 | 1,075,000 |
| 1950 | 1,063,000 | 986,000 |
| 1958 | 1,132,000 | 970,000 |

### NEGRO PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SELECTED STATES

| | Present* | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 31.5% | 32 % |
| Florida | 18.8 | 22 |
| Georgia | 29 | 31 |
| Louisiana | 32 | 33 |
| Mississippi | 46 | 45 |
| North Carolina | 25.7 | 25.8 |
| South Carolina | 39.4 | 39 |
| Tennessee | 15.6 | 16 |
| Texas | 12.7 | 13 |
| Virginia | 21.5 | 22 |
| Maryland | 16 | 16.5 |
| (Baltimore) | 30 | 24 |
| Kentucky | 7 | 6.9 |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 6.5 |
| New York | 8 | 6.2 |
| Illinois | 9.3 | 7.4 |

(*Figures are based on state estimates.)

### NEGROES IN THE SOUTH
(1000 Equals 1 Million)

| | Present* | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1020 | 980 | 980 | 945 | 900 |
| Arkansas | 400 | 425 | 485 | 480 | 470 |
| Florida | 800 | 600 | 515 | 430 | 330 |
| Georgia | 1130 | 1065 | 1085 | 1070 | 1205 |
| Louisiana | 1000 | 880 | 850 | 775 | 700 |
| Mississippi | 960 | 985 | 1075 | 1010 | 935 |
| North Carolina | 1135 | 1045 | 980 | 920 | 765 |
| South Carolina | 935 | 820 | 815 | 795 | 865 |
| Tennessee | 550 | 530 | 510 | 480 | 450 |
| Texas | 1140 | 975 | 925 | 855 | 740 |
| Virginia | 815 | 735 | 660 | 650 | 690 |
| Totals | 9880 | 9050 | 8880 | 8400 | 8050 |

Per cent of all Negroes in U. S.: Present*, 53.4 per cent; 1950, 60 per cent; 1940, 69 per cent; 1930, 70.6 per cent; 1920, 77 per cent.

(*Figures in this column are latest estimates supplied by the states.)

### NEGROES IN THE BORDER STATES
(100 Equals 100,000)

| | Present* | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 465 | 385 | 300 | 275 | 245 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 380 | 280 | 185 | 130 | 110 |
| Delaware | ... | 45 | 35 | 30 | 30 |
| West Virginia | ... | 115 | 120 | 115 | 85 |
| Kentucky | 200 | 200 | 215 | 225 | 235 |
| Missouri | ... | 295 | 245 | 225 | 180 |
| Oklahoma | 160 | 145 | 170 | 170 | 150 |
| Totals | .... | 1470 | 1270 | 1175 | 1035 |

Per cent of all Negroes in U. S.: 1950, 9.8 per cent; 1940, 9.9 per cent; 1930, 9.9 per cent; 1920, 9.9 per cent.

(*Figures where available are latest state estimates.)

### NEGROES IN SEVEN NORTHERN STATES
(100 Means 100,000; 1000 means 1 Million)

| | Present* | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1320 | 920 | 570 | 410 | 200 |
| New Jersey | ... | 320 | 225 | 210 | 115 |
| Pennsylvania | ... | 640 | 470 | 430 | 285 |
| Ohio | ... | 515 | 340 | 310 | 185 |
| Michigan | ... | 440 | 210 | 170 | 60 |
| Indiana | ... | 175 | 120 | 110 | 80 |
| Illinois | 890 | 645 | 385 | 330 | 180 |
| (Chicago) | (700) | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Totals | .... | 3650 | 2325 | 1970 | 1110 |

Per cent of all Negroes in U. S.: 1950, 24 per cent; 1940, 18 per cent; 1930, 16.6 per cent; 1920, 10.5 per cent.

(*Figures where available are state estimates for 1958.)

### NEGROES IN CALIFORNIA
(100 Equals 100,000)

| | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 460 | 125 | 80 | 40 |

Per cent of all Negroes in U. S.: Three per cent. (Less than 1 per cent.)

### UNITED STATES POPULATION
(In Millions)

| | 1957 | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 173 | 151 | 132 | 123 | 106 |
| Negro | 18.7 | 15 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 10.5 |

Negro percentage: 1957, 10.8 per cent; 1950, 10 per cent; 1940, 9.8 per cent; 1930, 9.7 per cent; 1920, 9.9 per cent.

**(NOTE: To observe the big changes since 1920, compare the figures in the table for a Deep South state with a Northern State such as Michigan or New York.)**

### Race moves North—

# Negro migration figures climb daily

Birmingham News

BY EDWARD C. BURKS, special to The Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

DAY BY DAY, the great migration of the Negro from the South continues. Anyone knows this in a general sense, but it is the cumulative effect that counts. It is large, indeed.

The latest population figures supplied by the individual states show significant changes since the last official census in 1950, and the cumulative effect since the end of World War I is considerable.

Sun. 10-12-58

Consider what has happened in half an average lifetime:

At the end of World War I more than three quarters of all the Negroes in the United States were concentrated in 11 Southern states of the former Confederacy.

P. 1

By 1950, the figure had dropped to 60 per cent.

And now the latest figures show that between 53 and 54 per cent of the Negro population in this country is resident in the 11 Southern states.

At the present rate of migration it will only be a few more years until more than half of all the Negroes in the United States will be OUTSIDE the 11 Southern states.

## *New York leads*

AT THE TIME of the 1950 census Georgia had more Negroes than any other state in the Union—with New York state ranking sixth.

Now, in 1958, New York has become the state with the most Negroes. Not only that, but New York leads the nearest Southern state by 180,000.

In 1950 Alabama had 60,000 more Negroes than New York state, but now the New York total exceeds Alabama's by 300,000!

In just eight years the Negro population of New York state increased by 400,000 — from 918,000 at the time of the census to today's 1,319,160.

16h 1958

# The Great Migration

**By EDWARD C. PARKS**

(Editor's Note: Mr. Parks is former Baltimore Sun German Bureau Chief.)

News Courier

Day by day, the great migration of the Negro from the South continues.

Anyone knows this in a general sense, but it is the cumulative effect that counts. It is large indeed.

The latest population figures supplied by the individual states show significant changes since the last official census in 1950, and the cumulative effect since the end of World War I is considerable.

16h

Charleston, S.C.

CONSIDER what has happened in half an average lifetime:

At the end of World War I more than three quarters of all the Negroes in the United States were concentrated in the 11 Southern States of the former Confederacy.

By 1950, the figure had dropped to 60 per cent.

And now latest figures show that between 53 and 54 per cent of the Negro population in this country is resident in the 11 Southern states.

Sun 10-12-58

AT THE PRESENT RATE of migration it will only be a few more years until more than half of all the Negroes in the United States will be outside the 11 Southern states.

PHA

At the time of the 1950 census Georgia had more Negroes than any other State in the Union — with New York state ranking sixth.

Now, in 1958, New York State has become the state with the most Negroes. Not only that, but New York leads the nearest Southern state by 180,000.

In just eight years the Negro population of New York State increased by 400,000 — from 918,000 at the time of the census to today's 1,319,160.

And Illinois with a gain of nearly a quarter million Negroes since 1950 is closing in on South Carolina in colored population.

SINCE 1950 the Negro population in Illinois has shot up from 646,000 to 888,000 until now it amounts to nearly 10 per cent of the State's total. Pennsylvania has also registered a big gain.

Actually there are more Negroes in the 11 Southern states than there were in 1950, but overall Negro percentage — despite a higher birth rate — has dipped since 1950 because of migration northward.

The Negro population in those eleven states (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas) was 9,050,000 in 1950. Now it amounts to nearly 9,900,000. However, at the same time the total Negro population in the United States increased from 15,000,000 to 18,700,000—a gain of 3,700,000, most of it outside the 11 Southern states.

THE NEGRO BIRTH RATE, generally higher than the white in the South for some years past, makes the percentage of Negro school registrations (as compared to white) slightly higher than the total Negro population as compared to white.

It seems apparent that the big migration takes place for the most part after Negroes have passed school age — excepting, of course, the children who accompany their parents.

The following table, which lists the percentage of the total Negro population in the eleven Southern states, shows the extent of the migration: 192 — 77 per cent of all American Negroes in those 11 states; 1930 — 70.6 per cent; 1940 — 69 per cent; 1950 — 60 per cent; 1958 — 53 to 54 per cent.

IT IS APPARENT that this continuing migration will have an important effect on the school integration question in coming years.

Although integration is such a big domestic issue, the Federal Census Bureau in Washington cannot supply population estimates broken down into figures for whites and Negroes in the various states.

Those figures have to be gathered painstakingly from the individual States or in part from such regional associations as the Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville, Tenn.

The 11 Southern states, in giving up a large number of Negroes to the north, are becoming "whiter." The following table shows the Negro percentage of the total population in those eleven states at different periods:

1920 — 32 per cent Negro.
1930 — 29.2 per cent.
1940 — 28 per cent.
1950 — 24.7 per cent.
1958 — 24 per cent.

Now, although New York State has more Negroes than any other state, the Negroes (mostly concentrated in New York city) still constitute only eight per cent of the State's total population.

Percentagewise Mississippi still ranks first with 46 per cent of its people classified as Negroes.

ALTHOUGH THE TIME is rapidly approaching when most Negroes will live outside the 11 Southern states, the population trends in those 11 states are uneven.

For example, since 1950, South Carolina (with a population 39 per cent Negro) and Mississippi (with 46 per cent) have actually seen a tiny gain in the Negro percentage. That was primarily because of the higher Negro birth rate.

On the other hand a big drop in the Negro percentage was registered in fast-growing Florida, where there is a huge white inflow from the north. Florida's population has jumped from 2,800,000 in 1950 to 4,300,000 today, and the Negro percentage of the total has fallen in that time from 22 to 18.8 per cent.

Georgia's Negro percentage has dropped from 31 to 29 since 1950. Other Southern states have shown slight declines in the Negro percentage since 1950.

EVEN THOUGH NEW YORK has become the state with the most Negroes the time when the Negroes in the north are as numerous percentagewise as in the South is still years off.

The accompanying tables show the great Negro influx into the north — and into California. An interesting fact is that the Negro percentage in the so-called border states (Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma — plus the District of Columbia) has changed little since 1920. It remains at approximately 10 per cent of the United States total.

Maryland has registered large gains in its Negro population — from 386,000 in 1950 to 467,000 at present — but there has been a decline, for example, in Kentucky.

A closer check of the Maryland figures shows that the big Negro gains since 1950 are confined to Baltimore city. In 1950, 16.5 per cent of all Marylanders were Negroes. Today, there is little change — the percentage is just 16. But the Negro count in Baltimore has jumped from approximately 24 per cent of the total in 1950 to slightly more than 30 per cent of the city's million residents at present.

IT IS INTERESTING to note that the recent battles over school integration have occurred mainly in Southern and "border" states with relatively few Negroes as compared with the deep Southern average.

For instance there have been disturbances in Kentucky where the Negro population is only 7 per cent of the total. (The Negro percentage for the entire United States is 11 per cent). Negro percentages in other states where integration is now a big issue are as follows: Virginia, 21.5 per cent; Arkansas, 22 per cent; Tennessee, 15.6 per cent. (For comparisons: Maryland's figure is 16.5, New York's 8 per cent, Alabama's 31.5 per cent).

Deep South states where integration is still something of the future have these big Negro percentages (indicating the prospect of even greater trouble):

Mississippi, 46 per cent; South Carolina, 39 per cent; Louisiana, 32 per cent; Alabama 31.5; Georgia, 29 per cent).

Negroes migrating from the South have been going primarily to seven northern states (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois), to several "border" cities and to California. (The "border" cities include Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis).

THE GREAT CHANGE in New York State is seen from the following table on Negro population figures there:

1920 — 198,000.
1930 — 412,000.
1940 — 571,000.
1950 — 918,000.
1958 — 1,319,00.

**NEGROES IN SOUTH**

(In thousands; in round figures; for example: 1,000 means 1,000,000.)

| | Present* | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,020 | 980 | 980 | 945 | 900 |
| Arkansas | 400 | 425 | 485 | 480 | 470 |
| Florida | 800 | 600 | 515 | 430 | 330 |
| Georgia | 1,130 | 1,065 | 1,085 | 1,070 | 1,205 |
| Louisiana | 1,000 | 880 | 850 | 775 | 700 |
| Mississippi | 960 | 985 | 1,075 | 1,010 | 935 |
| N. Carolina | 1,135 | 1,045 | 980 | 920 | 765 |
| S. Carolina | 935 | 820 | 815 | 795 | 865 |
| Tennessee | 550 | 530 | 510 | 480 | 450 |
| Texas | 1,140 | 975 | 925 | 855 | 740 |
| Virginia | 815 | 735 | 660 | 650 | 690 |
| **Totals** | **9,880** | **9,050** | **8,880** | **8,400** | **8,050** |
| Per cent of all Negroes in U. S. | 53.4% | 60% | 69% | 70.6% | 77% |

*Figures in this column are latest estimates supplied by the States and are either for 1956 or 1957.

**NEGROES IN BORDER STATES**

(In thousands; in round figures; for example: 1,000 means 1,000,000; 100 means 100,000.)

| | Present* | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 465 | 385 | 300 | 275 | 245 |
| Dist. of Col. | 380 | 280 | 185 | 130 | 110 |
| Delaware | — | 45 | 35 | 30 | 30 |
| West Va. | — | 115 | 120 | 115 | 85 |
| Kentucky | 200 | 200 | 215 | 225 | 235 |
| Missouri | — | 295 | 245 | 225 | 180 |
| Oklahoma | 160 | 145 | 170 | 170 | 150 |
| **Totals** | — | **1,470** | **1,270** | **1,175** | **1,035** |
| Per cent of all Negroes in U. S. | — | 9.8% | 9.9% | 9.9% | 9.9% |

*Figures where available are latest State estimates for 1956, 1957.

**NEGROES IN NORTH**

(In round figures; in thousands; for example: 100 means 100,000; 1,000 means 1,000,000.)

| | Present* | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1,320 | 920 | 570 | 410 | 200 |
| New Jersey | — | 320 | 225 | 210 | 115 |
| Pennsylvania | — | 640 | 470 | 430 | 285 |
| Ohio | — | 515 | 340 | 310 | 185 |
| Michigan | — | 440 | 210 | 170 | 60 |
| Indiana | — | 175 | 120 | 110 | 80 |
| Illinois | 890 | 645 | 385 | 330 | 180 |
| (Chicago) | (700) | | | | |
| **Totals** | — | **3,650** | **2,325** | **1,970** | **1,110** |
| Per cent of all Negroes in U. S. | — | 24% | 18% | 16.6% | 10.5% |

*Figures where available are latest State estimates for 1958.

**NEGROES IN CALIFORNIA**

(In round figures; in thousands; for example: 100 means 100,000.)

| | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 460 | 125 | 80 | 40 |
| Per cent of all Negroes in U. S. | 3% | (Less than 1 per cent) | | |

**U. S. POPULATION**

(In millions)

| | 1957 | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 173 | 151 | 132 | 123 | 106 |
| Negro | 18.7 | 15 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 10.5 |
| Negro percentage | 10.8% | 10.0% | 9.8% | 9.7% | 9.9% |

NEGRO PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SELECTED STATES

| | Present* | 1950 |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 31.5 per cent | 32 per cent |
| Florida | 18.8 | 22 |
| Georgia | 29 | 31 |
| Louisiana | 32 | 33 |
| Mississippi | 46 | 45 |
| North Carolina | 25.7 | 25.8 |
| South Carolina | 39.4 | 39 |
| Tennessee | 15.6 | 16 |
| Texas | 12.7 | 13 |
| Virginia | 21.5 | 22 |
| Maryland | 16 | 16.5 |
| (Baltimore) | 30 | 24 |
| Kentucky | 7 | 6.9 |
| Oklahoma | 7 | 6.5 |
| New York | 8 | 6.2 |
| Illinois | 9.3 | 7.4 |

*Figures are based on State estimates for 1956, 1957 or 1958.

# Southern States Gain From '56 Migration

News-Courier

Charleston, S.C.

While the Southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, the Carolinas and the District of Columbia showed a net loss of 175,000 residents during the four-year period beginning in 1954 and ending in 1957, latest figures show a net gain of 140,000 residents for the one-year period from 1956 to 1957.

16

Mon 8-4-58

Between 1956 and 1957, an estimated 3,663,000 residents of the South moved around — most of them moving to other sections within the South itself.

The Census Bureau report showed that both the South considered alone and the United States as a whole had one out of every five persons one year old and over living in homes different from those previously occupied by them.

The 22.7 per cent moving around iln the South was considerably more than the percentage of the population in the Northeastern and North Central regions but was somewhat less than the "changes" of the West.

P. 14

A considerable part of the interstate migration of nonwhites represents the movement of Southern Negroes to Northern and Western cities.

16h 1958

Our Migrant Problem

# It Can Happen Again: Solutions Are Suggested

16h

**By JAMES BUCHANAN**
Herald Staff Writer

Herald P

Sun. 2-16-58

**More than 10,000 persons in South Dade's migrant labor battalions have just finished the toughest "cold war" in 20 years.**

**The mass unemployment brought on by the December-January-February freezes was a devastating blow to the health, wealth and well-being of the laborers and their families.**

**They have been without work and therefore without pay.**

**Relief agencies, private citizens and employers rallied to help where they could. But what is to prevent the same disaster striking next year, or the year after?**

**What should be done, or what can be done, to prevent it?**

**The Herald asked the opinions of all concerned on a course of action that might be followed.**

**Here, briefly, are the comments of county officials, the migrants themselves, their employers and those in welfare field:**

★ ★ ★ ★

## The Migrant

**SESSERINO TRAVINO**, a migrant worker with 10 children: "I think some kind of a contract is necessary, and some insurance against unemployment. There also should be a rule for proper housing. I live with my wife and 10 children in a little room 10 feet by 12 feet. The big companies are making the rules for all the growers, and this is not good."

TYPICAL MIGRANT

Miami, Fla.

★ ★ ★

**ELI CONNELLY**, 26-year-old worker from Tennessee and father of four: "The farmers should be made to guarantee proper housing and transportation back home. I was paying $4.50 per head a week with nothing but a curtain to separate the families. Now I'm living on a back porch at $7 for the family. But I don't have any money. Maybe a government camp would help."

★ ★ ★

**CARLOS FLORES**, 25, a migrant from Texas: "The British government looks after the workers who come here from Nassau and pulls them back when there is no work. Why can't our governement see that we get home? Most of us wouldn't mind paying toward some kind of unemployment insurance so this wouldn't happen again."

★ ★ ★

**WILLIE LOW**, 32, of Texas: "I bring 20 men with me each year. I think there should be some kind of guarantee between the farmer and me so that I can guarantee something to the man."

## Government

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS** have passed a resolution urging the federal government, the governor and the state cabinet to give "urgent consideration" to providing some assistance to alleviate the present emergency.

COWART

They also urge the federal and state governments to recognize the problem of the migrant agricultural worker as "essentially an interstate matter which cannot be properly solved by the county or local governments with the limited funds and facilities at their disposal."

**The commission recently agreed to spend up to $10,000 for emergency relief, but ordered that it be doled out on a day-to-day basis.**

Commissioner Faris Cowart has suggested "work certificates," which would certify they "belonged" to a grower before the migrants are permitted to enter the area.

★ ★ ★

**BRYAN PAGE**, assistant chief of farm labor for the Florida State Employment Service: "Because 80 per cent of the migrants are interstate workers, the federal government should come into the picture more than it has, assuming more responsibility and providing more monetary relief."

"Without being critical of all the efforts they did make, I think the growers should play a more important role in relief matters, and be represented on the Migrants Emergency Relief Committee.

## The Farmer

**ABNEY COX**, South Dade grower: "Although the present situation is serious it is the first time since I have been in the farming business, which is over 20 years, that all areas in our state have suffered severe loss at the same time.

COX

"Heretofore, whenever a disaster has hit one area, officials were able to move surplus labor into areas which weren't affected. I think this is a pretty good record.

**"Most large growers furnish housing and feed their own workers. The majority of those workers now in the so-called bread line are workers who have come into the area on their own without promise of work of any kind. They are known as free-wheelers.**

"I do not believe an assessment such as advocated by the chairman of the State Industrial Commission on production would be workable since it would put the whole burden on the progressive farmer who already is taking care of his men."

★ ★ ★

**CHARLES C. CARPENTER**, South Dade grower: "These people have a different way of life, and much of their misfortune is brought on themselves. They make $9 to $17 per day, but the first week they are out of work they face starvation.

**"A bonus system, to be paid when they leave the farmers' employ, might help.**

"None of the workers really are in as bad shape as most people believe."

## Welfare

**PAUL WALKER**, Dade County Welfare Director: "Florida is one of the few states without a program of general assistance, and in counties where such assistance is offered it usually is restricted to 'residents' . . . and it is abundantly clear migrant workers have no such permanent place of settlement.

"They are welcomed to

**WALKER**

this and other communities as necessary additions to the labor force. Since they are obviously a part of our normal economy, it is only reasonable they should receive help in surviving economic disasters that are beyond their control."

* * *

**REV. AUSTIN STEWART**, president, Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants and chairman Migrants Emergency Relief Committee: "This situation is something that involves every area; it's local, statewide and national.

**"Basic improvements have to be found to raise the economy of the workers. These are disfranchised individuals, actually 'citizens of nowhere,' who are cut off from all forms of welfare relief except on a local handout basis.**

"Growers and citizens alike should join in an accelerated program of relief and rehabilitation planning which would eliminate much of the suffering and distress these laborers suffer."

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# Seek Legislation To Aid Migratory Farmers

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Sun. 3-2-58

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — Calling for an all-out attack on the problems facing American agricultural workers in many parts of the county, the National Sharecroppers Fund has released the published proceedings of its recent all-day conference on "Low Income Farmers and Migratory Labor' held here in Manhattan.

P.1

Dr. Frank P. Graham is chairman of the National Sharecroppers Fund and A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhoood of Sleeping Car Porters, is vice chairman.

Pointing out that the present crop freeze in Florida has brought about need for emergency aid to prevent starvation of Migrant families, Miss Fay Bennett, executive secretary of the Fund, said "The causes for this codition are outlined in the conference preceedings. Cold weather in various parts of the South has produced conditions of near starvation because these workers have nothing to fall back on when weather conditions prevent their working.

**NO INSURANCE, WAGE**

"Migrants receive no unemployment insurance, no minimum wage; nor are they eligible for local relief in most states because of residence requirements. Only when large numbers of them are threatened with actual starvation does the public become aware of their plight, but the fact is that many of these workers regularly live on the edge of desperation and starvation even without the excuse of a crop freeze."

A major recommendation of the all-day conference, attended by experts from government, labor, farm and religious groups, was that organized labor take responsibility for organizing farm workers into effective unions. A conference speaker pointed out that the present National Agricultural Workers Union lacks adequate funds and personnel to do this job.

**TRIPARTITE COMMITTEE**

Another recommendation was that Secretary of Labor Mitchell appoint a tripartite committee, consisting of representatives of the public, employees and organized labor to investigate the many abuses of the farm labor inmport program. Several conference speakers said that imported labor was being used to further undermine wages and conditions for American farm workers as well as to permit unfair competition of large corporation farms with independent family farms.

Daily World

Sun. 3-2-58

Conference recommendations also called for federal and state legislation guaranteeing for farm workers minimum wages, unemployment insurance licensing and bonding of crew leaders, uniform standards for housing for migrant workers, educational programs for migrant children enforcement of sanitary and health provisions for migrant camps and regulation of transportation for migrant workers.

Legislation covering many of these recommendations is now before the New York legislature.

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# NEGRO MIGRATION LARGER THAN EUROPEAN SAYS PROF.

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 25—Any history which fails to give full credit to Negroes for their "titantic role" in the building of the American continents is "sheer distortion", according to a UCLA professor emeritus of history.

Writing in a recent edition of "The Negro History Bulletin," Prof. Frank J. Klingberg, of UCLA stated:

Advocate

"It is impossible to exaggerate the great role of the Negroes in the mastery of the American continents. They build tropical America. Without them it could not have been made a productive unit. They worked and produced tobacco, the sugar, the coffee, the rice, and the indigo."

Sat 3-1-58

The place of the Negro in Anglo-American history, he said, may be presented by setting forth the Negro's part in the commerce between the two countries in 1860.

Jackson Miss

"In that year the cotton produced in the United States by four million American Negroes gave a livelihood to four million people in the British Isles."

The immigration of Negroes to the Americas before 1860 was much greater from Africa than was the immigration from Europe, Professor Klingberg said.

Long before the Irish famine of 1840 the year which marks the start of large-scale European migration to the Americas, Negroes sometimes arrived at the rate of 100,000 a year; totaling 15 million in a period covering the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

"The expansion of Europe cannot be studied as an isolated phenomenon," Professor Klingberg said, "but must be interwoven with the expansion of Africa as a common migration to the western world.

"Both streams of people reached the Americas together. One out of every five Negroes in the world today lives not in Africa but in the Americas. As we study Europe, so should we study Africa."

16h 1958

# Three Million Migrate North

Defender P. 1
Sat 1-4-58
Chicago Ill
16h

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Three million Negroes have migrated North since 1940, according to Newsweek magazine which describes the northern migration of the Negro as one of the greatest population shifts in history — a shift as historic as the great trek West. In 1900, only 10 per cent of the Negro population lived outside the South; today 40 per cent do (and) an average of 1,400 more are arriving monthly in New York, 2,000 in Chicago, 1,700 in Los Angeles. And no major slowdown in the migration is yet in sight.

The story charts the race balance shift in the big northern cities and says, "This vast movement is creating equally vast changes in the social, cultural, economic, and political complexion of the nation . . . creating tensions and problems that never existed before. As Negro leaders themselves are the first to point out, the cities in which the migrants find haven are quickly beset by problems deeply rooted in the relatively low economic and social standards of their people . . The influx lowers scholastic standards in the school . . Undeniably, too, far more Negroes than whites are public charges . . . But the migrant leaves his firmest imprint on the housing problem because it is the one that is already the most acute in every city by the time he gets there . . . If white families were not moving to the suburbs in unprecedented numbers, the racial tensions created by the housing bottleneck alone would be far worse than they are . . . ," Newsweek says. "A serious recession could destroy the uneasy peace overnight.

"Some are driven North by racial friction . . . The drive for status motivates others. By far the biggest force, however, is economic. Nationally, average family incomes of Negroes still run only little more than half that of whites . . . Negroes have not yet gone far in U. S. politics, but the migration northward is strengthening their hand . . . Although 10 per cent of the nation's population is colored, only three out of 435 congressmen are . . . More Negro congressmen from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and St. Louis — perhaps a total of ten within ten years — are a certainty . . . The Negro influence will gain steadily," the magazine predicts

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# Three Million Negroes Moved North Since 1940

World B'ham Ala. P. 4
Wed. 1-1-58
16h

NEW YORK—Three million Negroes have migrated North since 1940, "according to Newsweek magazine which describes the northen migration of the Negro as one of the greatest popuation shifts in history- a shift as historia as the great trek West. "In 1900, only 10 per cent of the Negro population lived outside the South; today, 40 per cent do (and) an average of 1,400 more are arriving monthly in New York, 2,000 in Chicago, 1700 in Los Angeles. And no major slowdown in the migration is yet in sight.

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# Three Million Since 1940

Daily World
16

If one would poll the Negro population in the north, no doubt seventy-five per cent of those questioned would prefer the South for its climate and "just plain home." A relative few would say openly they prefer living in the north.

Yet, since 1940, three million Negroes have left their native Southland for the north and other parts of the country, according to a survey made by Newsweek Magazine recently.

The movement is described as one of the greatest population shifts in history.

Atlanta, Ga.

At the turn of the century, only 10 per cent of the Negro population lived outside the South. Today, the number has reached 40 per cent, and the trend continues.

New York is getting an average of over 1,400 each month; 2,000 in Chicago, and 1,700 in Los Angeles.

Thurs. 1-16-57

One cannot deny that this tremendous shift in population is bound to create its problems. The most immediate is likely to be the housing problem. People are likely to gather in areas where they already have friends and relatives as is true of any ethnic group, Negro, Irish, Chinese or otherwise. What Americans must consider is that these people who leave their native Southland for other areas are also Americans, and they are looking for some of the same benefits and privileges. All Americans are migratory by nature. And in the final analysis, all of us are foreigners; the first settlers came to this country seeking religious and economic freedom. This strange fabric runs through the blood of the human family, and one cannot expect the Negro to be an exception.

16h

As long as his native Southland continues with its unfair social, political and economic practices, the rest of the country can expect this shift of population to continue. The best way to check it is to begin here in the South with more opportunities and rights due him. Like other human beings, he will move wherever these rights are more abundant.

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# Urban Migration Survey Completed

16h
Defender P. 7
Thus 1-23-58
Louisville K.Y.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana (ANP) — The in-migration of Negroes from rural areas of the South to urban areas of the south and the many human problems they face in the transition is the central theme of a study recently made by a Southern Uniersity sociologist.

Dr. Morgan C. Brown, assistant professor, Department of Sociology, outstanding in the area of sociological investigations, did the study on in-migration on a Grant-in-Aid from the Social Science Research Council.

The investigator, in his introduction, points out that a number of reports and studies have been made on Negro migration from rural areas of the South to urban areas of Northern cities, but relatively little has been done, on "the less spectacular currents of migration by Southern Negroes to southern cities."

Using Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as a sample city, the purpose of the investigation was to determine the geographic derivaiton of the inmigrant Negroes, point out special demographic characteristics pertaining to this population category and list some of the problems the inmigrant faces in the area of housing, employment and purchasing.

The investigation brings ot light that the in-migrant Negroes face problems in housing, employment and purchasing, that the native Negroes are not confronted with.

Because of this differentiation, the in-migrant Negro in Baton Rouge lives more congestedly, his dwelling is inferior to those of the natives, in numerous cases has less household conveniences and facilities, and greater limitations of mortgage money with which to finance the purchase of properties.

The study reveals further, however, that 58 per cent of the in-migrants in Baton Rouge either own their homes or were buying them, whereas 61 per cent of the natives were doing the same. The median estimate value of hte in-migrant dwelling is $5400, while that of the native is $5200.

Dr. Brown also reveals in the report that 20 per cent of all the renters stated that housing was priced too high for them to erect new structures and one-third of them took the viewpoint that as "newcomers" in Baton Rouge they were not acceptable to lending institutions.

Other important aspects of the investigation include job discrimination in favor of the native Baton Rouge Negroes and in almost every instance the "new comer" received less pay for work than the native. The difficulty also projected itself in credit accounts.

According to Dr. Brown, copies of the investigation are presently not available. He stated that he is shaping the report for publication during the summer.

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# Farm Exodus to Cities Ups Industrial Income

Constitution p.16
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-20-58

By BILL SHIPP
Constitution Staff Writer

ATHENS, Feb. 19—Georgia's people are flocking to the cities so fast that in two years 11 urban counties will account for 42 per cent of the state's population. And 13 rural counties will have populations of less than 5,000, it was predicted here Wednesday.

That outlook was presented to the Georgia Bankers Assn. Agriculture Committee by Dr. John P. Gill. director of the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Georgia.

Basing his study on present trends, Gill predicted some sweeping changes in the state's population and income sources. He told bankers:

1. Georgia's Negro population is decreasing at a rapid rate. Negroes accounted for 35 per cent of the state's population in 1950. By 1970 only 23 per cent of the state's people will be Negro.

2. The state's industrial income is soaring while farm income declines. In 1929, 14 per cent of the state's total income came from industry and 25 per cent came from agriculture. By 1960 farm income will represent 6 per cent of Georgia income and factory workers' wages will represent 25 per cent of the total income.

3. Georgia's population in 1960 will be about 3,800,000.

4. The state's per capita income will increase substantially.

5. In 25 years 46 of the state's 159 counties will have populations of less than 5,000.

Dr. Gill delivered his report Wednesday afternoon to about 70 Georgia banking and farm leaders who discussed state agriculture in the next 25 years.

Earlier Wednesday Dr. Marguerite C. Burke of the U.S. Department of Agriculture delivered a paper on the long run demand for farm products in the United States. The paper was compiled by F. V. Waugh of the Department of Agriculture and pointed out national increases in population and food spending in the years ahead.

In a paper of her own, Dr. Burk focused on spending increases. She predicted spending will continue to increase in Dixie because more educational, recreational and transportaion facilities are in demand.

J. Phil Campbell will address Thursday's opening session at the University of Georgia Center for Continuing Education. Campbell will discuss market service needs.

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***Between The Lines—***

# More Whites

By DEAN GORDON HANCOCK
for ANP

Defender p3
Louisville Ky
Thurs. 3-6-58

In the March issue of LOOK magazine. there appeared an article entitled "The Shrinking South" by Hodding Carter. Pulitzer Prize winner and editor of the Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times. In this article were set forth figures showing that thousands are leaving the South annually.

The newspapers have been filled with accounts of Negro migration which has been under way for decades, but did not reach considerable proportions until World War I and since. Within recent years the migration of Negroes from the South has become a world topic of discussion. But Editor Hodding Carter. in his illuminating article, points out a new aspect of this southern emigration and that is, more whites than Negroes are leaving the South.

### More Whites

According to LOOK, during the years 1950-56 inclusive, Arkansas sent out 358,000 emigrants; Mississippi, 291,000; Alabama 289,000. and Kentucky 231,000. The article points out that of every 100 emigrants. 60 are white and 40 are Negro. In these figures we have a startling revelation that whites in larger numbers than Negroes are looking for other sections to spend in large numbers are poor and their lives and labours.

Lands that supply emigrants undeveloped, when compared with the lands that receive large supplies of immigrants. Italy for many centuries had been among the poor countries of Europe and the explanation can be found in the millions and millions of Italians who have migrated to other lands.

Not until the coming of the ill-fated Mussolini did Italy really win the respect of the nations as a great world power. It takes a considerable sum to bring a child from infancy to maturity and when that person proceeds to some other land there to produce and invest himself and his talents, it leaves the mother country a deficit, which, if too greatly muliplied, will result in net loss to the country, of origin. So the great emigration from the South has helped to impoverish the South.

### Race Relations

The thing being emphasized here is not the relative poverty of the South, when compared with other sections and the South's social lag, but rather the impact the South's great emigration has on race relations. We more and more read that race relations art worsening to the North and West. Only yesterday the papers referred to race troubles in Boston with white and Negro youths involved and such accounts are becoming more and more frequent.

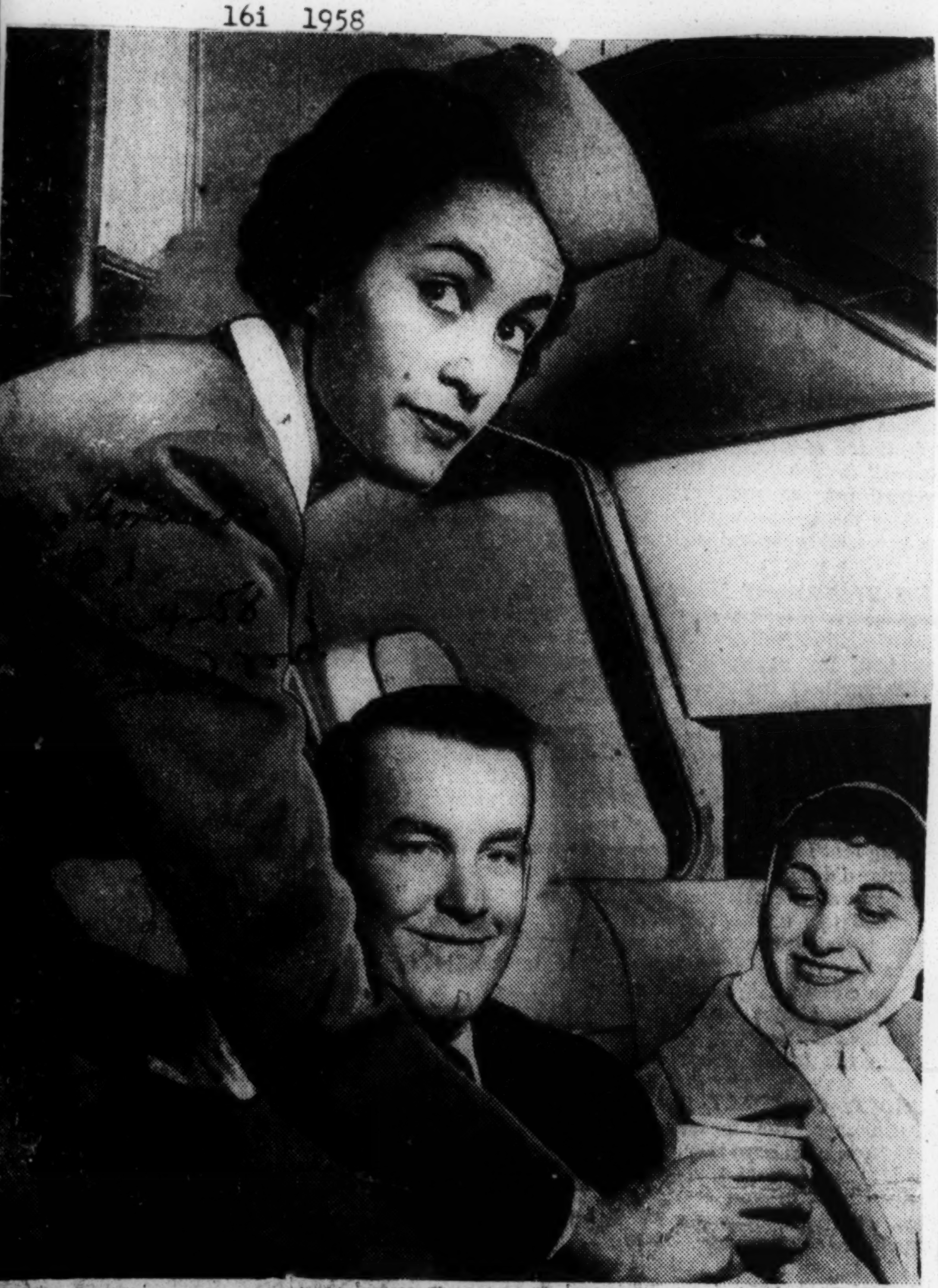
Our Southern journals are quick to report and exaggerate these outbreaks and use them as subtle excuses for what takes place to often in the South, mob violence. Intelligent and fair-minded men do not lack consideration for ugly situations that at present obtains in the South. And what is more. intelligent and fair-minded observers are not blaming all the South for what a few hoodlums are doing. It is generally known that a militant minority is bringing great shame to a section of the nation that is blessed with millions and millions of Christian-minded men and women of both races and who often bear the shame of the tensions and violence that now afflict the South.

### South Transplanted

But it is just as well that we face the fact that much of the tension and violence in the North between whites and Negroes has been transplanted from the South. Large numbers of white Southerners go North and West and take their prejudice with them. Large numbers of Negroes go North and West and take with them the resentments which were begotten in the South. When race prejudice and resentment clash in the North and West, there is bound to be trouble.

So the interracial troubles we have in the North and West can in large measure be explained as emanating from the South where oppression has begotten a resentment that finds the North and West fertile fields for expression. In the South, the Negro dares not resent openly his oppression and if he chooses to resent it, he has no means of implementing his resentment so he bides his time and unfortunately tries to settle matters when he goes North and West. So much of the current interracial troubles in the North and West are due to resentful Negro, and prejudiced white emigrants.

16i 1958



**'ONE CAREER AT A TIME'**— Miss Ruth Carol Taylor, 25, the first colored airline stewardess in the United States, begins a two week training period on Jan. 13. She is a resident of Forest Hills, Queens, N.Y. A registered nurse and laboratory technician, she says now she is interested only in being a good airline hostess. (See story, page 2.)

# First Flight Hostess

**By LOUIS E. LOMAX**

NEW YORK — "I am glad that a New York company is the first airline in the nation to break the color barrier which has prevented colored women from being employed as flight stewardesses. I hope other airlines elsewhere will follow the lead taken by Mohawk.

The Miss Ruth Carol Taylor, 25, of 270 Convent Ave. who last week beceme the first colored person to be hired as an airline stewardess. Mohawk Airlines delayed the announcement

## AIRLINE STEWARDESS

ment until late Saturday afternoon.

Jan 4 1958

The hiring of Miss Taylor climaxes a long fight waged by the Urban League and the New York State Commission Against Discrimination to force the nation's airlines to hire colored personnel.

Baltimore, Md

Early last fall, the Urban League sent out a call for colored women to apply for job's stewardesses. Ramon Rivera of the Leagues New York office indicated that "one or two" airlines were considering hiring colored women but that none had applied.

* * *

**AS A RESULT,** Miss Taylor applied through the Urban League to TWA. After exhaustive tests, TWA refused to here Miss Taylor but would not give stated reasons for her rejection. Miss Taylor took the matter to SCAD and a suit was filed against the airline.

In the meantime, the Urban League requested SCAD to provide a list of colored women who had applied for airline jobs and had been refused. Miss Taylor's name was on the list.

Urban League officials referred Miss Taylor's name to Robert Peech, president of Mohawk Airlines. Mr. Peach had Miss Taylor come to the airlines home office in Ithica for interviews and other tests.

Last week, Peach came to New York and announced the hiring of Miss Taylor.

Miss Taylor was given her uniform Saturday night and will be notified next Thursday as to when she is to report for training.

* * *

**THE YOUNG** hostess is presently employed as a private nurse. She was born in Boston, but spent most of her life in Trumansburg, N.Y., where her father, William, now deceased, was a farmer.

She is a graduate of Trumansburg Central High School, and attended Elmira College. She received her nurse training at Bellevue School of nursing here.

Miss Taylor now lives with her mother, Mrs. Ruth Powell Taylor. Miss Taylor's brother, Shaw P. Taylor, is a student at Lincoln, Pa. University.

"I love to fly, but I have only been up twice in my life." Miss Taylor told the AFRO. "However," she continued, "I know I will enjoy my work very much."

The vivacious and beautiful Miss Taylor was swamped by reporters Sunday but flatly refused to discuss her private life.

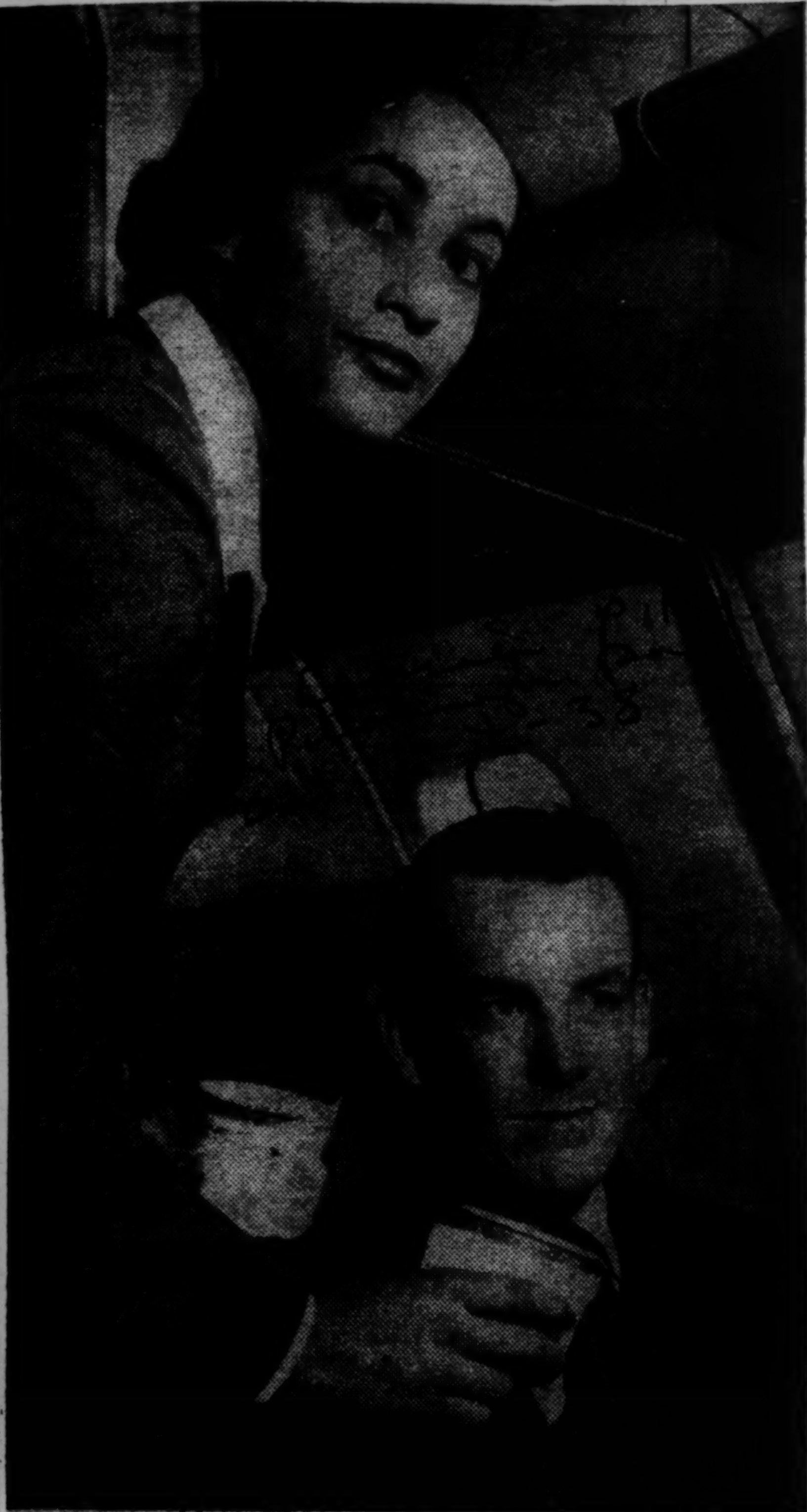
"I have a boy friend but I will not disclose his name. I don't want that kind of publicity."

**MISS TAYLOR** is scheduled to visit Gov. Averell Harriman in New York on Monday. Her break is seen as the wedge that will open all major airlines jobs. SCAD presently has suits pending against some 20 airlines operating out of New York.

Miss Taylor's placement will be heralded as a victory for the forces who believe in behind the scenes conference table discussions.

Just two weeks ago, during the conference of Northern Governors, Govs. Averall Harriman and G. Mennen Williams both told the AFRO:

"Our experience shows that the conference table is better than the courtroom. We can get more done if we don't antagonize people."



P. 11 [illegible] 58

**Nation's First—** Pretty Ruth Carol Taylor, 25-year-old private nurse of 270 Convent Ave., New York City, is the first Negro hired as an airline hostess in the United States. She is employed by Mohawk Airlines of Utica, N. Y., and is shown here serving her first passenger

## First Colored Airline Stewardess

Norfolk, Va.
Journal and Guide
Sat. 1-4-58
p. 1

**Miss Ruth Carol Taylor, (above), of 270 Convent avenue New York City, has been hired by Mohawk Airlines and according to an announcement by Governor Averell Harriman and Commissioner Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, she will be the first Negro airline stewardess in the history of commercial aviation in the United States. Her employment is the culmination of negotiations which have been underway between SCAD and the major airlines operating in New York for over a period of months. She is currently a private nurse.**

P2a

Defender

**AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.** representative is Benjamin Graves, who recently joined Chicago area staff. Graves joins John Williams in the market, working with Hit Parade, Lucky Strike and other American Tobacco co. brands.

Sept 22 58

16i 1958

ARKANSAS

# ARKANSAS FORECAST: 9,800 INDUSTRIAL JOBS

Appeal P.38

## Two-Year Estimate Assumes End To Recession

Memphis Tenn.

Fri. 3-28-58

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 27.—(AP)—About 9,800 new industrial jobs will become available in Arkansas during the next two years—if the national recession is over by the end of this year, the University of Arkansas Industrial Research Center said Thursday.

An estimate by Dr. John M. Peterson, in a report to an annual sales seminar here, calls for 97,000 industrial jobs in Arkansas by 1960.

The largest increase in employment will be about 1,900 in the food processing industry, Peterson said.

"Arkansas may be expected to continue increasimg its share of the national poultry output," he said.

Dr. Peterson also predicted job increases in electrical machinery, manufacturing and the fabricated metals industry.

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# Faubus Says State Gets 317 New Business Plants

## Many Additional Products to Be Made Soon

Times Picayune

New Orleans La.

Fri. 3-28-58

P. 16

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas Thursday predicted numerous products "will flow out of Arkansas in the future" as part of a great industrial program.

There are 317 new industries set up in the state now, "and when fully implemented, they will employ 29,000 people," he said at a luncheon address of the Members' Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area in the Roosevelt hotel.

These industries will have a payroll in excess of $30 million, Gov. Faubus said. The governor is leading a 150-man good will tour here to inspect the city's port and industry. Warren E. Brady, president of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, and other chamber members attended the luncheon.

**CITES RED AIMS**

John Scott, assistant to the publisher of Time magazine, main speaker, cited five reasons why Russia has been anxious "to press the United States into high-level negotiations as soon as possible."

"The first is that Russia's Nikita Khrushchev is anxious to acquire by association the sense of legitimacy that President Eisenhower would bring to the negotiations,'' he said.

He said that though the Soviet boss is unchallenged, he has not gained his position "legitimately—and he realizes that no insurance company would insure him for a long life."

**SEEKS LEGITIMATE TOUCH**

Khrushchev would like to see some of the "legitimacy" rub off on him so he could use it in his propaganda with citizens of other countries, asserted Scott.

He said the second reason is that since the Hungarian revolt, Russia has become aware of its failure to obtain the respect of people in the Soviet satellite countries.

"Russia could solidify its position with these people by saying, 'We are good enough for President Eisenhower, so why aren't we good enough for you?'," Scott said.

The third reason is that Russia would be in position to "drive wedges between the United States and other countries," in the opinion of Scott.

**WOULD LIKE DIVISION**

Russia would be in a position to make proposals that would put the United States in a damaging position—one that would make the country appear to be negotiating behind the back of other countries, Scott said.

"The fourth reason is that Russia would like to examine the possibility of dividing parts of the world into spheres of influence, and the fifth is that Russia feels very likely that China will be able to speak for itself soon and thus be able to deter the Russian bargaining power," ne said.

Scott said the United States should not consent immediately to these negotiations. He said when this country does talk to the Russian leaders, "we will have to do it on subjects where we have nothing to loose and everything to gain."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-11-58
P3

16i Calif

**P. O. Officials**—Christopher C. Scott (left) has been elevated to the position of superintendent of outgoing mails in the Los Angeles Post Office. He accepts congratulations from Los Angeles Postmaster Otto K. Olesen. Scott is a native of Houston, Tex., and has 34 years in the postal service.

# Budweiser's Negro agent can't deliver, says Naacp

16i Calif

The Los Angeles branch Naacp announced today that an "impasse" had been reached in the negotiations with the representative of Anheuser Busch Co.. makers of Budweiser beer.

**William G. Porter, the brewery's topranking Negro employee, out from St. Louis the past two months** to "evaluate" the boycott situation, has been unable, the Naacp said, "to commit the company to hire Negroes as truck drivers, bottlers, packers, shipping clerks, secretaries," or in any of the capacities in which they are not hired.

Mirror
P3

The Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, president of the Naacp, described Porter as "designated to represent the company 'with full authority'".

**Yet, he said, Porter is "unable to commit the company to sit in a three-way conference, as recommended by Naacp protest leaders, with representatives of the unions involved, the Naacp and the company."**

Fri 1-17-58

Porter is unable, either, to commit the company "to sit down in . . . discussion with the California Brewers Association, the unions and the Naacp," Dawkins stated, and he added:

Los Angeles
Calif

"He was unable to give a direct answer to the question of why Anheuser Busch could not put into practice in the Van Nuys plant their stated national policy of non-discrimination in hiring."

**HIRES NEGROES IN MISSISSIPPI**

The Rev. Dawkins asserted that the brewer of Budweiser beer, which has been boycotted in the Los Angeles area by Negroes for over two months now, hires "Negroes as truck drivers and in shipping departments in other states including Mississippi." In its Los Angeles area operation, the brewery hires but two Negroes, a salesman, described by Negro retail dealers as an "order taker", not quite the equivalent of a salesman, and a bus boy who washed up glasses after the free beer which is served all who visit the firm's plant in San Fernando Valley.

The Rev. Dawkins charged that the company "has constantly implied that the unions are at fault and the company has even stated (it has) no control over the hiring of workers in the categories mentioned.

Anheuser Busch is apparently passing the buck, the Rev. Dawkins charged. He asserted that the Naacp will investigate the union's position and request assurances that it "will not practice racial discrimination that would prevent Anheuser Busch from hiring Negroes as truck drivers, packers, bottlers, or shippers.

Dawkins continued:

**"The Naacp is committed to fight racial discrimination wherever it is found. If we find it in the unions we must fight it there. If we find it in the company, we must fight it there.**

"We must break the vicious circle whereby companies 'pas the buck' to unions and unions 'pass the buck' to companies, and Negroes continue to be unemployed because of the color of their skin."

The Naacp also announced that Frank H. Barnes, president of the Naacp Southern Area conference, has reported that other branches in Southern California "are in various stages of carrying out the Budweiser Protest Movement in their communities, and that their local businessmen are supporting the efforts of the Naacp."

16i Calif

Tribune P3
Fri 2-21-58
Los Angeles, Calif
16i

INTEGRATION NOTE — is struck by attractive Bobbie Collins, 22, shown being congratulated by her boss, Atty. Jack Tenner, after her initiation as the first Negro member of the Beverly Hills Legal Secretaries Association.

Los Angeles Calif

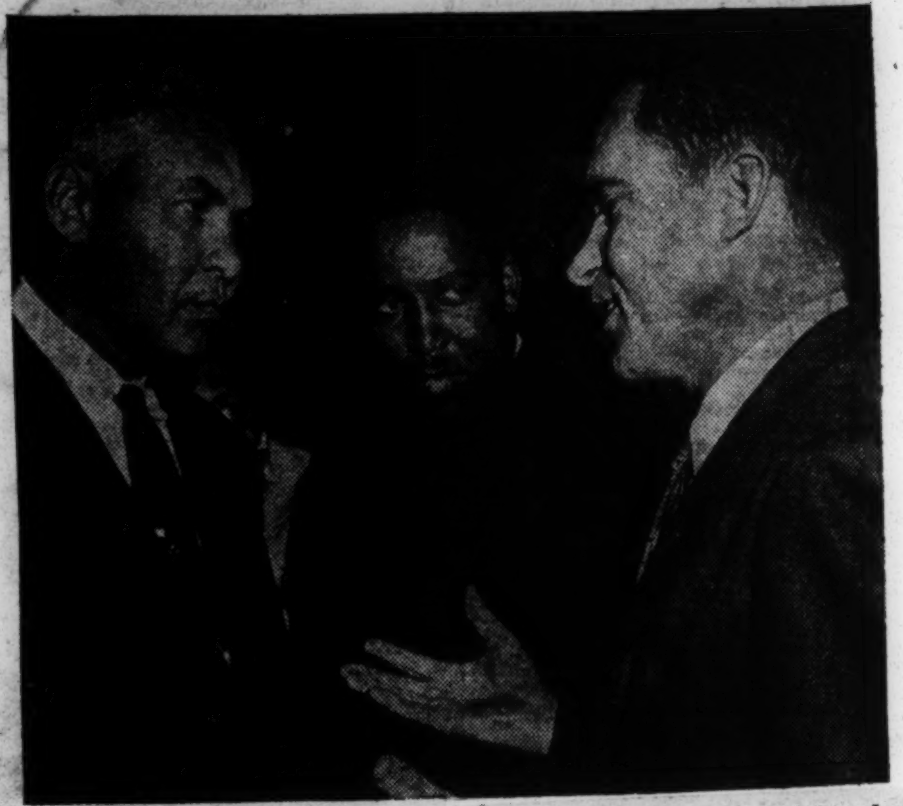
Doubling in brass as a political science major at Los Angeles City College who plans to study law after graduation, Bobbie applied for membership in the organization after Tenner moved his offices into the new Pacht building on Wilshire boulevard in Beverly Hills.

Tribune P3

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Perry, of 931 E. 106th st. and lives at 2822 Redondo blvd. Tenner, who contributes a column on his views to the Tribune, if also a member of the local Naacp board. (Smith photo)

Fri 2-21-58

# ANTI-BIAS W. COAST OFFICE OPENED



Bystander P. 1

Thur. 2-27-58

Des Moines Iowa

16 a

Calif

Los Angeles, — The President's Committee on Government Contracts this week carried its fight against discriminatory employment practices into one of the nation's most rapidly expanding areas of industrial employment when it opened a West Coast Regional Office in Los Angeles.

The opening of the regional office and the appointment of Leland L. Wilder, Newport Beach Southern California civic leader, as Regional Director, was announced when the President's Committee held a series of meetings in Los Angeles on Feb. 19 with leaders of business, labor and social agencies and representatives of Government contracting agencies.

The office here is the second regional headquarters the Committee has established in its expanding program for the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion, color or national origin in work performed under Government contract, according to Vice President Richard Nixon, Chairman of the Committee. The first regional office was opened in Chicago in May, 1957.

Several local civic leaders attending the conference are pictured above, left to right, James Woods, Consolidated Realty Company, Los Angeles; the Rev. Maurice Dawkins, president, Los Angeles chapter of the NAACP, and Vice president Nixon.

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## First Negro Woman Licensed to Book Actors in Movies

Call

16 Calif

HOLLYWOOD — (ANP) — Mrs. Lillian Cumber, last week became the first Negro woman licensed to book actors in movies when the Lil Cumber Attractions Agency here was granted a Screen Actors' Guild Franchise.

Kansas City Mo

With such forthcoming productions as "Porgy Bess," The Tarzan series (to be filmed in Africa), "Anna Lucasta," "The Henry Armstrong Story," etc., utilizing Negroes holding guild membership, these members and more are assured of a busy season this year.

Mrs. Cumber, a former newspaper columnist who has headed her own agency for the past two years, is also licensed by the American Guild of Variety Artists and the American Federation of Musicians.

Fri. 2-28-58

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# "Privilege of eating" to be denied janitors

Tribune Fri. 5-16-58

Los Angeles Calif.

P. 2

City Administrative Officer Samuel K. Leask, Jr. has recommended, and Mayor Norris Poulson has approved the deleting of 28 Night Janitor positions from the City payroll by eliminating "the privilege of eating lunch during working hours" and requiring remaining janitors to absorb the work of the 28.

This the Tribune learned yesterday when a janitor, who asked that his name be withheld, sent the paper a copy of the "Office Memorandum", setting forth the above order over the name of W. R Blakely, director of the Bureau of Public Buildings.

16 a

Calif

The memorandum was directed to R. H. Kirkman, Building Construction Engineer.

In it, Blakely said the change will go into effect July 1. He ordered Kirkman to survey and reassign janitorial staff following the lay-offs, "to obtain the best possible service under the revised" instructions.

The document also asked for "names of janitors in order of seniority for lay-off purposes."

**The letter made note of the fact that janitors have been "criticized for starting work at four p.m. before the offices were vacated.**

**"Perhaps. . .a starting time of six p.m. would eliminate an hour or more of lost time," Blakely's letter stated.**

In addition, the letter stated, only 8 new Night Janitors should be added on to provide for new City buildings completed and placed into service.

The City Hall janitor who sent the memorandum to the Tribune, included the observation that the men being let off, are "men with families." He said the order also disputes Leask's recent statement to the press that "Civil Service employees have job security and other benefits that private industries do not give their employees."

The order came on the heels of a presentation by the City and County Employees' Union Local 347, to the Personnel and Finance committee of the City Council, asking that city workers be paid wages prevailing in private industry.

Sidney Moore and Charles Hendreson, business managers of the local, made up largely of Negroes, said the take-home pay of City janitors after taxes is "only a few dollars more than the unemployed compensation drawn by workers out of a job." Majority of City and County workers take home "as little as $38 to $48 a week", the representatives told the Council, in addition to which they "do not have security and are subject to layoffs just as are factory workers.

Tribune

The communication to the Tribune was followed by a call from one of the janitors, who said he had worked for the city more than 15 years. He said the janitors are ordinarily required to do 10,000 square feet per night and would now be required to clean from 12 to 15,000 square feet per night. He said they have insufficient and unsanitary equipment, that they are allowed no rest periods or breaks, and must work jam up to quitting time and put away equipment on their own time.

P. 9

16 a

Calif

He said the department is "overstaffed with non-working supervisors.

Fri. 5-16-58

"There is one supervisor who doesn't do anything to 7 men," he said.

All of the supervisors are white. Only Negroes above the level of the other workmen is the foreman, or 'strawboss", he said.

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# New Chain Store Hires Negro Clerks

California

Voice

P. 1

With the recent opening of the new Sid's Store at Telegraph and Ashby Avenues in Berkeley, 12 per cent plus of the new employees hired were Negroes.

Fri.

5-16-58

The Urban League, in concert with the management of this organization, played a major role in bringing about this development.

The Sid's Stores non-discriminatory policy in hiring grocery clerks and grocery checkers represents a first in the major hiring of Negroes within the grocery industry in the East Bay.

16 a

Calif

These employees are assigned in the several stores of this organization and appear to be carving their niche.

The new employees were given a special training course in grocery sales and checking. During the training period they were placed on regular salary. Reports indicate that the newly hired personnel are progressing satisfactorily.

P. 21
Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
Fri.
6-6-58

16i
Calif

ON THE JOB — Mrs. Carrie McDaniels, keypunch operator employed by the Southern California Gas Co., will be one of the former students of Pruitt Progressive College of Business who are employed and highly rated in their jobs, who will be honored and presented achievement awards at the college's formal dance June 27 at the Hollywood Palladium.

Pruitt college will hold its fourth annual Commencement exercise Sunday morning during the 11 o'clock worship service of Normandie Methodist church, 3792 S. Normandie.

The Rev. Nelson B. Higgins, pastor of the church, will deliver the college's baccalaureate sermon. Certificates will be presented to graduates by Mrs. Virgie M. Pruitt, director-owner of the school, and Mrs. Karle Durand Lang will present Personal Improvement Awards. Gilbert Lindsay, chairman of the board, wil present the board members of the college, which is located at 1752 W. Adams blvd., and Samuel P. Debose, local school teacher and member of Pruitt college's advisory board, will also speak. Mrs. Verdie Diaz is chairman of the commencement activities.

P. 8. Courier Hines. 7-12-58 Pittsburgh Pa.

**Roll Out the 'Bud'**—The two millionth barrel of beer produced at Anheuser-Busch's Los Angeles brewery since plant was established in June, 1954, rolls off the line. Taking part in ceremonies marking milestone are (left to right) Dave Holt, Anheuser-Busch sales representative, and John Flanigan, Anheuser-Busch vice president and Western sales manager.

# Lawsuit said filed for 500 Negro dock workers

Los Angeles Tribune

Los Angeles California

Fri 9-19-58

Pg 2

First volley in a barrage of law suits expected to be filed against labor leaders to compel fair practices for Negro workers, was on file in Los Angeles Superior Court this week, brought by 22 longshoremen, warehousemen and stevedores who said they represent 500 "similarly situated" Negro workers whom "it is impractical to bring" into court.

The suit names among the defendants Harry Bridges, controversial president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, often pointed to as a friend of the Negro and civil rights causes.

It also names the Pacific Maritime Association with whom the ILWU has a "Master Agreement, or written contract," making the ILWU, and specifically Local 13, "the sole and exclusive source for the supply of labor as longshoremen, warehousemen, and stevedores," to the Pacific Maritime Union.

Starting in 1948, but immediately over the past five years, Negro employment opportunities "have been less than one-half the opportunities for employment . . . to registered longshoremen, warehousemen and stevedores with ILWU, Local 13" the suit stated.

But ILWU, Local 13, has "refused to accept" the plaintiffs "and other Negroes similarly situated" as either "registered non-members" or members of the union, the lawsuit alleged.

The Local has refused "to take any action whatsoever" upon their application or to give them a reason, the allegations continued.

**CHARGE EMPLOYER, UNION CONSPIRE**

The suit alleges a "conspiracy . . . to effect a 'closed union'," and that the employer had entered into the conspiracy "to give certain benefits only to registered members and not to any other employee" of Pacific Maritime Association;

**"That further, said defendants planned, conspired and agreed that Negro longshoremen, warehousemen, and stevedores were not to be registered with . . . ILWU, Local 13, in violation of all the rules, regulations, constifendant union, as well as the confendant union, as well at the constitution and status of the state of California."**

The suing workers charge that the employer, PMA, has paid to the union 27 cents for each working hour of each worker, for a fund from which to provide vacations, hospital insurance, pension and burial benefits, and that "said benefits," excepting the hospital insurance, are not available to them or to "other Negroes similarly situated who have worked in excess of 800 hours in the preceding calendar year."

The union has not only refused to pay the Negroes vacation benefits, but has refused to account 'for the money placed in trust" with it.

**NEGROES CAN ONLY DO DAY'S WORK**

As a result of not being accepted into the union either as a member or a "registered non-member," the Negro workers say they may work only one day, the equivalent of a day's dork.

"Registered non-workers" may work for the employer five continuing days and registered members may work continuously for 14 days, the suit said.

Registered non-members and members are given preference in being dispatched from the hiring hall before any non-registered worker, the suit charged.

**Registered members have voting rights and the right to hold office, while the plaintiffs and "other Negroes similarly situated have no voice in the industry as to the wages and other conditions."**

The complaint, prepared by Attorneys Thomas G. Neusom, former president of the Los Angeles NAACP, and Atty. Robert L. Boags, asked a "mandatory injunction," requiring the Local to admit the Negro workers to membership.

The complaint aimed directly at the union's "closed shop" agreement with the company in asking that the ILWU be restrained and enjoined from requiring that the Negro workers be "dispatched from" the hiring hall "as a condition of . . . procuring employment with PMA," and that PMA be enjoined from requiring that the Negro workers be dispatched from the hiring hall "as a condition of their employment."

It also asked that the employer, Pacific Maritime Association, be restrained from withholding the 27 cents per hour from their wages for deposit in the ILWU, and it asked $35,000 in damages and costs of the suit.

**ENGINEERS GET JOBS.** — "Got a job" was more than a popular tune with 15 graduates from Tennessee State university's school of engineering who received their sheepskins during the university's 46th annual commencement exercises this week. The engineering majors, all of whom have accepted jobs in industry, included (l. to r.) first row: Willie T. Brumfield of Vidalia, Ga.; Sam Bone, Jr., Huntsville, Ala.; Alfred J. Taylor, Baytown, Texas; Charles F. Roberson, Dyersburg, Tenn.; Bobby Gene Crocker, Louisville, Ky. Second row: Lawrence E. Porter, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lewis E. Jones, Clarksville, Tenn.; James H. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.; Alcide de Jean King, New Orleans, La. Third row: William N. Pulley, Red Bank, New Jersey; R. A. Brown, Portsmouth, Va.; Robert W. McAdry, Nashville, Tenn.; Edward R. Grimes, Arlington, Tenn.; Albert Johnson, Nashville, Tenn.; and Claude P. Malone, Nashville.—Danzy Photo.

The Call
Kansas City Missouri
Fri 6-13-58
P. 1

**CONSUMER CONSULTANTS** Carnation Milk co. recently added to its consumer consultant staff three well known Chicagoans who will service the Illinois and Indiana areas. Well qualified and each have varied and interesting backgrounds. At left is Mrs. Mary Frances Smith, a registered nurse who received her training at the Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis. Mother of two children, Shaune, 8 and Julius, 10, she is the wife of Police Detective O'Bryant Smith. Center: Mrs. Davis, a religious disc jockey star of her own show, the Teena Davis Gospel program, aired every Sunday over WWCA at 7 a. m., also is the mother of two children and the daughter of the late Atty. Richard E. Parker. She services the Indiana area. Mrs. Bell, a product of the University of Illinois and Chicago Teachers college, taught dance classes at the Sammy Dyer school. The mother of a daughter, Olivia Lynn, she is the wife of Ennis Bell, a Southside business man.

Defender Sat 7-19-58

16i

MARY FRANCES SMITH

ALTHENA DAVIS

Defender Sat 7-19-58

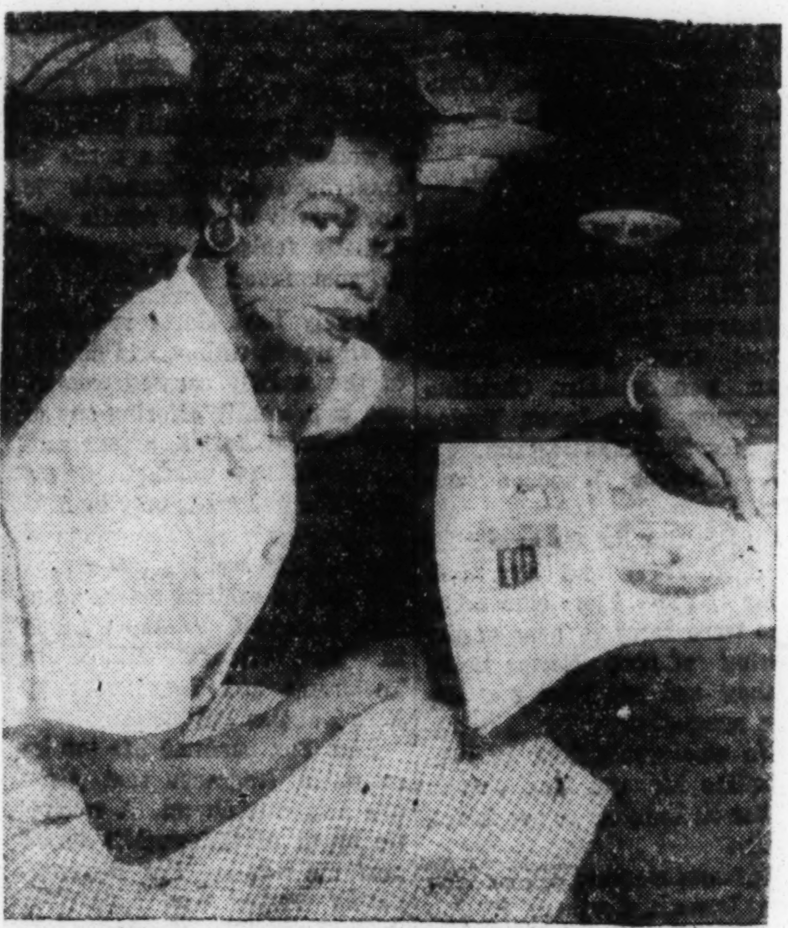
DELORIS BELL

JAMES (BUD) WARD

**CARNATION GUEST AT EXPOSITION**— James (Bud) Ward, an associate of the Moss Kendrix Organization, Washington, D. C., is scheduled to represent the Carnation Milk Company during the third annual Home Service Show, "Exposition 58," at the National Guard Armory, October 29, 30, 31.

Mr. Ward, a native of Dorchester, Mass., is a graduate of Cornell University School of Hotel Administration. He has also served in a managerial capacity at both the New Dunbar Hotel in Washington and the Booker Terrace and Sir John Hotels in Miami, Fla.

Birmingham World Sat 10-25-58 P 2



**MRS. LOUISE GILMORE,** Carnation Milk home demonstrator, is shown looking at the Carnation color ad which is currntly appearing in the Defender.

Carnation is offering exclusively a 7 inch, 45 RPM record by Duke Ellington and Mahalia Jackson for only 50c with three Carnation Evaporated Milk labels. A coupon is in today's Defender on Page 3. All you have to do is clip the coupon and mail it in with three Carnation labels.

Mrs. Gilmore will demonstrate Carnation during each session of the Defender Exposition. On Wednesday afternoon, October 15, she will prepare tasty dishes from the stage.

16i

161 1958

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS ON CIVIL RIGHTS, NEW YORK, N.Y.
DECEMBER 12, 1957

# Committee Of Governors Formed To Stop Job Bias

Journal and Guide

161

WASHINGTON; D. C. — The governors of 12 states which have penal statutes which prohibit racial or religious discrimination in employment formed the Committee of Governors on Civil Rights in New York, Dec. 12.

The states are Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Sat. 1-4-58

**VICE-PRESIDENT** Richard Nixon is chairman of the President's Committee and Secretary of Labor. James P. Mitchell is vice chairman. Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, (USA, Ret.) is executive vice chairman of the committee

When President Eisenhower established the committee he charged the contracting agencies of the government with primary responsibility for enforcement of the nondiscrimination policy.

Norfolk-Va.

**"THESE AGENCIES** employ approximately 5,000 contracting and compliance officers whose duties include the investigation of complaints filed with the committee, the conduct of reviews of the compliance of government contractors, and the futherance of the committee's educational programs among these business and industrial leaders.

The committee serves as a recommendatory and consultative body to the contracting agencies and, since it may call on these contracting agencies for field work, requires a far smaller budget than it would if it were working alone.

* * *

**THE COMMITTEE** has increased its expenditures whenever it believed that such increases would contribute directly to the program of eliminating racial and religious discrimination.

It has increased its staff in a similar, carefully-planned manner, as it has needed the services of more people, the executive vice chairmarn rported.

P. 8.

**"THE ESTABLISHMENT** of equal job opportunity policies whenever government contract work is being done has involved an educational process in which the personnel of the contracting agencies have participated fully," stated Maj. Gen. Ryan.

"That educational process has achieved remarkable progress in the last four years and today members of minority groups are finding new employment opportunities in industries that were closed to them only a few years ago."

# Connecticut to Open Unemployment Hearings

Herald Tribune p. 32

New York N.Y.

Sun. 3-9-58

16i

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

HARTFORD, Conn., Mar. 8. —The Labor Committee of the State Legislature will open public hearings Tuesday on the Connecticut unemployment situation and proposals to aid it. The hearings will be held in the state Capitol as the special session of the Legislature begins its second week of meetings.

The principal proposals will be to increase state unemployment compensation benefit rates. Such recommendations have been made by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff and the State A. F. L.-C. I. O. Council.

On Tuesday, as the hearings open, only proponents of the various plans will be permitted to testify. Opposition witnesses will be heard on Wednesday. Leading opposition will come from the Manufacturers Association and other business groups.

### Idle at 91,900

Latest unemployment figures released by the state Labor Department this week place total unemployment in the state at 91,900, the highest total since 1949, when 108,000 persons were out of work.

The argument over the accuracy of that 91,900 figure is continuing. It started before the session began last Tuesday, and Republican legislative leaders have, so far, been unable to get a breakdown of the figure to show, for example, how many of the unemployed are principal wage earners of their families, how many have working wives or husbands and how many are not actually seeking new jobs.

State Rep. Paul M. Andrews, of Cheshire, chairman of the Labor Committee, estimated today, on the basis of what he termed a personal survey, that the hard core of unemployed who are actually seeking and who actually need jobs is about 30,000.

Before the Republican-controlled Legislature adjourned for the week end, two lengthy caucuses were held by the party bloc to discuss the program offered by Gov. Ribicoff.

State Rep. Frederick Pope jr., of Fairfield, House leader, said much opposition to the Governor's recommendations was expressed. Mr. Pope said Republican leaders are studying a proposal which would provide additional unemployment compensation benefits only in times of recession, and not on a permanent basis as Gov. Ribicoff has suggested.

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# Connecticut Employed On the Rise

Herald Tribune

New York

Sun 3-30-58

## First Increase In Several Months

p. 1

16i

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

HARTFORD, Conn., Mar. 29. —For the first time in several months a decrease in total unemployment in Connecticut has been reported by the State Labor Department.

The department's newest report, covering the week that ended March 15, listed total unemployment in the state at 88,400. This is 6,400 less than the 94,800 persons listed as unemployed the week before.

The decrease was attributed by the Labor Department to the resumption of production in several plants and the opening up of some seasonal jobs.

Despite the decrease in unemployment, state officials are still deeply concerned about the unemployment situation in the state. Gov. Ribicoff said the decrease in the jobless figure was heartening, but he emphasized the continuing need for the state to provide aid to those who are still unemployed.

A special session of the Legislature, which was called by Gov. Ribicoff on March 4 to act on anti-recession proposals, is in recess until April 8.

This week the Republican leaders of the Legislature approved a proposal that the maximum duration of state unemployment compensation benefits be extended from twenty-six to thirty-nine weeks. The bill, which will go before the House and Senate when the session resumes, also would permit jobless persons who have exhausted their compensation benefits this year to qualify for additional benefits based on those earned but not used last year.

The Republican legislative leaders also have under consideration proposals of Gov. Ribicoff that state bonds be issued to finance public works and highway building projects to provide new employment.

State Rep. Frederick Pope jr., of Fairfield, Republican House leader, said today it is unlikely that the Governor's full proposal for a $410,000,000 bond issue will be approved.

# President Bids 9 Governors To Talk Over Jobless Pay

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 3-18-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Monday invited nine governors to meet with him Wednesday to discuss his plan for stretching out the period of payments to jobless workers.

The White House announced Eisenhower had sent telegrams to each of the nine members of the executive committee of the Governor's Conference.

P. 1

The telegrams read in each case:

"I would like very much to confer with the members of the executive committee of the governor's conference about a limited and temporary extension of the duration of unemployment compensation benefits.

"We have developed a tentative plan on which I would appreciate your advice and counsel.

"Can you meet with me in my office in the White House, Wednesday afternoon, March 19, at 2:30 p.m. for this purpose?"

The telegrams went to:

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, executive committee chairman, and the other committee members, including Govs. John E. Davis of North Dakota, Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, Joseph B. Johnson of Vermont, Goodwin J. Knight of California, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Albert D. Rosellini of Washington, and George B. Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina.

The telegrams went out on a day that produced a report from the Federal Reserve Board saying that in February "industrial production, employment, incomes, and retail sales again declined."

Industrial production fell three points to 130 per cent of the 1947-49 average. This was the lowest point since December 1954, and was 11 per cent below the level a year ago.

The report on February business also had some bad news for those who had anticipated an upturn during March. One section said: "In early March auto output was curtailed further and steel production remained near the low February rate."

The Federal Reserve report coincided with new action in Congress to combat the drop in business and employment.

In one move, Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark) introduced a bill proposing a $2-billion program of low-interest loans by the federal government to help local governments finance public works activities.

In another, Sen. Johnson (D-Tex) called for larger Social Security benefits, including more aid to the aged, in any tax bill Congress may consider.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell took formal note of the fact that as far back as last January, President Eisenhower had urged the states to boost the amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits.

Mitchell wrote governors of all states, recalling that Eisenhower made the suggestion in his 1958 economic message.

Johnson, the Senate Democratic leader, also raised the threat of evening sessions for the Senate if it drags out action on a highway bill estimated to provide 88,000 jobs.

Advertiser P. 1-A

In other developments bearing on the economic slump:

1. House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) announced the House will take up on Wednesday a housing bill that would provide an estimated 550,000 or more jobs. "The Republicans want some action," Rayburn said. "We'll give it to them."

Tues. 3-18-58

2. The Republican national chairman, Meade Alcorn, told a national conference of GOP women that the Democrats who control Congress have delayed action for three years on a plan of President Eisenhower's to give special aid to areas of chronic unemployment.

3. Secretary of the Treasury Anderson told the GOP women that the nation's economy is strong and vital. He said there is no simple answer to its economic problems and the government should not proceed on the illusion that any single dramatic action is all that is required.

4. Sen. Bridges (R-NH) said he would propose to Eisenhower Tuesday that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. be revived on a standby basis. This government agency, created in the Hoover administration, spent and lent $50 billion or more to finance various enterprises. It went out of existence last June.

16i 1958

D.C.

# Easing of Race Job Bars Seen

Post

Job opportunities for Negroes have multiplied in the past five years as more and more discriminatory patterns have broken down, according to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The Committee issued a report yesterday showing the growth of fair employment practices in firms holding Government contracts. The report cites these examples from Maryland and the District.

Washington D.C.

Erco Division, ACF Industries, Riverdale, Md., has hired one Negro machinist, two Negro welders and three Negro maintenance men in the company's first move to integrate employment.

16i D.C.

**Steel Workers**

Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md., has hired 9360 Negroes as crane operators, foremen, weight masters, riggers, blowers, inspectors, and laborers. The total work force is 29,600.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. has hired 27 Negro telephone operators in Washington and 10 in Baltimore. The company has 2600 operators. In Washington it employs Negroes in 18 other job classifications.

D. C. Transit System, Inc., has hired 60 Negro bus and trolley operators since 1955. At present there are 19 Negro operators out of a total of 1921.

Government Services, Inc., now employs Negroes as managers, supervisors, cashiers and in other non-traditional occupations. The private firm operates cafeterias in Government buildings.

**Aircraft Plant**

Wed. 11-26-58

The Martin Co., Baltimore, has Negroes and other minority groups in all job classifications including 30 professional and technical jobs, two supervisory jobs, 57 clerical and stenographic jobs and 900 skilled classifications. There are 1512 Negroes and 52 members of other minority groups in the work force of 18,285.

JRB

The President's Committee was established in 1953 to help end discrimination in firms handling government contracts. The Government requires such firms to hire without regard to race, religion or national origin.

Last year 351 complaints of discrimination in industry were filed with the committee, bringing the total filed in five years to 644. The Committee reported that in 188 cases the issues were resolved satisfactorily to both sides. The Committee closed out another 266 cases because it did not have jurisdiction.

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Journal and Guide p. 14 Norfolk Va. Sat. 8-23-58

16i D.C.

### Retirement Best Wishes

**William E. Weir, second from left, who retired last week as chief of the Service Operation's Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture after 41 years of service, is being extended best wishes by Francis R. Mangham, director of the Department's Office of Plant and Operations.**

**Smiling approval are Mrs. Weir and their two daughters, Juliet, left and Jeanette, right. Jeanette, a June graduate of Whittier College, Whittier, Calif., has been appointed an elementary school teacher in Los Angeles. Calif. (USDA Photo)**

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DC

Commercial Appeal
P, 38
Memphis Tenn
Wed, 10-15-58

## White House Housewife

This informal picture of Mrs. Eisenhower going over the week's menus with the kitchen staff of the Executive Mansion was released yesterday by the White House.

2

16i 1958

D.C.

# Jobless in Area Drop By 1000 in a Month

Post + Times-Herald

Washington D.C.

**By Jean White**
**Staff Reporter**

16 C

The number of jobless in the area fell off about 1000 last month to break a steady spurt upward since last fall, preliminary estimates of the United States Employment Service here indicate.

But the hoped-for March downturn, if the estimates hold, still will lag behind the usual spring job pickup in other years.

p B1

The USES estimate puts the number of idle in the Washington area at 25,500 for March. In February, area unemployment reached a four-year high of 26,500, with 3.5 per cent of the labor force idle.

Thurs 4-10-58

Ordinarily, the jobless total drops about 10 per cent in March, Ernest V. Connolly, assistant USES director here, said. The unemployment decline this year would figure out to 4 per cent under the USES estimates.

The estimated 1000 drop still would leave the area unemployment level well above that of a year ago. In March, 1957, the Washington area had 18,100 unemployed, down from 20,000 the previous month.

The construction trades have been slowly going back to work on outdoor jobs with the return of good weather, Connolly said. Another factor in the job upswing has been the tourist trade, with hotel and restaurant work opening up.

USES reported another barometer to unemployment—the number of new persons looking for jobs—also may point to a break on the local front.

In the District itself, Connolly said, the new job applicants at USES dropped 276 to a 5406 total in March. The decline last year was 352 in the same period to 4482.

The dip in job-seeking applicants was almost straight across-the-board in the skilled, semi-skilled, sales, and hotel levels. There were more persons looking for jobs in the professional and maid brackets, however.

March usually brings a rise in professional job-seekers, Connolly said. The upturn in domestic services workers, he said, may reflect hardship in lower-income families, with wives seeking work when husbands are laid off.

Earlier this week, the Labor Department reported a rise of 25,000 in the number of unemployed across the country but a gain of 323,000 in jobs. The unemployment rate Nationwide was estimated at 7 per cent, about double that in the Washington area.

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# Shopping Ban Staged Here At 5 Stores

Post + Times Herald

Washington D.C.

Fri. 3-28-58

The shopping ban sponsored by a group of Negro ministers against five downtown stores was observed quietly yesterday without demonstration or incident.

p 1-D

No figures were available on the number of Negroes who stayed away from the stores to protest against their refusal to hire Negro sales clerks.

16 C

Spokesmen for the five major downtown stores that were the main targets of the stay-away plan declined to comment on the shopping ban.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, who heads the sponsoring Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, termed the ban a "success."

"What we wanted to do has been done," Mr. Jackson said. "We simply wanted to register a protest against discriminatory employment practices. We were not trying to hurt anyone economically."

No picketing was reported at any of the five stores.

The Committee, however, sent observers into the stores. A few ministers stood near the entrances, and one or two did speak to Negroes entering. Mr. Jackson said these "misunderstood" their observer roles.

Mr. Jackson said the Committee will now seek again to discuss nondiscriminatory hiring policies with the store executives.

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# Capital Racial Truce Fails

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Sat 3-23-58

## ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

## NEGROES FIRM ON HIRING ISSUE BOYCOTT

**By DON McKEE** p.1
**Advertiser-Journal State Editor**

Efforts to forestall a threatened one-day boycot of Washington, D.C., department stores by Negroes have failed completely, The Advertiser-Journal has been informed.

A group of Negro clergymen have called for a day of prayer and "abstinence" from shopping March 27 in protest to what they term the department stores refusal to hire Negro sales personnel.

16 C

In conferences last week with store representatives and Negro clergymen, the District Board of Commissioners was unable to win a compromise, the Negroes pressing for immediate empgyment of Negro sales personnel and the stores standing firm on a "go-slow" policy, The Advertiser-Journal learned.

Commission President Robert E. McLaughlin told The Advertiser-Journal that "a stalemate would be a good expression of it."

The commission, in talks with the Negro clerics, offered to organize a "council on human relations" to investigate the alleged discrimination. This offer was rejected.

"Both sides are very adamant in their positions," McLaughlin said. The commission is proceeding with formation of the human relations council, but McLaughlin said further action by the governing body is undecided at this point.

"We met with official representatives of department stores. They said they have a general policy to improve this situation," McLaughlin said. "Their position is that they are all moving in the direction of employing more Negro people and one of the largest (stores) has 800 Negroes employed, but no sales personnel."

"They said they'd have to follow their own timetable because they have their problems with individual clientele and other problems," the commission president said.

The Negroes' position is "they don't want to rob the stores of any business" but "they don' feel the stores are progressing fast enough" toward integration of sales clerks, he said.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, leader of the boycott move, said "we definitely plan to go ahead with our day of abstinence and prayer" after the conferences. He said their one stipulation for a settlement is:

"If the department stores are ready at this time for hiring on the basis of merit instead of discrimination, we would be ready to make any adjustment necessary, Jackson said. But "inasmuch as they showed no inclination" to begin hiring Negro sales clerks

(Continued From Page 1)

forthwith, the boycott will be staged.

Advertiser

As to the proposal to se up a council on human relations to work on the problem, Jackson dismissed that with the remark that "it would be like turning over he championship of your cause to an unborn baby."

### TO STUDY RECORD

p 2-A

When asked if he thought the protest could develop into a protracted "abstinence," Jackson gave his reply:

"We will evaluate what has happened, as to sales records and other factors, after the one day of bastinence.

16 C

"We will evaluate what bargaining power we have and then try to reopen avenues of communication.

Sun 3-23-58

"If we can get nowhere there, then this thing is of the nature of something tha could skyrocke into something we don' wan, bu would be the only way of achieving what we desire."

The president of one of Washington's largest department stores told The Advertiser that he "bes inerests" of his store would be protected regardless.

Andrew Parker of Woodward and Lothrop said, "It is incumbent upon our management to place all people in positions where the best interests of the store are represented." He would not elaborate.

### LONG STANDING ISSUE

The issue has seehed behind the scenes for several months, notably since department stores ran advertisements during the Chrismas shopping season, seeking sales personnel, according to Jackson and Victor R. Daly, Negro, who is minority groups consultant of the U.S. Employment Service, here.

On March 9, a week before Jackson announced the one-day boycott, Daly wrote in the Washington Post that one soluion o he crime among young Negroes in the nation's capital was to "put them to work." He said local department sores "up o now, have failed" to take advantage of the labor source of young trained Negroes.

Daly later told The Advertiser-Journal that Negro clergymen have "been negotiating for some time, attempting to persuade sores to employ colored sales clerks.", Salaries are low and white women won't take" the jobs; the stores "had to go out and get unrained whie women," he said, while there were many available Negroes who had either finished college or at least done college work.

### JOBS CITED

"The only employment they give to Negroes is as porters and store maids and some have Negro truck drivers," he said.

The percentage of Negro sales personnel "is about the same percentage as you would find in Montgomery," Daly said. However, "all the five - and - dime stores in Washington are completely integrated as far as sales personnel are concerned. The department stores employ some (Negroes) in the business offices, but no sales personnel," he said.

Jackson, pastor of the John Wesley AME Zion Church with a membership of 4,000, said Negroes comprised about 43 per cent of the Washington population. He said in answer to a question about response to the cuckoo. Everybody who has approached us has been willing to to something without going to the extreme" of a boycott.

The Negro minisry in Washington "is 1,000 per cent with us and several white ministers are with us." Jackson said.

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# Morse Restudies Bill For Jobless Abuses

Star, 5-1-58

Senator Morse, Democrat of Oregon, today ordered a restudy of his own jobless pay bill to make sure it could not be abused by the District's unemployed.

Persons "ducking work" must not be allowed to turn more liberal compensation into a dole, the Senator told the Senate District Committee staff.

He asked staff aides to recommend procedures for checking such "malingerers" after nine spokesmen for District employer groups warned his bill was too generous.

16 C

They testified at a hearing on help for the jobless before the District subcommittee headed by Senator Morse. As subcommittee chairman, the Senator made it clear he was not wedded to his own proposal.

Washington D.C.

### Substitute Offered

"The record shows us there are dangers in the bill before us, and we want to report out legislation that can not be abused," he said.

Promptly after the hearing, he introduced a substitute bill handed him as a compromise by the District Commissioners.

The Morse bill would increase maximum weekly compensation from $30 to $60 up to 39 weeks. It also would bar payment for six weeks to persons who quit their jobs or were fired for good cause or refused to take new jobs.

The Commissioners' bill, an attempt to break a labor-business deadlock over the Morse measure, would fix maximum weekly benefits at $40, to be paid up to 26 weeks, the current maximum.

Star 4-22-58

National AFL-CIO legislative representative Walter J. Mason strongly supported the Morse bill and promised to file the labor position on the Commissioners' compromise by tomorrow. He said the current recession provides proof that a 39-week maximum pay period is required to insure unemployed here adequately.

### Disparity Cited

Only 40 per cent of the 10,000 unemployed in the District are drawing benefits equal to half of their own lost wages, he pointed out.

Morris G. Long, jr., speaking for the District's laundry companies, sounded a sharp warning against exploitation of the Morse bill by persons who do not want to work. Persons who quit work ought to be returned to gainful employment before becoming eligible for any unemployment benefits, he testified.

The businessman's approach to jobless benefits was expressed by Frank A. Gunther, chairman of the Employment and Security Committee of the Washington Board of Trade. He emphasized the importance of gearing benefits to average weekly earnings, rather than fixing a uniform maximum pay period, as favored by Senator Morse. The board called for its own substitute legislation raising maximum weekly pay to $35 up to a variable 26-week maximum.

The board proposal, introduced in the House by Representative McMillan, Democrat of South Carolina, also would ease the burden of employer contribtions to the fund from which jobless pay is drawn. This fund now totals nearly $59 million.

Favoring the board position generally were Arthur Clarendon Smith, jr., District Trucking Association; James F. Forte, American Trucking Association; E. A. Pritchard, Merchants and Manufacturers Association of the District; Alfred McGarraghy, Washington Restaurant Association; Dr. William Cooper, District Medical Society; A. Graham Shields, Oil Heat Institute, and John Scharf, Washington Building Congress.

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THE FEDERAL SPOTLIGHT

# Non-Veteran Rights Considered for Bill

By JOSEPH YOUNG
Star Staff Writer

16 D.C.

Equal appeals rights for non-veteran Government employes may be included in the labor-management bill soon to be reported by a House Civil Service subcommittee.

Headed by Representative Lesinski, Democrat of Michigan the group is seriously considering extending the same appeal rights to non-veterans that veterans now have to the Civil Service Commission on adverse agency actions.

Star P. A-2

At present veterans in Government may appeal to the CSC on dismissals, suspensions, downgradings, etc. The House subcommittee feels that such rights should be extended to non-veterans as well.

Star 5-18-58

The proposal would be an amendment to the so-called union recognition bill which would require Federal agencies to deal with Government employe unions on personnel matters and grievances.

Washington D.C.

* * * *

**RETIREMENT ACTION** — House-Senate conferees are due to act within the next week on the legislation to raise the annuities of Federal workers who retired prior to October 1, 1956. The House has approved a 10 per cent increase, while the Senate has approved a 10 to 20 per cent raise.

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has urged the conferees to eliminate from the House bill the provisions that would deny the increases to any retiree who has outside earnings of more than $1,200 a year or those who now receive more than $4,104 annually in annuities. The council also favors the more liberal raises contained in the Senate bill.

* * * *

**CIVIL SERVANTS?**—Esther Johnson, the vivacious secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Government Employes, has embarked on a one-woman campaign to stop the use of the term "civil servant" in referring to Federal employes.

Mrs. Johnson says the term "civil servant" indicates "subservience or being in a menial position." A much better term to describe Federal workers is "career employes," Mrs. Johnson says. She is urging all AFGE units throughout the country to take up the cudgels in the battle to eliminate "civil servant" usage.

* * * *

**PAY TIMETABLE** — It now appears that Congress on Thursday or Friday, or early next week at the latest, will approve and send to the White House the postal pay-rate bill.

There is a rising feeling of optimism that President Eisenhower will sign the bill, although no one knows for certain.

Final House action on classified pay raises (the Senate already has approved a bill) probably will be held back until the postal pay-rate bill reaches the White House and its fate is learned. Congressional leaders, however, are very definite in their promise that classified pay raises will be given final approval and sent to the White House soon afterward.

* * * *

16 D.C.

**CAPITAL ROUNDUP** — **Treasury's Bureau of Accounts** has given beneficial suggestion awards to Robert Bailey, Mrs. Ellen Mills Mrs. Winifred Muir, Charles Stewart and Mrs. Mary Robertson. . . . **Navy's Bureau of Personnel** has presented beneficial suggestion awards to Kathleen Eversburg, Jess Marshall, Virginia Camden, E. Z. Ford and Leatta Anderson, and superior accomplishment awards to Joyce Kaplan, Mrs. Mildred Layton, Harold Coverston, Mrs. Isabelle Harris and Mrs. Frances McCauley . . . Harvey Pearce has been appointed chief personnel officer of **Interior's Bureau of Mines.**

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# Ike Signs 'White Collar' Pay Bill

Post Herald
Birmingham Ala.

## 10 Per Cent Increase To Be Retroactive

Sat 6-21-58
P. 1

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — President Eisenhower today signed into a law a bill giving an estimated 1,021,000 Federal Civil Service Workers a 10 per cent pay increase retroactive to Jan. 1.

16 a

His action brought to more than $1 billion the total amount of pay hikes voted by Congress and approved by the President this year for various categories of government employes.

16 C

The recently enacted postal pay raise and newly signed civil service increase will mean approximately $15,100,000 for Alabama's 7158 postal employes and 25,342 white collar workers.

**The combined annual payroll for both groups totaled $151 million before the new pay raises were signed.**

The pay raise will add an estimated $542 million a year to the government's payroll for so-called classified workers. But because of the retroactive feature, it will cost $800 million in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The President recently signed two bills granting a $575 million a year increase to military servicemen and a $257 million raise to the nation's postal workers.

**Together, the three new pay scales added an extra $1,375,000,000 to the government's annual payroll.**

The new law also created 599 new jobs in the so-called supergrades for top level professional administrators and some scientists and engineers. Salaries for these posts range from $13,000 to $19,000 a year.

16i 1958

D.C.

# Area survey shows unemployment rise

Afro-American P.9

Sat. 4-5-58

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Surveys showed unemployment increases in four-fifths of the nation's 149 major areas in the early months of 1958, although the rate of increase slowed down after mid-January, the U.S. Labor Department reported.

Employment and unemployment trends in these areas are checked regularly by the Department's Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies.

The recent unemployment increases resulted in changes in the classifications of 56 of the 149 major areas in March. All of the changes were to categories indicating higher unemployment.

**THE DEPARTMENT** said 25 of the changes were to classifications which reflect a relatively substantial surplus of labor (unemployment exceeding 6 percent of the labor force).

Among the areas changing to labor surplus groupings in March were Baltimore, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Indianapolis, and Buffalo. Baltimore.

A number of changes also were made in the classifications of areas already in substantial labor surplus categories.

Thirteen D areas were moved to E, reflecting unemployment between 9 and 12 per cent, and 5 areas, including Detroit, Mich., and Providence, R.I., were moved to group F, denoting unemployment of 12 per cent or more.

* * *

**THIRTEEN AREAS** were transferred from the B, low unemployment, category to the C, moderate labor surplus, category, which includes areas with unemployment ranging from 3 to 5.9 per cent.

The March list includes 79 areas in the C category and 70 in the substantial labor surplus categories.

Forty-five of the substantial labor surplus areas were D, 18 in E, and 7 in F. The January classifications included 13 B areas, 91 C areas, and 36 in D, 7 in E., and 2 in F.

In addition to the major areas, the March list also included 121 smaller areas with relatively substantial labor surpluses.

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# Anti-Recession Bills Pressed

Post & Times Herald P. 2-A

Washington, D.C.

Tues. 4-1-58

By Robert C. Albright

Staff :

Congress yesterday rolled out new ammunition in its war on the recession as an Administration bill to speed Government buying shot through the House.

The Eisenhower-recommended measure, designed to step up Government purchases by "up to" $840 million in the next 90 days, was passed amid frank expressions of skepticism that it would greatly help business.

Across the Capitol, meanwhile, the Senate Banking Committee approved, 13 to 2, the Fulbright community facilities bill designed to make a billion dollars of Federal loans available to municipal public works.

### Action Set Today

Acting Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) slated Senate action on the legislation starting today. Mansfield said a night session may be held if necessary to expedite a vote on the bill, which carries the endorsement of the Democratic leadership.

Before reporting the bill, the Banking Committee approved, 8 to 7, an amendment by Sen. Frederick Payne (R-Me.) cutting back the original 2-billion-dollar loan total in the anti-slump measure to $1 billion. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) joined seven committee Republicans in voting for the cut.

A second amendment by Payne would raise the interest rate on the stepped-up community loans from the 3 per cent rate originally proposed to 3½ per cent. This amendment was approved 9 to 6.

### Will Fight for Old Rate

Senate Banking Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) said he would fight to restore the 3 per cent rate when the bill reaches the floor.

The proposed loan program is designed to help local communities build already planned improvements ranging from public refuse and garbage disposal facilities to public hospitals, schools and libraries.

The already existing Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency would administer the program.

Senators John Bricker (R-Ohio) and Wallace Bennett (R-Utah) cast the only two votes against the amended measure.

### Other Developments

In these other anti-recession developments:

- Conferees for the two houses on legislation speeding up highway construction by $1.8 billion, this year and next, scheduled a meeting this morning, in an effort to complete a bill before Easter. One high-ranking Senate Democrat predicted the conferees would reach a compromise on the controversial issue of billboard control. The Senate approved limited regulation of billboards, 47 to 41. A majority of the House conferees is believed to favor some form of regulation.
- Sen. Mansfield introduced a bill to compel executive agencies to promptly spend money appropriated by Congress for purposes Congress designated. Mansfield charged the Budget Bureau with "freezing" millions in appropriations, including some $22.3 million available to build National Guard armories, by Federal-State matching. If these and other funds are freed, Mansfield said it would provide "an immediate stimulant to the economy without appropriating new funds."
- A Senate Reclamation Subcommittee opened hearings on an anti-recession proposal by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. N.) to speed construction on $330 million worth of reclamation projects already authorized. Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton endorsed instead the Administration's more modest program. Seaton told the Subcommittee Anderson's proposal would require future annual appropriations running up to $435 million in 1962. The Subcommittee is pushing for a vote on the Anderson plan immediately after the Easter recess.

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## *EMPLOYMENT UP 600,000*

# Number of Jobless Declines by 78,000

Times Union, P. 1

Jacksonville, Fla.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UP)—Unemployment dropped by 78,000 in April for the first decline in the number of jobless since the recession started last year, the government reported today.

Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks also announced that employment rose by 600,000 to 62,900,000 this month. He said nearly all of the gain in jobs resulted from the usual spring pick-up on farms and in other outdoor activities.

Wed. 4-30-58

The April drop brought the number of unemployed to 5,120,000. It contrasted with a 25,000-man increase in unemployment in March.

Despite the improvement over March, the 78,000 drop in April compared with a 200,000 decline in unemployment for April in each of the past four years. Unemployment normally declines in the spring when farm and other outdoor jobs become available.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson said shortly before the report was issued that the time was rapidly approaching for Congress to decide whether it wants to cut taxes as an anti-recession measure.

Despite the April drop in numbers of jobless workers, the rate of unemployment rose to 7½ per cent of the work force — the highest level since before World War II.

### Choice Voted

The report was issued as the House Rules Committee voted to give the House its choice between rival Democratic and administration plans for emergency extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

By a vote of 8-4, the committee sent the Democratic extension bill to the floor for action. But it stipulated that President Eisenhower's more modest proposal, or modified versions of it, could be offered to the House as a substitute.

The rules group, which acts as a traffic cop in funneling bills to the House floor, also voted to permit the House to vote on other proposals for aiding the needy in the business slump. It set aside six hours for formal debate.

# Boycott Against Job Bias Supported In Washington

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Over 250,000 colored residents of Washington gave solid support to the one-day shopping boycott of five big downtown department stores last week in protest to the refusal of the stores to hire colored people.

16x

According to the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, chairman of the sponsoring committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, about 90 per cent of Washington's colored population of 300,000 supported the boycott. He said:

Sat 4-5-58

**"WHAT WE** wanted to do has been done. We simply wanted to register a protest against discriminatory employment practices. We were not trying to hurt anyone economically."

P. 11

Rev. Mr. Jackson said the boycott was a success. He expressed the opinion that the people had responded well to the appeal to support the boycott. The stores declined to comment on the results of the boycott.

• • •

**SOME** colored people were seen in boycotted stores. but it was not known if they were shopping or merely observing.

No picketing was reported at any of the stores. However, Rev. Mr. Jackson's committee sent observers into the stores and a few ministers stood near the entrances, and one or two spoke to colored people entering the stores. In such instances, Rev. Mr. Jackson said the observers had "misunderstood" their rules.

**HE SAID** "we are not gloating. Our only purpose is to inform the stores of the purchasing power of our people."

The minister said the committee will try again to discuss the question of hiring with store executives.

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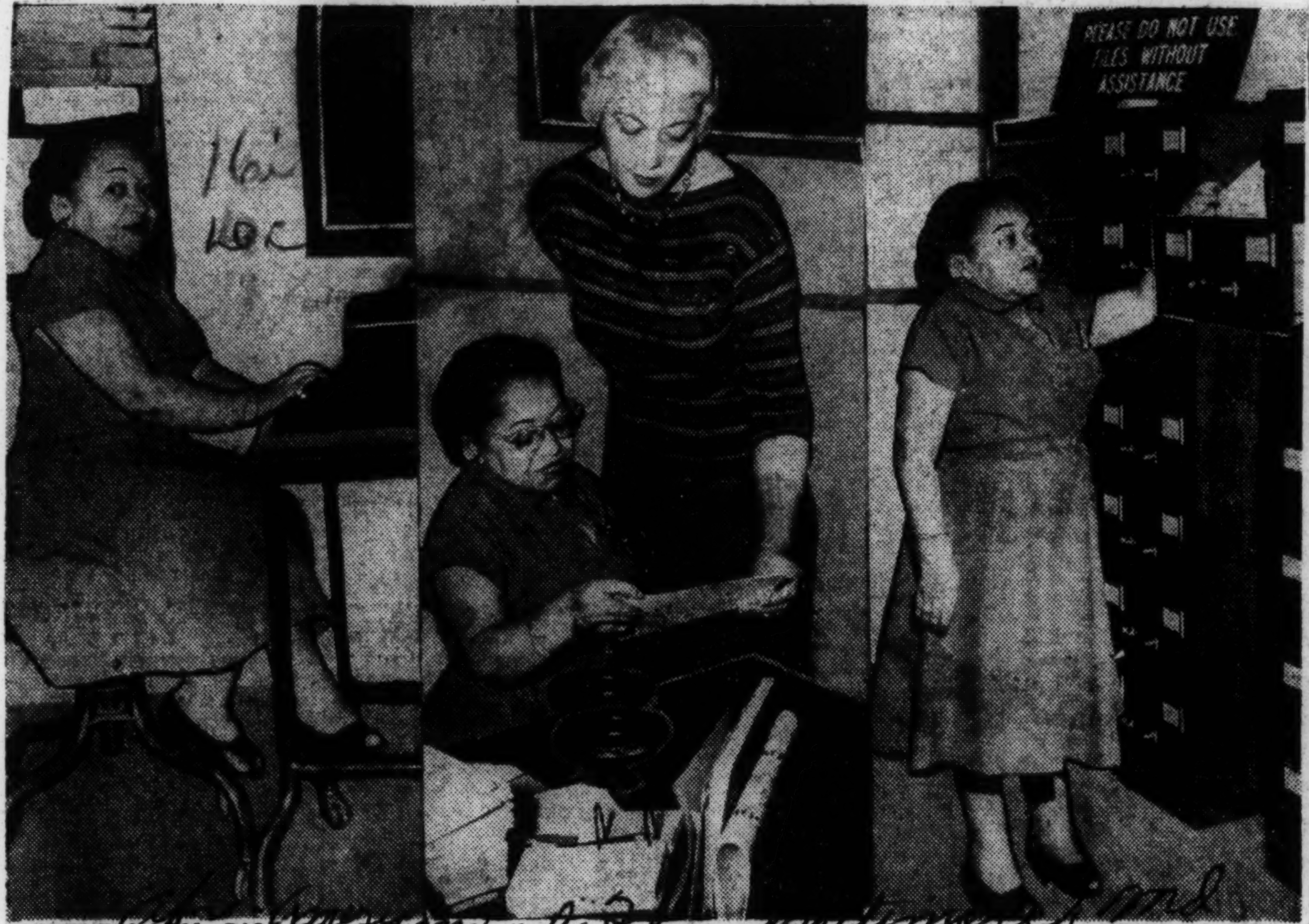
# Millie—Pint-Sized Girl In Quart-Sized Job


PLEASE DO NOT USE FILES WITHOUT ASSISTANCE

16x

Afro-American p. 20 Baltimore, Md.

**LITTLE LADY, BIG JOB**—Being only three-foot nine inches tall has proved no handicap to Miss Mildred Gardner, who for the past three years has filled the post of supervisor of the Lots and Squares Department of the Recorder of Deeds office in Washington. Some idea of her diminutive size can be gathered from the above photos. At left, she uses a typewriter at an ordinary table; (center) she discusses a problem with a co-worker, Mrs. Amo Taylor Jones; and (right) she examines cards in the hundreds of files in the office. Note: The sign which reads "Do not use files without assistance" refers to the general public, not Miss Gardner.

Sat 4-12-58

## Only 3 feet, nine inches in height

### By RALPH MATTHEWS

Afro American

WASHINGTON

The education problem of seven-year-old Vincent Kelly, whose diminutive size has caused a controversy in local school circles, has attracted attention in unexpected quarters this week.

16x

Baltimore, Md.

Several students who attended Cardozo High School who read about the plight of the tiny three-foot-six child who had been placed uner the special education program called upon the AFRO to recall the case of Miss Mildred Gardner, a classmate who had gone through school with flying colors although she too was only three feet, nine inches tall.

16x

Sat 4-12-58

**THE KELLY** case attracted attention several weeks ago when Mrs. Vincient Kelly, the 24-year-old mother of the boy disclosed that she had moved several times in an effort to keep her child in school with normal children instead of having him taught at home by visiting teachers and classified as a handicap.

P. 20

Her meanderings had created a headache for the school authorities who had difficulty keeping up with the child's school and hospital records as he was moved from school to school, sometimes registered under different names.

In explaining her action, Mrs. Kelly told the AFRO that she had tried to keep her child in school with normal children as she was afraid any other classification would affect his outlook on life. The difficulties arose when the child's age caused him to be assigned to classrooms where the equipment was too large for his size as he was no bigger than the smallest child of kindergarten age. The problem was still unresolved at this writing.

• • •

**AROUND 1932** Cardozo High graduated a class of strapping fellows like Millard Dixon, Roy LaMarr, both on the Metropolitan police force, and many others who were no pygmies by any stretch of the imagination.

But in this class was tiny Mildred Gardner of 4707 Eads St., NE, who could hardly reach her desk. How did she fare in school and what became of her asked classmate Elmer Cook and others.

"I fared fine," declared Miss Gardner, when she was located in her job of chief of the Lots and Squares Department of the Recorder of Deeds office here where her work was highly praised by Recorder of Deeds John Duncan who said her promotion three years ago was based on merit.

• • •

**"THE ONLY TROUBLE** I had in school" said Miss Gardner "was that I could not take part in athletics and swimming due to the strain on my heart. Other than that everybody was wonderful to me as they have been on my present post."

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Gardner and has one sister, Mrs. Mary Hunter. She buys most of the clothes in the children's department although she likes to do her own altering and repairing to give her juvenile clothes an adult look. Shoes are her biggest problem and for the most part have to be especially made.

She has two pet peeves. One is having perfect strangers ask her "How old are you?" and the other is being mistaken for a child.

"When I go to the market," she observes "I am constantly annoyed when I attempt to examine fruit or vegetables and the clerks say 'Don't touch that little girl' or 'go find your mother.'"

She is an active member of the Catholic Church and likes to travel. She was hired at the Recorders office in 1941 by the late Dr. William J. Thompkins and has been on the job ever

16i 1958 D.C.

# President Signs Bill For Raises

Wash Post
Wash. D.C.
Sat. 6-21-58

## Moves to Speed Funds on All Retroactive Pay

P. 1
16a

By Jerry Kluttz
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower signed the $542 million pay bill yesterday, assuring nearly 1.1 million classified and other white-collar Government employes of a 10 per cent salary increase retroactive to early January.

Minutes afterwards, the Railroad Retirement Board released back pay checks to its 2566 employes. Several other agencies that have sufficient funds in their salary accounts will also pay off the retroactive increase to their employes in a few days.

The President, who signed the pay bill without comment, took steps to make funds available to all agencies to make the back pay salary payments. He sent a request to House Speaker Sam Rayburn which would permit agencies with surplus funds in other accounts to transfer and use them to make the back salary payments. He also asked for an indefinite appropriation to free funds from those agencies that need them to make the payments.

### Most Checks by July

This procedure was worked out by officials of the Budget Bureau with the Senate and House appropriations committees. Congress is expected to act next week on the President's request. Officials predict that most employes will have their retroactive checks by early July. Some agencies already have them written.

In the District Government, 8282 administrative employes will receive a total of $2,141,000 in retroactive pay, probably by the end of July.

The Budget Bureau estimated the gross cost of the indefinite appropriation at $430 million which includes $52 million to pay the June pay boost to military personnel; $250 million for classifieds, and $128 million to pay the 10 per cent increase to the 530,000 postal employes back to last Jan. 11.

Wash Post

More than $60 million of the back pay will go to employes in the Washington area.

The Budget puts the total cost of the three major pay raise bills at $1.4 billion annually and more than $100 million of it will be paid to Government people in the Washington area.

Wash. D.C.
Sat. 6-21-58
P. A-11
16a

Mr. Eisenhower's signature was the climax to a two-year fight by the classifieds to win an increase in basic salaries. He vetoed as "inflationary" an 11 per cent classified bill last September. The cost of living index is up 8 per cent since the last classified increase in March, 1955.

The classified bill provides general increases of 10 per cent for the 980,000 classified employes in the Federal and District governments, also for employes in the Legsilative and Judicial branches, the Foreign Service, and VA's doctors, dentists and nurses, a total of 1,021,000.

In addition, the new law would give agency heads the authority to give similar increases to about 50,000 employes who are exempt from the Classification Act. In this group are CIA, AEC, Selective Service, TVA and others.

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# Ideas Pay Off $16 Million To U. S. Workers Since '54

Star
16c
P. 1B

While most office suggestion boxes are shunned, Federal workers have popped 200,000 useful ideas into them, saving the United States Government $312 million.

The suggestions were rewarded with $16 million in cash during the first 31 months of the Incentive Awards Program, now in its fourth year.

When figures are tabulated for the fiscal year ending June, 1958, the total number of suggestions is expected to top the million mark.

These figures were revealed by the Civil Service Commission, guardian of the program initiated by the Incentive Awards Act in November, 1954. Since then, the program has provided more efficient use for millions of tax dollars as a result of the ingenuity of Federal employes.

Washington D.C.

### Typical Suggestion

Typical of the thousands of suggestions which have been adopted and rewarded is that of Joseph Brown, an employe of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who noted that rubber gloves worn by the plate printers would wear longer if reinforced between thumb and index finger. His suggestion saved the Bureau $270 annually and Mr. Brown received an award of $15 for his initiative.

The top allowable award of $25,000 was given to Dr. William B. McLean, technical director of the Naval Ordnance Test Station at China Lake, Calif., for his role in the development of the Navy's air-to-air guided missile, the Sidewinder.

Fri 8-15-58

The largest award given by a nonmilitary agency was $12,000, shared by one Bureau of Reclamation and two Fish and Wildlife Service employes who invented an inexpensive system of vertical louvers to be placed diagonally across rivers to guide fish into the safety of a bypass. This saves millions of spawning or newly hatched fish from certain death in pumping stations or in the mud of irrigation projects.

### Calls Program Exciting

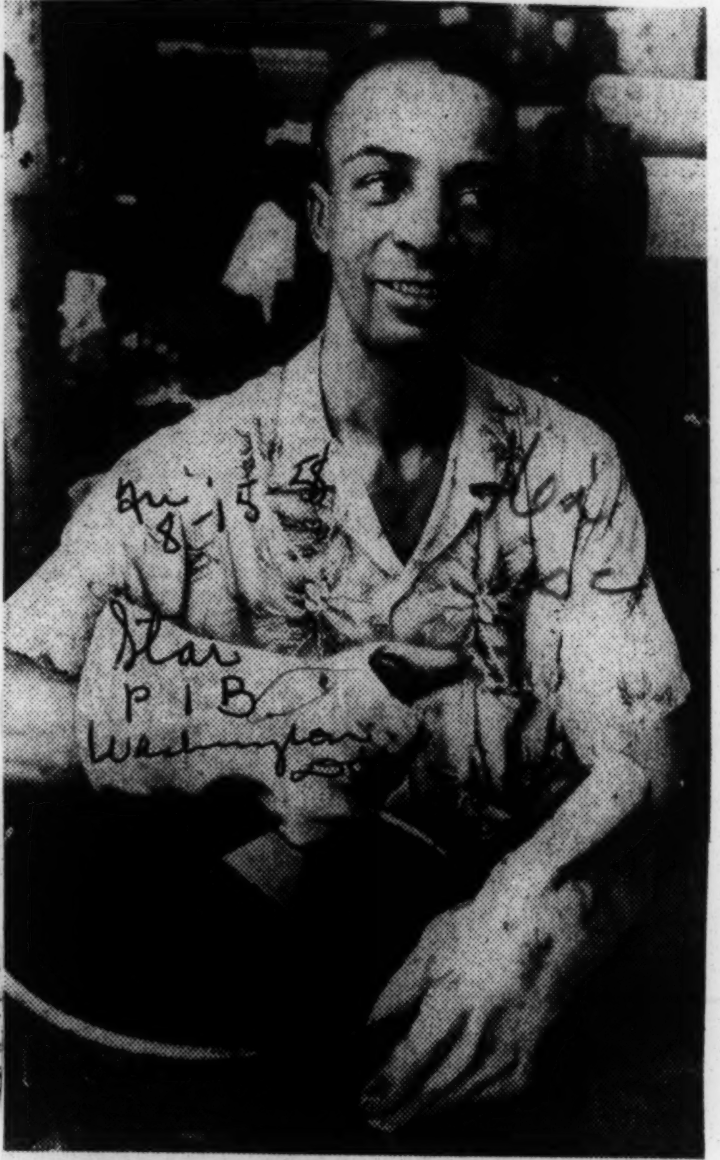
"This is the most exciting program I have ever had anything to do with," said Bernard Rosen, director of the suggestion program and a veteran of 16 years' Government service.

"The Government never gets caught up with technical and procedural improvements," he added with enthusiasm. "How could it—in a world which is moving from the chariot to the age of interplanetary travel."

He recalled that, though employe suggestions had been made before this program was instituted, most employes thought they would be looked upon as trouble-makers if they made suggestions, while many supervisors neglected to pass a suggestion on for fear they would be chastised for not having thought of it themselves.

When incentive awards are given and publicized, Mr. Rosen said, people begin to realize and discover "just what it is that so many government workers are doing."

In another phase of the program, over 68,000 superior performance awards have been passed out. CSC records show that while in 1955 only three out of every 1,000 employees were thus recognized, in 1957 the ratio rose to 18 per 1,000.



Fri 8-15-58
Star
P 1 B
Washington D.C.

A SAVING SUGGESTION—Joseph Brown has saved the Bureau of Engraving and Printing $270 a year with his suggestion for reinforcing his rubber gloves.

16 i
LC

Courier
P.3
Sat. 8-30-58

**Senators' Aides**—Four young women are on the secretarial staffs of United States Senators. Left to right: Virginia Battles (Senator John Kennedy, Mass.); Ruth Dailey (Senator McNamara, Mich.); Daphne Coleman (Senator Javits, New York), and Christine McCreary (Senator Symington, Missouri). That's the Capitol in the background.—Al Muto Photo.

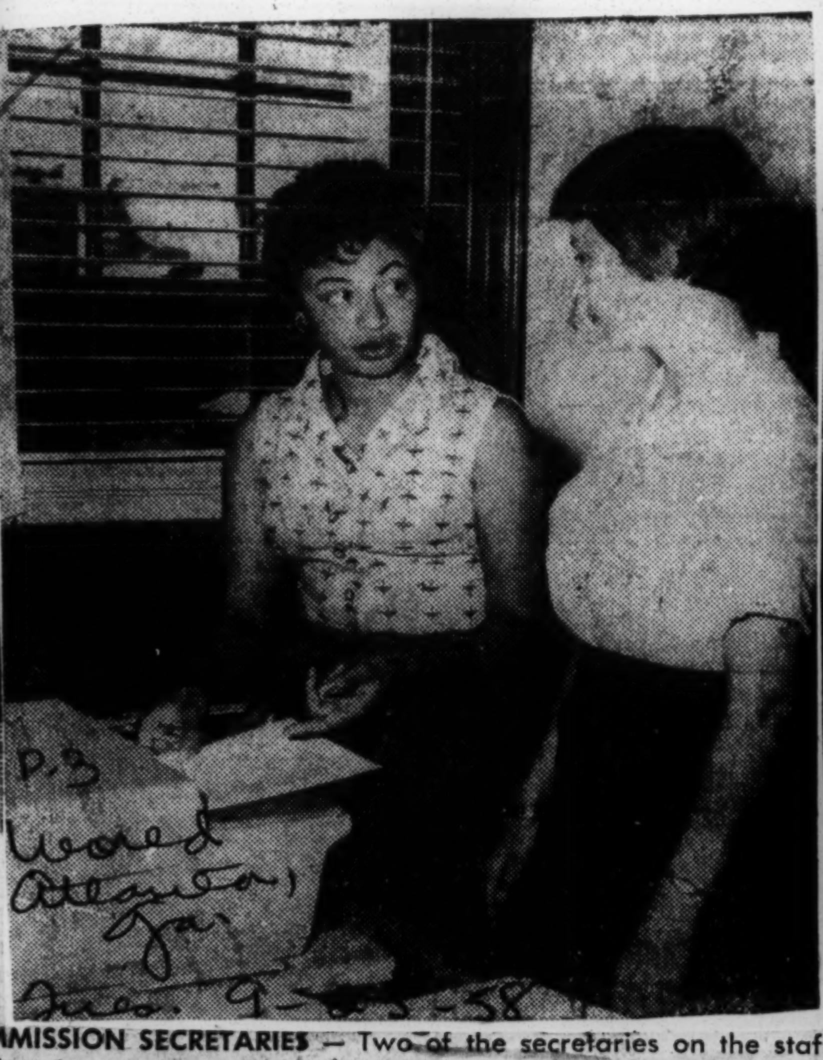
Pittsburgh Pa

# What the Hula!

Lovely Myra Brooks joins the thousands throughout the country who have become fascinated by the hula-hoop. The pretty, 22-year-old Government typist finds that hooping aids her in keeping a smart 22-inch waistline. Her dimensions, reading from the top down, are 34-22-36. For those who might be surprised, this curvaceous lassie is married and has two robust boys, and hails cinnati.—Moran

Courier
p.7
Sat. 9-27-58
Pittsburgh
Pa

16 i
LC
Courier
P.1
Pittsburgh
Pa
3



P.3
World
Atlanta,
Ga.
Tues. 9-23-58

**COMMISSION SECRETARIES** — Two of the secretaries on the staff of the Commission on Civil Rights are Mrs. Johnnie Graves, Washington, D.C., left, and Miss Leona Maday, Nanticoke, Pa. Mrs. Graves is secretary to the director of the Office of Laws, Plans and Research, George M. Johnson, former dean of the Howard University Law School.

16 i LC

16i 1958 D.C.

Sat. 12-

**TOP ANIMAL KEEPER** Charles W. Thomas (left) and aides unload one of Arctic reindeer in ~~Washington~~, D. C. Thomas, ~~senior keeper of large~~ animals at Washington's National Zoological Park, helped round up the deer in a remote area on the fringe of the Artic Circle. Deer will highlight nation's Yule observance Dec. 23, at "Pageant of Peace" near the White House.

16i 1958

D.C.

16 i
DC

Weekly World Atlanta Ga. Tues 1-7-58 P.1

**SERVED U.S. 39 YEARS** — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (left) congratulates Clerk-Messenger William J. Kelly, as he presents him with a letter of appreciation for his 39 years of service. Kelly, who retired December 31, was the dean of messengers in the secretary's office. (Newspress Photo).

16 i
D.C.

Defender Chicago Ill. P.1

SECRETARY OF STATE John Foster Dulles congratulates clerk-messenger William J. Kelley and presents him with a letter of appreciation for his 39 years of service. Kelley is retiring at the end of the year. He started in 1918 while Robert Lansing was Secretary of State and has been the dean of messengers in the secretary's office since Cordell Hull was the Secretary. INP Soundphoto

Sat 1-4-58

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# Congress Approves Bill To Aid Jobless, Federal Workers

Weekly World P.1
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — Congress swiftly approved Monday an urgent appropriation bill adding 43 million 400 thousand dollars to the federal till for unemployment payments to jobless veterans and federal workers.

16 C
Wed 2-12-58

The bill passed by the House and Senate in short order now goes to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature. It provides money for funds currently exhausted by mounting unemployment.

DC

Of the total, 25 million dollars is for jobless veterans, and 18 million 400 thousand for unemployed federal employes.

Only three senators -- Appropriation chairman Cary Hayden (D) Ariz., acting majority leader Mike Mansfield (D) Mont., and Sen. Paul Douglas (D) Ill. -- were on the floor when the message passed that chamber.

Meanwhile, Douglas issued a call for immediate income and excise tax cut totalling about four billion 400 million dollars a year.

Citing unemployment increases, declines in industrial production and expenditures for new plants and equipment, Douglas declared that the nation is suffering from a recession "potentially more dangerous" than the two postwar business declines.

He proposed income tax cuts -- retroactive to last Jan. 1--amounting to about 50 billion per person -- at a loss to the treasury of from three to three and one half billion dollars a year.

The Illinois Democrat proposed either raising individual exemptions from $600 to $700 or, alternatively, to split the lowest tax bracket -- now taxed at 20 per cent -- into two parts, and lowering the levy on the first $1000 to 15 per cent.

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# Retires after 31 years, '. . . now misses my job-

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Sadie V. Lee, 2043 Rosedale Pl., NE, is enjoying her recent retirement after 31 years and 11 months of service in the government, yet she readily admits "I miss my job."

Sitting in an old rocking chair by the window in a house she has lived for 42 years, Mrs. Lee hinted that she is "ready to go back to work."

Afro American

Mrs. Lee was probably thinking of the days she worked under the Civil Service and the many friends she missed, but it is doubtful that she was serious about returning.

P. 20

* * *

Baltimore, Md.

A FEW WORDS later she told the AFRO:

"I am a mother of 12; I have 20 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

**"When I left my job I had 1,294 hours of sick leave accrued. I think that's enough for 70 years in Washington."**

Mrs. Lee retired last month as a supervisor with the Armory Group of the General Services, Inc. She had served as supervisor for 14 years of the near 32 she worked.

**"I HAVE** lived in Washington ~~all of my 70 years~~, I've seen it grow and I've seen it run down. I lived in this house when a person could see all the way to Benning Rd. from where I'm sitting now.

Sat. 3-8-58

**"Benning was only a dirt road then and the fast cars were slow then. Washington was beautiful then — Washington is terrible now—too many movies and too much TV.**

"I've been a member of Mt. Zion Methodist Church in Georgetown for 59 years."

Afro American
P. 20
Baltimore Md.

Sat. 3-8-58

16c
D.C.

**LIFE OF EASE**—Mrs. Sadie V. Lee, who recently retired from the government service, relaxes in her rocking chair with one of her twenty grandchildren, three-year-old Herbert O. Graham.

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# Drive Aims To Increase Negro Jobs

Post + Times Herald P A 8

Fri 3-21-58

A 32-member Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity yesterday inaugurate a "sticker campaign" to encourage employment of Negroes in downtown department stores.

Washington D.C.

16c

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, minister of John Wesley AME Zion Church and president of the committee, said some 800,000 stickers with the imprint, "We Believe in Merit Hiring," would be sent to churches, civic associations, fraternal and social groups throughout the District and surrounding areas.

Customers of department stores will be asked to paste one of the postage stamp-sized stickers to their monthly statements.

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# Negroes Plan Sales Boycott In Washington

## Seek To Open Jobs In Stores to Colored

Washington, March 16 (AP)—Negro clergymen have called for a one-day boycott of downdown stores by Washington's Negroes. Their goal is to open up sales jobs in the stores to Negroes.

If the "No-Shopping Day" set for March 27 fails to change the stores' personnel policy, leaders said Sunday, they will turn to other means—possibly a protracted boycott designed to put economic pressure on the merchants.

Chicago Journal P. 8

A committee led by Negro clergymen last week designated March 27 as a day of prayer and no shopping by the city's Negro population. They said they took the action after rebuffs from the department stores.

### Predicts Co-operation

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, chairman of the committee, predicted 90 per cent of Washington's 300,000 Negroes will keep away from the downtown district. They make up about 43 per cent of the District of Columbia's population.

Mon 3-17-58

Louisville Ky.

Jackson said "two or three salesgirls in two dime stores" comprise the entire Negro sales force in downtown Washington.

Victor R. Daly, minority-groups consultant at the United States Employment Service here, has complained that downtown stores are short of competent sales clerks, but refuse to hire trained Negroes. Daly is a Negro.

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# ~~Washington~~ Negroes Ask Store Boycott

Constitution

P. 2

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Mon 3-17-58

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Atlanta Ga.

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## HIRING POLICY HIT

# D. C. Store Boycott Set

Advertiser P. 1A

Tues 3-18-58

WASHINGTON (AP)—Negro clergymen have called for a one-day boycott of downtown stores by Washington's Negroes. Their goal is to open up sales jobs in the stores to Negroes.

If the "no shopping day" set for March 27 fails to change the stores' personnel policy, leaders said, they will turn to other means — possibly a protracted boycott designed to put economic pressure on the merchants.

Montgomery Ala.

A committee led by Negro clergymen last week designated March 27 as a day of prayer and no shopping by the city's Negro population. They said they took the action after rebuffs from the department stores.

**(The Washington bureau of the Associated Press told The Advertiser last night that "no reaction" has been registered to the boycott threat.)**

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, chairman of the committee, predicted 90 per cent of Washington's 300,000 Negroes will keep away from the downtown district. They make up about 43 per cent of the District of Columbia's population.

16c

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# NEGROES BOYCOTT STORES IN CAPITAL

Times P. 18

## Pastors Lead Drive Against 'Big Five' Shops in Fight to Get Jobs for Race

New York N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27—Negro pastors of this city led a one-day boycott today on the "big five" downtown department stores to protest what they called a policy of not hiring Negroes as salespeople.

Prayer meetings were conducted as part of the demonstration. Five were held at noon and seventeen at 8 o'clock as Washington swung into its Thursday night shopping custom.

Fri 3-28-58

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson of John Wesley A. M. E. Church estimated that the boycott had kept about 90% of the usual Negro shoppers from the stores. He is chairman of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, which is made up of Negro clergymen, civic leaders, officers of the Negro Oddfellows, Elks, Greek letter fraternities, and women's clubs,

"All day long we have had twenty-six members of our group going through the five stores, as many as sixteen of them at one time," he said.

"The demonstration went remarkably well, we think. It was quiet as we had planned. We feel we achieved our goal of demonstrating the Negroe's buying power, and of registering the protest of the community against discriminatory practices in hiring sales personnel."

### 'A Large Share' Sought

Dr. Jackson said the demonstration "was not geared to hinder the economy of the community," but to show the part the Negro played in the economy and "to give him a larger share in the total economy to which he has contributed."

He said that the boycott had been limited to the "big five" stores on the theory that if they changed their hiring practices the rest of the stores would go along.

"We will not repeat the demonstration," he said. "Our next step will go to the management of the stores and try to negotiate with them."

16i 1958 D.C.

# Capital Race Truce Fails

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## NEGROES FIRM ON HIRING ISSUE BOYCOTT

16i DC

By DON McKEE,

Advertiser-Journal State Editor

Advertiser J

Sun 3-23-58

Montgomery, Ala.

Efforts to forestall a threatened one-day boycott of Washington, D.C. department stores by Negroes have failed completely, The Advertiser-Journal has been informed.

A group of Negro clergymen have called for a "day of prayer and abstinence" from shopping March 27 in protest to what they term the department stores' refusal to hire Negro sales personnel.

In conferences last week with store representatives and Negro clergymen, the District Board of Commissioners was unable to win a compromise, the Negroes pressing for immediate employment of Negro sales personnel and the stores standing firm on a "go-slow" policy, The Advertiser-Journal learned.

Commission President Robert E. McLaughlin told The Advertiser-Journal that "a stalemate would be a good expression of it."

The commission, in talks with the Negro clerics, offered to organize a "council on human relations" to investigate the alleged discrimination. This offer was rejected.

"Both sides are very adamant in their positions," McLaughlin said. The commission is proceeding with formation of the human relations council, but McLaughlin said further action by the governing body is undecided at this point.

"We met with official representatives of department stores. They said they have a general policy to improve this situation," McLaughlin said. "Their position is that they are all moving in the direction of employing more Negro people and one of the largest (stores) has 800 Negroes employed, but no sales personnel."

"They said they'd have to follow their own timetable because they have their problems with individual clientele and other problems," the commission president said.

The Negroes' position is "they don't want to rob the stores of any business" but "they don' feel the stores are progressing fast enough" toward integration of sales clerks, he said.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, leader of the boycott move, said "we definitely plan to go ahead with our day of abstinence and prayer" after the conferences. He said their one stipulation for a settlement is:

"If the department stores are ready at this time for hiring on the basis of merit instead of discrimination, we would be ready to make any adjustment necessary." But "inasmuch as they showed no inclination" to begin hiring

(Continued From Page 1)

Negro sales clerks forthwith, the boycott will be staged.

As to the proposal to set up a council on human relations to work on the problem, Jackson dismissed that with the remark that "it would be like turning over the championship of your cause to an unborn baby."

Advertiser J

Sun 3-23-58

Montgomery, Ala.

### TO STUDY RECORD

When asked if he thought the protest could develop into a protracted "abstinence," Jackson gave this reply:

"We will evaluate what has happened, as to sales records and other factors, after the one day of abstinence.

"We will evaluate what bargaining power we have and then try to reopen avenues of communication.

"If we can get nowhere there, then this thing is of the nature of something that could skyrocket into something we don't want, but would be the only way of achieving what we desire."

The president of one of Washington's largest department stores told The Advertiser that the "best interests" of his store would be protected regardless.

Andrew Parker of Woodward and Lothrop said, "It is incumbent upon our management to place all people in positions where the best interests of the store are represented." He would not elaborate.

The issue has seethed behind the scenes for several months, notably since department stores ran advertisements during the Chrismas shopping season, seeking sales personnel, according to Jackson and Victor R. Daly, Negro, who is minority groups consultant of the U.S. Employment Service, here.

16i DC

On March 9, a week before Jackson announced the one-day boycott, Daly wrote in the Washington Post that one solution to the crime among young Negroes in the nation's capital was to "put them to work." He said local department stores "up to now, have failed" to take advantage of the labor source of young trained Negroes.

Daly later told The Advertiser-Journal that Negro clergymen have "been negotiating for some time, attempting to persuade stores to employ colored sales clerks." Salaries are low and white women won't take" the jobs; the stores "had to go out and get untrained white women," he said, while there were many available Negroes who had either finished college or at least done college work.

### JOBS CITED

"The only employment they give to Negroes is as porters and store maids and some have Negro truck drivers," he said.

The percentage of Negro sales personnel "is about the same percentage as you would find in Montgomery," Daly said. However, "all the five - and - dime stores in Washington are completely integrated as far as sales personnel are concerned. The department stores employ some (Negroes) in the business offices, but no sales personnel," he said.

Jackson, pastor of the John Wesley AME Zion Church with a membership of 4,000, said Negroes comprised about 43 per cent of the Washington population. He said in answer to a question about response to the boycott announcement that "I think the whole city has gone cuckoo. Everybody who has approached us has been willing to do something without going to the extreme" of a boycott.

The Negro ministry in Washington "is 1,000 per cent with us and several white ministers are with us," Jackson said.

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# Ike Asks Congress For 600 Million For Jobless Pay

16i

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower asked Congress Tuesday to provide up to 600 million dollars to extend the period of unemployment benefits for workers idled by the recession.

DC

World P.

Wed 3-26-58

Atlanta, Ga.

The Chief Executive declared in a special message that it is "strong conviction that we must act promptly, emphatically and broadly to temper the hardships being experienced by workers whose unemployment has been prolonged."

Mr. Eisenhower predicted that the need for extension of jobless pay "will be of relatively brief duration."

The President's program would apply only to persons whose state unemployment compensation payments have expired after Jan. 1, 1958.

Federal payments, which would be for a period equal to one-half of the period of compensation provided for in each state, would be carried on only until April 1, 1959.

The jobless pay period in most industrial states is 26 weeks. In other states, it ranges from six weeks to 30 weeks.

The President proposed repayment by the states to the federal government under these alternatives:

—State repayments through direct appropriations by state legislatures within four years.

—Transfer to the federal government of sums from state unemployment compensation trust funds.

—An increase of .15 per cent in the federal share of the three per cent tax on employers for unemployment insurance, of which 2.97 per cent normally goes to the states.

Mr. Eisenhower stressed that his proposal, which will be implemented by legislation being sent to congress by the Labor Department, would not encroach upon the "prerogatives which beling to the states."

He said that "matters of eligibility, disqualification and benefit amounts should be left to the states."

However, it was emphasized by White House Counsel Gerald D. Morgan that this would be a "mandatory program" to be administered by the states.

# Washington Negroes hail merchant boycott success

News
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 3-28-58

WASHINGTON, March 28—(AP)—Negro leaders describe the one-day shopping boycott of five big downtown department stores that refuse to hire Negroes for sales jobs as a success.

No figures were available, however, on the number of Negroes who stayed away from the stores during yesterday's shopping ban called by a group of Negro ministers. Store officials declined comment.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson chairman of the sponsoring committee on equal employment opportunities, said:

"WHAT WE WANTED to do has been done. We simply wanted to register a protest against discriminatory employment practices. We were not trying to hurt anyone economically."

Jackson estimated in advance that 90 per cent of Washington's 300,000 Negroes, about 43 per cent of the capital city's population, would observe the boycott.

He said later he saw nothing "to cause me to change that estimate."

Some Negroes were seen in the boycotted stores but it couldn't be determined whether they were shopping or merely observing.

NO PICKETING was reported at any of the stores. But Jackson's committee sent observers into them and a few ministers stood near the entrances and one or two spoke to Negroes entering. Jackson said in such cases the observers had "misunderstood" their roles.

"We are not gloating," he said. "Our only purpose is to inform the stores of the purchasing power of our people."

He added that the committee will try again to discuss hiring practices with store executives.

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# Negroes Claim Success In One-Day Boycott Of Downtown Capital Stores

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. p. 1A
Fri 3-28-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — Negroes Wednesday staged a one-day boycott of big downtown department stores which do not hire Negroes for sales jobs.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, chairman of the committe on equal employment opportunities, toured the downtown raea with other Negro ministers and called the boycott a success.

Jackson estimated in advance that 90 per cent of the capital's 300,000 Negroes would observe the boycott. Negroes make up about 43 per cent of the population here.

"I have seen nothing to cause me to change that estimate," he told a reporter.

The stores decline comment, Some Negroes were observed in the stores, but in some cases it was difficult to tell whether they were shopping or merely observing, And there was no way of comparing the number of Negroes in the stores with any other rainy mid-week day.

"It looks pretty good to me," Jackson said. "But we are not gloating. Our only purpose is to inform the stores of the purchasing power of our people."

Prayer services were scheduled in 21 Negro churches throughout the city, starting at noon and continuing into the night.

Jackson said more than 200 Negro ministers pledged their support to the protest.

There was no picketing of the stores. Ministers, singly and in small groups, stood near entrances as observers, with occasional trips into the stores. But they apparently made no effort to discourage Negroes from entering.

Robert E. McLaughlin, president of the Board of District Commissioners, which administers affairs in the capital, tried last week without success to avert the planned stay-away of Negroes. He proposed instead that the Negroes' complaint about store hiring policies be submitted to a new human relations council.

Fri 3-28-58

Elevator operators, porters, and other Negro employes of the downtown department stores remained on the job today.

Advertiser P. 2A

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# Negroes Stage Boycott Of Washington Stores

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP) —Negroes today staged a one-day boycott of big downtown department stores which do not hire Negroes for sales jobs.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, chairman of the committee on equal employment opportunities, toured the downtown area with other Negro ministers and called the boycott a success.

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Fri 3-28-58

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Memphis
Tenn

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Montgomery

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16i 1958 DELAWARE

# Blames Recession On Initiative Lag

Defender, Chicago Ill.

Sat 3-29-58

DOVER, Del. — The President of International Latex Corp., W. O. Heinze, charged last week that "the so-called recession is in reality a recession in initiative and enterprise — the things that made America great."

P. 2

In a recent statement, Heinze emphasized that his firm had given practical expression to his belief by "bold and aggressive merchandising."

16i

As a result, he pointed out, "at Playtex there is no recession. Instead of laying off our people, we are adding to our labor force." February, he added, was the biggest month in the company's history, with retail Playtex sales up as much as 10 times previous months.

Delaware

**'AMAZED'**

"I am amazed," Mr. Heinze declared, "at the amount of complaining which a lot of businessmen are doing about the current recession. The so-called recession in business is in reality a recession in initiative and enterprise ..

"The same native characteristics of initiative and enterprise exist today — only they are not being used. At Playtex we have put these truisms into action."

Heinze said his firm, manufacturers of Playtex Girdles & Bras, among other products, currently was offering its customers extraordinary value through its "Free Bra" promotion.

"We had the courage to back our faith with bold and aggressive merchandising (and) we stepped up our advertising to $15 million a year."

As a result, he noted, "at Playtex there is no recession."

**TRAFFIC BUYS**

Furthermore, he said, "We're not only helping ourselves, but we're helping our competitors and retailers by bringing additional traffic into their stores — traffic which buys everything else in their stores regardless of make and price."

"I am convinced," Heinze concluded, "that confidence must start with the businessman himself. He must not wait for Washington.

"Give the public a better value and have the courage to back it up with extra merchandising effort and business will soon stop singing those 'Recession Blues.' "

16i 1958 EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY . . . 354 page REPORT

# RACIAL BAN CITED IN JOBS ON COAST

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

## San Francisco Study Says Negroes' Task Is Greatest in Seeking Better Work

Sun. 8-3-58

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISO, Aug. 2—Equal job opportunity for Negroes, Orientals and other minority groups is vigorously upheld in principle in San Francisco but widely disregarded in practice, according to a comprehensive study of local employment practices made public this week.

P. 68

The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Council for Civic Unity, under a grant from the Columbia Foundation. It concluded:

"Employment opportunity in private industry in San Francisco is still widely restricted according to race. Negroes face the greatest hiring resistance, followed by Orientals, Latin Americans and Jews in that order."

The 354-page report, the product of a three-year investigation, attempted to draw no direct comparisons with other cities. But it commented that "our data do not appear to support the frequent boasts that employers here are ahead in merit employment."

The report said that "acknowledged public morality in San Francisco generally frowns upon discrimination by reason of race, ancestry or religion." Yet, the authors noted, twenty-six of the 100 companies studied made no claim to a "merit policy" in employment. In more cases, statements of non-discriminatory policy were found to be neglected in practice. This, it was said, indicated a tendency for discrimination to "go underground."

### Contradictions Found

Executives of seventy-four companies said they had a "merit policy" in the hiring and upgrading of workers without regard to color, race or religion. But thirty-five of these executives contradicted or modified that assertion during interviews, the report said.

In its conclusion, the report said:

"It would seem that the patterns of differential job treatment by race, religion or ancestry exhibit no logical design, but compose instead a large, irregular crazy-quilt of pieces and patches contributed, often casually or indifferently, by a wide range of people and institutions functioning according to assorted fears, assumptions, stereoytpes, habits, and economic and social pressures."

The report noted earlier that labor unions in the Bay area had sometimes been involved in discrimination, but that "generally the union role is secondary."

It observed that major San Francisco employer associations long opposed fair employment legislation while most labor leaders supported such measures despite "remaining discriminatory problems of their own."

The report said that "employers who have initiated merit employment practices have experienced little or no difficulty."

Analyzing the difficulties of minority groups, the report found that the city's Negroes were the "most disadvantaged."

There are about 30,000 Chinese, 7,000 Japanese and an unknown number of Filipinos in the city. There are some 20,000 Mexicans. The Jewish population is estimated at about 55,000.

In the years since World War II, the report said, oriental members of the labor force have achieved "significant acceptance," especially in clerical, technical and professional fields in which there have been chronic manpower shortages.

Data from employment agencies indicated that the "greatest resistance to non-whites and Latin Americans tends to be found in finance, insurance, and wholesale and retail trades." Lesser but noticeable resistance to these groups was found in manufacturing, construction, communications and transportation.

The data came from interviews with 100 major employers in private industry, managers of twenty-eight private employment agencies, twenty-one placement officers in the State Department of Employment, thirty union officials, five college placement officials, executives of eleven minority and anti-discrimination organizations and from cross-checks by observation.

16i 1958

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY WEEK

# Equal Job Opportunity Week Slated May 11-17

World P. 3

The President's Committee is conducting a broad Equal Job Opportunity educational program in May as a part of its efforts to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in employment on work being performed under Government contract.

B'ham Ala

The Committee has produced a new transit car card which will be distributed throughout the country by the Institute for American Democracy, for initial placement during the week of May 11-17.

16 R

Governors and Mayors in many parts of the country are expected to proclaim the week of May 11 to 17 as Equal Job Opportunity Week

A 19-second spot announcement on 16-mm sound film which states that "Your Government requires Equal Job Opportunity, regardless of race, religion, color or national origin in industry performing under Government contracts" has been offered to all TV stations.

Pitney-Bowes, Inc., manufacturers of postage meters, has produced a postmark advertisement which supports this program and special efforts are being made to encourage its use during the week of May 11 to 17.

Sat 5-10-58

The Committee also has printed Equal Job Opportunity "stamps" for use on the backs of envelopes during Equal Job Opportunity Week The "stamps" are red, white and blue and are 1 5-8x1 inch.

Private social agencies concerned with the elimination of discriminatory employment practices are cooperating with the Committee in all aspects of this educational program.

The "stamps" may be obtained without charge from the Committee or from the regional offices of the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the National Conference of Christians and Jews or the National Urban League. The postmark as may be obtained from Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn. at cost.

World P.4
Sat. 7-19-58
Birmingham, Ala

Sat. 7-19-58 16i

**ENGINEER**—The work of talented mechanical engineers like Nathaniel Quick, who is assigned to RCA's Mooretown, N. J. Engineering plant, has made possible a number of advancements in the Nation's defense communications systems. Quick, who has participated in a number of engineering developments for complicated inter-com units, is shown testing critical material at RCA's Missile and Surface Radar Department.

161 1958

9 MEMBERS OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

# President Calls Governors To Parley on Jobless Pay

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—President Eisenhower today invited nine governors to meet with him Wednesday to discuss his plan for stretching out the period of payments to jobless workers. The White House announced Mr. Eisenhower had sent telegrams to each of the nine members of the Executive Committee of the Governor's Conference. The telegrams read in each case:

"I would like very much to confer with the members of the Executive Committee of the Governor's Conference about a limited and temporary extension of the duration of the unemployment compensation benefits.

### 'TENTATIVE PLAN'

"We have developed a tentative plan on which I would appreciate your advice and counsel.

"Can you meet with me in my office in the White House Wednesday afternoon, March 19, at 2:30 P. M. for this purpose?"

The telegrams went to:

Gov. William G. Stratton, o Illinois, Executive Committee chairman, and the other committee members, including Govs. John E. Davis, of North Dakota; Orval E. Faubus, o Arkansas; Luther H. Hodges, o North Carolina; Joseph B. Johnson, of Vermont; Goodwin J. Knight, of California; Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine; Albert D. Rosellini, of Washington, and George B. Timmerman, Jr., of South Carolina.

### STRATTON, KNIGHT ACCEPT

Some of the governors announced immediate acceptance, while others said they would have to check their schedules.

Stratton, attending a Nebraska GOP Founders Day meeting in Omaha, said he would attend the meeting. So did Knight and Muskie. Rosellini said he would have to check his schedule but would make every effort to attend. Hodges withheld comment pending receipt of Mr Eisenhower's telegram but noted he would be in Washington Wednesday on other business.

Johnson said he had not received the President's invitation, and added "We'll have to wait and see."

Timmerman of South Carolina said he was unable to attend because he had been ill with influenza several days and didn't want to spread it.

### PRODUCTION DROPS

The telegrams went out on a day that produced a report from the Federal Reserve Board saying that in February "industrial production, employment, incomes and retail sales again declined."

Industrial production fell three points to 130 percent of the 1947-49 average. This was the lowest point since December, 1954, and was 11 percent below the level a year ago.

James C. Hagerty, Presidential press secretary, said the meeting was strictly about the Eisenhower Administration's plan for extending the period of unemployment compensation.

Most States pay unemployment compensation for 26 weeks. The national average is bout 20 weeks. Thousands of rkers have been exhausting eir benefits.

### U. I. ASK 16 WEEKS

V. McCormack
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Mr. Eisenhower will send his plan to Congress Thursday or Friday in the form of a message, Hagerty said.

Mr. Eisenhower wrote Knowland that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell was preparing a plan to "extend for a brief period the duration of benefits for these unemployed workers."

### 'MATTER OF MONTHS'

Hagerty said the "brief period" in mind was "a matter of months rather than weeks."

He said one problem was that State legislation might be necessary to put the plan into effect. The Governors could speak from the point of view of what State legislative action could be taken, he said.

The report on February business also had some bad news for those who had anticipated an upturn during March. One section said:

"In early March auto output was curtailed further and steel production remained near the low February rate."

In other developments bearing on the economic slump:

**1. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) announced the House will take up on Wednesday a housing bill that would provide an estimated 550,000 or more jobs.**

**2. The Republican national chairman, Meade Alcorn, told a national conference of GOP women that the Democrats who control Congress had delayed action for three years on a plan of President Eisenhower's to give special aid to areas of chronic unemployment.**

**3. Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson told the same gathering that the Nation's economy was strong and vital. He said there was no simple answer to its economic problems and the Government should not proceed "on the illusion that any single dramatic action is all that is required."**

Inquirer
P. 1
Mes. 3-18-58
Philadelphia
Pa

Inquirer
3-18-58

16i 1958

FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS
REPORT ON THE EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS (1953-1958)

# Ike Reports On Job Openings

## Cites Progress Of Anti-Bias Body Over 5-Year Period

162

Chicago Defender

Sat. 12-6-58

P. 11

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Eisenhower has made public a "Five Years of Progress" Report on the Equal Job Opportunity Program from the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The period 1953 - 1958 is covered, with emphasis on 1958, to meet the annual report requirement.**

Vice President Nixon, Committee Chairman, called the report "a highly encouraging record of progress in employer recognition of the value of minority group members in responsible positions in American industry."

"Records of important employers in all parts of the country show breakthroughs from the old restrictive patterns of employment," the President is told by the report.

"Today's job specifications are based on the applicant's qualifications and abilities, regardless of race, religion, color or national origin."

The report notes that "the committee's program is gaining momentum. . .With continuing cooperation of people everywhere, more that needs to be done will be done."

The committee presents an innovation in its reporting style by including a pictorial section, with 24 photographs, taken this year, showing integrated employment scenes. The report states that each of the industries contributing the pictures, and many other companies, "have been affected by the President's committee. Each has affirmed its willingness to meet the employment nondiscrimination provisions of its contract with the federal government."

With the photographic evidence of advancing equal job opportunity, the report gives 52 company-by-company summaries of minority group employment figures submitted by leading industries.

"The Committee's program has been a factor in all these examples of expanding job opportunities," states the report. "Some of the companies had initiated employment integration earlier. Since then, they have extended their fair employment policy to more job categories."

Besides a wider range of jobs for minority group members, the report says there "are improved policies of promotion, and more training opportunities for placement and advancement."

The companies named in the summaries giving "examples of expanding job opportunities" are, by geographical region:

(The company-by-company figures show total employment and the portion that is minority group employment. In some cases it is possible to show the number of minority group members in jobs higher than the traditional level of unskilled. Where this job breakdown is given, the figures add up to the total of minority group persons in the non-traditional classifications. The unskilled (traditional) category is now shown.)

**EASTERN STATES**

ACF Industries, Inc. Erco Division, Riverdale, Md. — Total 1,741, Negro 8. (Machinists 1, welders 2, maintenance men 3.) These figures represent the company's first move to integrate employment.

American Airlines, New York, N. Y. — Total 19,700, Negro 932. (Ticket sellers, reservations clerks, clerical, stenographic and executive training program.)

Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md. — Total 29,600, Negro 9,360. Negroes are crane operators, foremen, weight masters, riggers, blowers and inspectors.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. — Total 2,600 operators. Since the company started integrating, 14 Negroes have been employed in the operator classification in Washington and 10 in Baltimore. The Washington unit has also employed Negroes in 18 other job classifications including commercial representatives, business office and other clerical positions.

D. C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D. C. — Sixty Negroes have been employed as bus and trolley operators since the transit service started integrating these job classifications.

E. R. Squibb and Sons, Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J. — Total 2,180, Negro 238. (Professional and technical 2, supervisors 1, clerical and stenographic 10, skilled 30, apprentices 2.) Negro employment has been extended to all job categories. Jewish persons are included in executive positions.

Government Services, Inc., Washington, D. C. —Total 1,975, Negro 1,528. This private enterprise now employs Negroes as managers, supervisors, cashiers, and in other nontraditional occupations in cafeterias and snack bars operated to serve Government employees.

Pan American World Airways System, New York, N. Y.—Total 24,164, Negro 1,561. (Professional and technical 1, clerical and stenographic 40, sales agents 11, skilled 112, semi-skilled 91.)

Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.—Total 2,822, Negro 93. (Professional and technical 1, clerical and stenographic 5.) The number of Negro clerical and stenographic workers has been increased from two to five. The company now includes prominent Negro colleges as recruitment sources.

The Martin Company, Baltimore, Md. — Total 18,285, Negro 1,512. (Professional and technical 10, supervisors 2, clerical and stenographic 50, skilled 900.) Other minority groups 52. (Professional and technical 20, clerical and stenographic 7.) Negroes and other minority groups in all work classifications.

**MIDWEST**

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Kansas City, Mo. — Total 1,250, Negro 6. Six Negro women were hired for clerical assignments in 1957. Several have received promotions.

Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill. — Total 3,135, Negro 148. (Professional and technical 39, supervisors 8, clerical-stenographic 6, skilled 12, apprentices 1.) Other minority groups 20. (Professional and technical 20.) Negro employment has increased in the professional and technical, supervisory and clerical - stenographic occupations.

Armour and Company, Chicago, Ill. — Total 8,700 Negro 3,915. Negroes were employed as stenographers and stenographic trainees for the first time in 1955.

AVCO Manufacturing Corporation, Crosley Division, Evendale, Ohio — Total 1,096, Negro 58. (Professional and technical 6, supervisors 1, clerical - stenographic 11, skilled 5, on-job trainees as calibration engineers 5.) Other minority groups: (Professional and technical 6, supervisors 4, clerical - stenographic 1, skilled 1.) Employment opportunities for minority groups extended to all work classifications.

Bendix Aviation Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio — Total 177, Negro 10. Eight Negroes, all semi-professional workers, employed since February 1957. Company plans also to integrate white collar employment.

Benson Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo. Total 978, Negro 3. Other minority groups 25. (Professional and technical 1, supervisors 1, Spanish-American descent; skilled 11, Indian; semi-skilled, 12 Jewish.) Employment of Negroes as sheet metal workers came as a result of the initial compliance survey. Expanding opportunities for minority groups in all job classifications.

Boeing Airplane Company, Wichita, Kans. — Total 30,368, Negro 749. Negro employment extended throughout 163 job classifications, some in professional, technical, skilled and semi-skilled work.

Cessna Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kans. — Total 3,500, Negro 143. Negroes have been employed in tool and die worker, hammer shop production and sheet metal classifications.

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo. — Total 5,623, Negro 235. (Professional and technical 3, clerical-stenographic 3, skilled 3.) Other minority groups 548. (Professional and technical 58, supervisors 17, clerical - stenographic 61, skilled 51.) Negro advancement in clerical - stenographic and skilled occupations. This company had initiated employment integration prior to relations with the Committee. They have now extended fair employment to many other job classifications.

Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Ill. —Employed first Negro white-collar worker in 1955 and subsequently increased the number of such employees to 17.

Goodyear Atomic Corporation, Piketon, Ohio — Total 2,669, Negro 34. (Professional and technical 5, supervisory 1, clerical and stenographic 1, skilled 1, semi-skilled 9.)

McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. — Corporation's 379 Negro employees are distributed throughout more than 25 job classifications varying from unskilled to professional.

National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio — Total, 16,000, Negro 225. (Professional and technical 3, clerical and stenographic 4, apprentices 2.) Until these workers were hired, Negro employment had been confined to the foundry and custodial jobs.

National Lead Company of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio — Total 2,567, Negro 78. (Professional and technical 2, supervisors 2, clerical and stenographic 1, skilled 18, semi - skilled 5, apprentices 1.) Other minority groups 2. Negroes represented in all job classifications. Orientals represented in the professional and technical classification.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, East Alton, Ill. — In early 1958 the company employed its first white collar Negro employees, one as a clerk and one as an executive secretary. Subsequently it added three Negroes for production work.

Remington Arms Company, Inc., Lake City Arsenal, Independence, Mo. — Total 1,344, Negro 55. (Supervisors 1, skilled 8, semi-skilled 13.) Employment opportunities for Negroes expanded in nontraditional work classifications.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, Mo. — Total 4,814, Negro 168. (Clerical 18.)

Trans World Airlines, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. — Total 18,075, Negro 629. (Supervisors 1, clerical and stenographic 37, sales agents 8, skilled 7, semi-skilled 25.)

Union Tank Car Company, Chicago, Ill. — Total 387, Negro 29. Negroes are employed in supervisory and office positions such as receptionists, IBM operators, and vari-typists. Ten Jews and 28 persons of foreign birth occupy supervisory and technical or office positions.

United Airlines, Chicago, Ill. — Total 20,567, Negro 902. (Clerical and stenographic 18, sales agent 13, skilled 14, semi-skilled 288.)

Vickers, Inc., Electrical Products Division, St. Louis, Mo. — Total 376, Negro 12. (Supervisors 1, skilled 3.) Other minority groups 24. These minority group members reported working in all job categories.

Western Electric Company (Shadeland Plant), Indianapolis, Ind. — Total 5,815, Negro 556. (Clerical and stenographic 6, skilled 50, semi-skilled 150.) Negroes are employed as tool inspectors, tool and diemakers, setup men, apprentices, and in clerical and other office positions.

## SOUTH

Burlington Industries, Greensboro, N. C. — Total 831, Negro 47. Company recently hired a Negro as chemist. It also extended to Negroes employment in production as tenter frame operators, Besmar frame operators, extractor dryer operators, first class mechanics, and boil-off operators. Previously, Negro employment was confined almost exclusively to custodial and truck driving jobs.

E. I. dePont deNemours and Company, Inc., Savannah River Plant, Aiken, S. C. — Total 7,139, Negro 499. (Professional and technical 13, skilled 29, semi-skilled 272.) More than three-fifths of the Negro workers are employed above the unskilled level. Negro employment in professional and technical categories has increased.

Esso Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, La. — Total 6,929, Negro 996. Company desegregated all seniority lines and transferred 2 Negroes to the mechanical helpers' classification previously open to whites only.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Memphis, Tenn.—Total 2,913, Negro 889. Dual lines of seniority were abolished and a plant-wide seniority system instituted, with the result that upgrading, promotions and layoffs are on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Hayes Aircraft Corporation, Birmingham, Ala. — Total 4,861, Negro 206. (Supervisory 2, clerical 2.) Negroes have been moved into job categories formerly held by white employees only.

Pan American Airways, Inc., Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla. — Total 4,100, Negro 325. (Professional 1, supervisors 8, clerical 28.) Negroes have been enrolled in apprenticeship training.

Union Carbide Nuclear Company, Oak Ridge, Tenn. — Total 13,637, Negro 431. (Professional and technical 9, skilled 5, semi-skilled 47.) Negroes represented in professional and technical and skilled and semi-skilled work classifications. Contractor utilizes Negro colleges as recruitment sources.

ASSISTANT PRODUCTION FOREMAN in Hayes Aircraft Corp., Birmingham, Ala., is Woodrow Kennebrew.

ART DIRECTOR FOR Ramo-Wooldridge Corp., Space Technology laboratories, Los Angeles is Jesse W. Hunter, Jr., (center). Memphis-born Hunter attended Hampton Institute.

SECRETARY TO ENGINEERING supervisor at Avco Manufacturing Co., Crosley division, Evendale Plant, Cincinnati, is Miss Betty Lou White.

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### IN MANATEE COUNTY

# Collins Scores Deputies' Action Against Migrants

TALLAHASSEE, April 30 (AP)—Three Manatee County sheriff's deputies who were accused of ordering three migrant workers to leave the county on the erroneous grounds that they were Negroes with white wives were acting "without justification or authority," Gov. LeRoy Collins said today.

The governor told Manatee Sheriff Roy Baden to "take whatever steps you consider necessary to prevent a recurrence of such conduct by these deputies or any other members of your staff in the future."

16i

Times Union

The governor said an official investigation showed the deputies denied ordering the migrant laborers to leave the area but said they admitted it was "strongly suggested."

28

"The 'suggestion' that they leave the area was obviously made without justification or authority," Collins wrote the sheriff.

Baden has said that if the investigation showed the deputies were acting improperly they would be fired.

Thurs. 5-1-58

One of the migrant couples, Mr. and Mrs. Fortunato Bermundez, had asked for the official investigation, claiming the deputies in breaking into their house had violated their civil rights. Mrs. Bermundez is a native of North Carolina. Her husband is a Puerto Rican of Spanish extraction.

Kansas City

They, along with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gutierrez and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Reyes, complained that the three deputies barged into their homes and told them to leave the area within 24 hours.

Gutierrez, a Texan of Mexican descent, told newsmen the deputies remarked to him that "folks here don't tolerate white women living with colored people."

Reyes is a Mexican and both Mrs. Reyes and Mrs. Gutierrez are natives of Oklahoma.

Gov. Collins wrote the sheriff that the deputies' own investigation showed the citizens were not violating any law and he added that law officers must protect the rights of citizens to live in peace and free of interference regardless of their race, color or creed.

"The action of these deputies gives the appearance that they were making and applying law of their own and such an attitude or conduct cannot be excused or condoned." the governor wrote.

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### CONSIDER MAYOR'S BID

# Negro Cabbies to Vote On Truce Plan Tonight

16i Fla.

One segment of Jacksonville's stalemated transportation system has a chance to get back in motion when striking Negro cab drivers will vote on Mayor Haydon Burns' truce proposal tonight.

The drivers, off their jobs for more than three months in a dispute primarily over rental fees, will put the truce bid to a vote at 8 p.m. at the union's headquarters at Union and Broad streets.

The proposal was put before union business agent Clarence Allen, Marion F. Marvin of the New Deal Cab Co., and leaders of the Negro Chamber of Commerce last Friday by Burns.

Times Union

p. 21

The mayor suggested the cab drivers go back to work under the old rental fee of $7 for day shifts and $7.50 for the night runs. He asked that a 30-day contract be signed during which time other disputed points could be negotiated.

Mon. 5-12-58

The company is demanding that drivers' rental fees be boosted one dollar for each shift, the amount to be spread over a two-year period.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Allen and his committee were in session yesterday but declined comment on what they would recommend to the 231-man membership.

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# Negro Asks Cab Permits

16i Fla

A Negro school principal yesterday asked the City Council for permits to operate 20 private, radio-dispatched taxicabs for Negro passengers who are hard hit by the current strike of bus operators and Negro cab drivers.

William B. Langley, whose previous efforts to operate a transportation service for Negroes have been rejected by the council, said radio-dispatched cabs would be a type of service members of his race have never had in Jacksonville.

Times Union

Langley told the council in a letter that the present holder of permits for Negro transportation here—the New Deal Cab Co.—"has not offered this type of service and it appears doubtful if they ever sincerely will in that this type of service does not offer the greatest maximum return for their investment."

p. 23

Thurs. 5-22-58

Jacksonville, Fla.

The council was urged by Langley to pass an ordinance, if necessary, granting him the right to operate the radio-dispatched cabs "in light of the present emergency situation."

Langley said he sincerely believes that in view of the emergency, "no state Legislature or any court of law could look with disfavor upon the granting of the permits."

Times Union

In previous unsuccessful efforts to get permits to operate something in the nature of a taxicab service, Langley was told at council meetings that his requests ran counter to law as passed by the State Legislature and would be ruled invalid in a court test.

p. 40

Thurs. 5-22-58

Langley specifically asked that council refer his application to its motor transportation committee and set a time and place for a public hearing.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The newest application came on the bus strike's 58th day. The Negro cab drivers walked out on Jan. 30. Both strikes resulted from disputes over terms of new labor contracts.

16i Fla

**Meets With Negotiators**

Clyde M. Mills of Tallahassee, director of the Florida Mediation Service, met yesterday with negotiators for the striking bus drivers. No plans were announced afterwards for a joint meeting of the union representative and officials of the Jacksonville Coach Co.

There also was no meeting between negotiators for the New Deal Cab Co. and its striking drivers.

No progress toward reaching a settlement of either dispute was reported.

Also submitted to council in a letter yesterday by Langley was an application for permits to operate 100 non-metered taxicabs.

Langley made this request as president of the House of Langly, Inc., 5819 Moncrief Rd. He asked the council in the alternative to grant permits for any number of nonmetered cabs it determines necessary "to adequately handle the taxicab transportation situation" for Negroes here.

He said the corporation's present capitalization is $20,000.

Council committees are due to meet at 2:30 p.m. next Monday while the next regular council meeting will be at 8 p.m. next Tuesday.

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### Union Leader Would Spurn Florida Produce

# Boycott Proposed to Kill Right-to-Work Law

By TOM LOWNES
Herald Staff Writer

One of the nation's top labor leaders said in Miami Beach Wednesday that America's 13 million union members "might do well to 'boycott' Florida oranges" and any other Florida product until the state's right-to-work law is repealed.

Herald

p. 10 A

Speaking before the 20th anniversary convention of the Communications Workers of America, William Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, praised CWA President Joseph Beirne's proposal that international unions quit holding conventions in right-to-work law states.

16i Fla

**Beirne's plan to shun the 18 states which have anti-union shop laws will go before the AFL-CIO executive council in August.**

Miami, Fla.

"Too many people want too much from labor unions without giving anything in return," Schnitzler said after his address to some 1,500 CWA delegates in Miami Beach's Municipal Auditorium.

He hinted that the powerful executive council might end its traditional Febuary meeting in Miami Beach if Bierne's proposal is favorably accepted.

In his address, Schnitzler lashed out at members of the administration for creating what he called "a contest for jobs."

**"The present unemployment problem in America," Schnitzler said, "started in 1953 and we've been going steadily downhill since then."**

Thurs. 6-12-58

He noted that 700,000 Americans enter the job market annually and that productive work increases annually eliminate an additional 700,000 jobs.

Since 1953, Schnitzler said, American industry has failed to fill the job void.

Praising the CWA for its "flexibility in shifting strategy," Schnitzler noted that the AFL-CIO International faces the same problem of shifting strategy under anti-labor attacks in the past two years.

**He said that the AFL-CIO has urged corrective legislation in Washington to curb the criminal element in union activities.**

He noted that the AFL-CIO took the first steps in eliminating union corruption by "acting within the structure of our organization."

But the International will not accept legislation designed to curb honest union activities, Schnitzler added.

Of California Sen. William Knowland's proposal that union officials should be subject to recall through a 15 per cent vote of union members, Schnitzler said:

"Let them try it first in the U.S. Senate."

He also noted that enemies of union trusteeships "have forgotten that we cleaned out the Communists by use of those trusteeships."

### Only 35 of 78 Camps Are Open

# Where Will Dade's Army Of Migrant Labor Live?

## 11,800 Expected in County When Major Harvest Begins, Despite Last Year's Grief

By JAMES BUCHANAN and JOY WINANS
Herald Staff Writers

An army of migrant workers is marching on South Dade again.

And the soil-rich, housing-poor area may be less prepared than ever to receive them.

They are arriving at a time when only 35 of an estimated 78 labor camps are open, operating and licensed to receive them.

Almost 3,000 are in the area now; another 1,500 are due in the next three weeks — and a total of 11,800 will be on hand when the major harvests begin after the first of the year.

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed - 10-22-58

"Demanded" by the nature of the area's economy, but otherwise "unwanted," the Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Negroes face a tougher problem of living than ever before.

* * *

### Many Spent Last Winter Here

**MANY ARE RETURNING** who suffered through the 1957-58 "cold war" when work was at a standstill and farmers took heavy financial losses in rainsoaked and frost-bitten fields and groves.

P.1-C Sec C

Seven more camps eventually may be licensed and sanctioned by the County Health Department, which still is smarting as a result of last year's investigations.

The state attorney's office, spurred by The Herald's own investigators, found the Health Department had okayed several camps operating under "deplorable conditions." Several operators charged by the state attorney pleaded guilty and either corrected or closed down their camps.

This year, five other camp owners closed their rickety doors and another 21 — to date — have made no applications for permission to operate.

### More Optimism Over Planting

**THE ESTIMATE OF 11,800** workers expected in the area comes from the Florida State Employment Service, which says there were approximately 10,000 a year ago.

Why the increase, when crops and farmers alike were ruined only a year ago, and when one of the largest growers in the area (B&L Farms) has cut its planting from 10,000 to 3,000 acres?

Some claim because of last season's bad weather the farmers never reached a "full planting" stage, which they will this year.

**They also claim that with B&L cutting down many small farmers who found it hard to compete "have taken courage and will plant more."**

Where will the huge influx of labor live?

That is a question that secretly is bothering both county health officials and law officers.

* * *

### Owners Complain of the Laws

**THE 21 CAMPS** which operated a year ago but have made no application to reopen may be the answer.

"Some owners aren't ready to farm," health department men say. "When they are, and need labor, they'll spruce up the camps and have them licensed for living."

Few operators want their camps open any longer than necessary.

"But operating a camp and hewing to the Health Department's law are two different things," operators say. They complain the workers have no "ideas or interest in a clean camp" and that it's a constant race between carpenters and laborers as to whether one can repair faster than the other can destroy.

—Herald Staff Photo by Bob East

Will This Happen Again in Migrant Jam?
*. . . scene last year when South Dade housing was short*

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**EDWARD WRIGHT,** 4641 St. Lawrence ave., formerly of the 4th Ward Bureau of sanitation is now employed by Central Administration Office of Chicago. On vacation at this time he is deer hunting in Colorado Springs Colo. Wright will visit in California and New Mexico before returning to his work in Chicago.

16i 1958 FLORIDA

# 15,000 Jobless Migrants?

**By JOHN L. BOYLES**
**Chief of Our Capitol Bureau**

Herald P. 7A
Tue 1-7-58
Miami, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE — Gov. LeRoy Collins Inter-agency committee on migrant labor has warned Monday that 15,000 farm laborers will be out of work from Feb. 1 until March 15 when the spring vegetable crops are ready for harvest.

Meanwhile, the governor's committee adopted a resolution urging Congress to provide federal loans to growers to build adequate, sanitary migrant workers quarters. And Frann Craft, state welfare director, said federal surplus food already in rail cars in Florida is being diverted to South Florida areas.

The bulk of the workers are concentrated in Palm Beach, Broward, Collier and Dade counties.

**James T. Vocelle, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, said the commission is preparing to send farm workers who were made jobless due to crop-damaging rainfalls and freezes into areas where they are needed.**

But Ralph Moss, farm placement director for the commission, said "the situation is going to really get serious about Feb. 1 after the citrus crops are in. About 15,000 will be out of work".

Four hundred single male workers have been moved into citrus harvesting, which is now in full swing, from vegetable areas of Immokalee, Belle Glade and Pompano Beach These vegetable areas were hurt by the freeze and recent rains.

16i

**Plans are under way to repatriate foreign workers now in the state. Vocelle said "Domestic workers must be given preference in all available agricultural work in Florida."**

Moss told the committee that he had been advised there were no bread lines Monday at Homestead where, he said, industrial workers from Miami, were discovered in the food lines set up for the migrant laborers.

Moss said the Industrial Commission plans to shift workers from pockets of unemployment to areas where a demand for more labor will just about clear up the 2,000 jobless pool caused by the freeze.

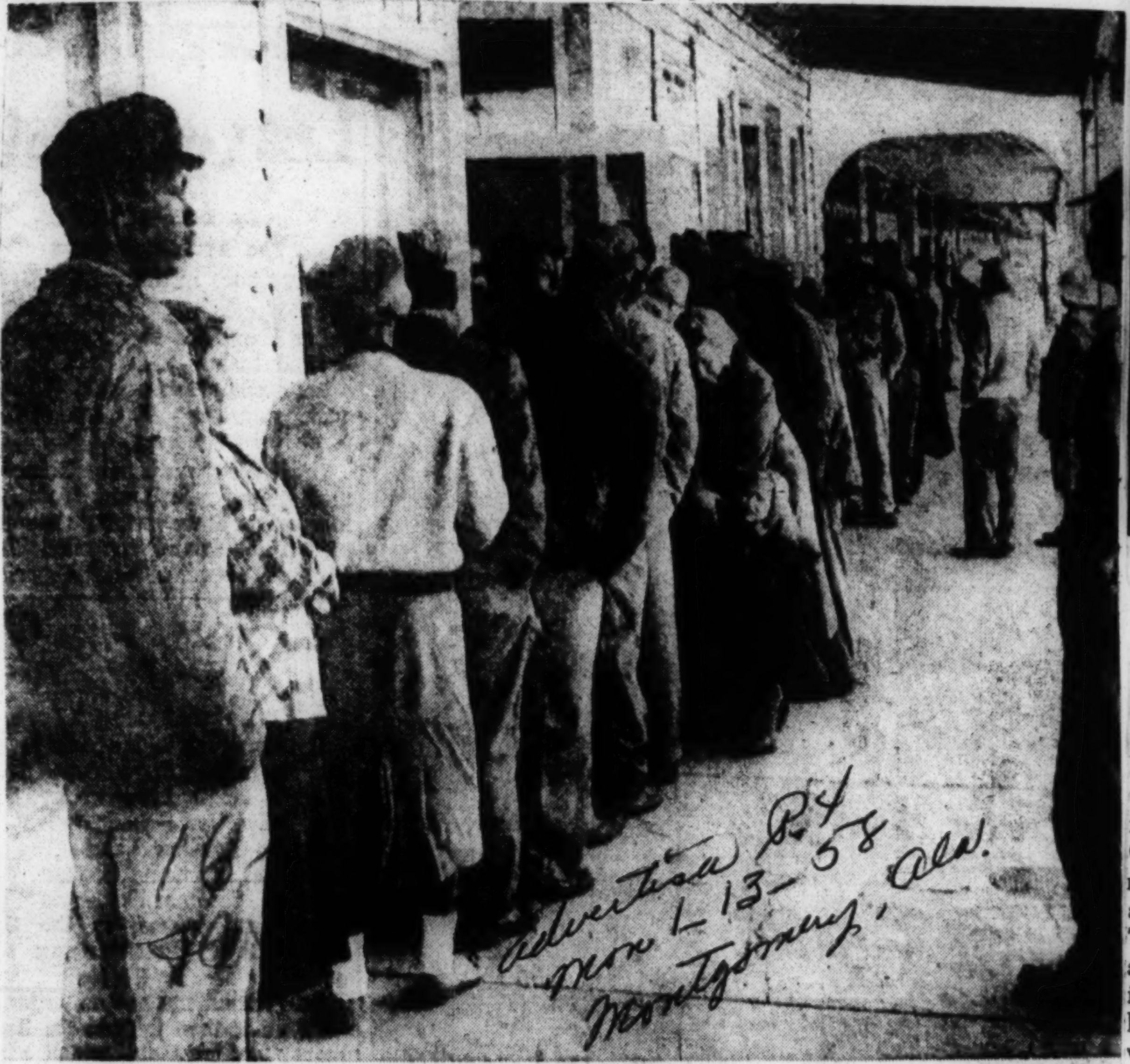
**But the relief is only temporary, Mos[illegible], because the citrus [illegible] market will be dried up next month.**

State Rep. Emmett Roberts of Belle Glade, Chairman of the committee, said that instead of creating a separate emergency agency it was felt that the governor's committee could coordinate the work of existing agencies.

Vocelle told the committee agriculture and citrus leaders "need to wake up to what this means to them."

Vocelle said there are 75 to 80,000 migrant workers a year in Florida and only about 20,000 are considered actual residents. The rest spends six months of the year here.

He said some consideration must be given to establishing "fringe benefits" like unemployment compensation, insurance and the same protection other workers receive.


16i
Advertiser P.4
Mon 1-13-58
Montgomery, Ala.

## JOBLESS FARM WORKERS IN 'BREAD LINE'

Migrant farm workers, idled by bad weather in this winter vegetable farming center at Homestead, Fla., stand in line to receive food for themselves and their families. The line, reminiscent of the bread lines of depression days of the '30s, at times stretched for more than a block as 1,800 were fed. Food was furnished by local churches, civic groups and a nearby Air Force base.—AP Wirephoto

Advertiser P.4 Mon 1-13-58 Montgomery, Ala.

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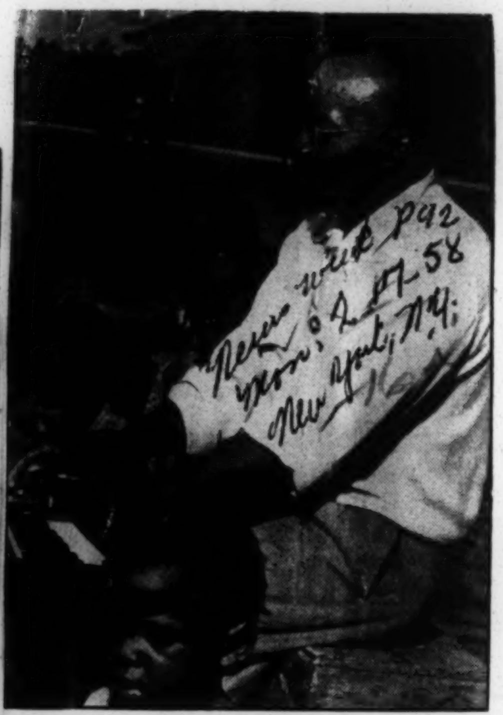
News week P92
Mon. 2-17-58
New York, N.Y.

Migrant Ministry: Florida crisis

## Mission to Migrants

News Week P.92
Mon. 2-17-58
New York, N.Y.

As the winter's third frost cast its bitter blight over Florida's farmland last week, catastrophe claimed more than 15,000 migrant workers and their families who had come to the state to help with its yearly harvest. Just a short drive from Miami Beach's glittering Gold Coast, whole families were huddled in rickety huts made of flattened tin cans and tar paper slung between palm trees. Thirty miles south, in sprawling camps around Homestead, some 2,700 families—Negro and white—waited in bread lines. At Immokalee, 30 babies were suffering from dysentery, and Public Health Service doctors, fearful of an epidemic, were inoculating against diphtheria.

To meet the emergency, relief agencies are distributing government surplus food and groceries contributed by chain stores, local merchants, and religious groups. The Florida Cabinet budgeted $15,000 for food and set up a $30,000 "baby WPA" project in Immokalee where 130 migrants a week—of the 3,000 stranded—might make from $15 to $20.

But the central source for help is the Migrant Ministry, one of the least-known missionary groups in the U.S. Directed by the National Council of Churches, the 38-year-old mission with a tiny national budget of less than $500,000 operates in 31 states. Working with local church groups, it ministers to a voteless, largely illiterate, itinerant mass of 1.5

million workers. "This emergency," said the Rev. H. Stewart Austin, president of the Florida mission "points up the fact the migrants live in a state of continual crisis."

**Hopeless Hope:** In Florida, the mission's regular staff consists of eleven salaried and 25 volunteers. Besides leading religious meetings in 22 migrant camps, they run nurseries and teach basic hygiene, cooking, and reading.

One of the Ministry's unattainable aims is to help migrants become part of a community. However, in spring, when the vegetables ripen in the North, the Florida migrants like others throughout the South, will pile into their trucks or jalopies. As Gonzales Lerma, who comes from Texas, said, as he stood in a Florida bread line last week: "I do not like this, but all my life I have done this and I believe I will always do it."

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# Migrants' Plight Hit

Herald
Miami, Fla.
Wed 2-12-58
P. 3-A

*Other Migrant, Labor News on Page 2C*

By TOM LOWNES
Herald Staff Writer

MEANY

One of America's top labor leaders Tuesday blasted Florida's big farmers for their unfortunate — almost callous attitude toward the plight of thousands of unemployed crop workers in this area.

George Meany, president of the International AFL-CIO, called upon farm owners and the state to provide a reserve fund for the jobless migrants "who are just a step from starvation."

16C

Meany launched into an intense discussion of Florida's migratory labor situation in the final press conference of the AFL-CIO Executive Board's 10-day meeting in Miami Beach.

**"These people come here to work in good faith. They come without money — with nothing but their hands. There is nothing that they can do to protect themselves against freezes and layoffs."**

"It would be wise and humane if the business interests and all the people of Florida would set aside a contingency fund in the good years so that in times like these there would be enough money to buy bread."

A contingency fund, said Meany, could provide food and homes for dislocated migrants during natural disasters.

"Of course, I sympathize with the farmers, too," said Meany, "but their economic status is better. The migrants are just a step from starvation."

Of existing federal regulations which allow farmers to pay migrants less than the usual $1-an-hour minimum for interstate commerce work, Meany said, "We have consistantly opposed action of our government that has added to the misery of migratory workers."

**But Meany added that there was little that his federation could do along financial lines to aid the migrants "because the numbers involved are so large."**

Welfare of the migrant farm workers, said Meany, is basically the problem of communities that depend on their help to harvest crops.

Later a spokesman for Meany said the federation will not attempt any special organizing drive to unionize the migrants.

"We've tried for years to organize agricultural workers — with very little success. We just can't afford a special drive," said the spokesman.

He cited the migrants' lack of education, their need to compete and geographic instability as reasons for their failure to organize for a better wage.

**Commenting on the nation's unemployment total, now up to 4.5 million, Meany said, "The fears expressed by our council are being confirmed."**

He said he doubted that a sudden business upswing predicted by the White House for late April or March would actually occur. "I think unemployment will go to 5.5 million before it levels off," Meany said.

He said we are now running into the danger of "unemployment creating more unemployment" because of reduced buying power.

Also on the unemployment front, the federation's council, winding up a 10-day meeting here, urged community services committees of local unions to step up aid to jobless members "so that no unemployed member or his family will go without food, clothing, shelter and medical care."

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## Layoffs Laid to Weather

# Jobless Payments Tripled in State

16C

Herald P. 2-C
Sat. 2-15-58
Miami, Fla.

TALLAHASSEE —(AP)— Florida's unemployment payments during January almost tripled those of December, the Florida Industrial Commission said Friday.

Some January increase is normal but the state agency said the increase was "significantly higher than normal, primarily due to adverse weather effects on citrus, agriculture and tourism."

Payments to jobless workers in January totaled $1,733,783. In the month before payments amounted to only $638,733.

**The biggest increase in payments occurred in the four-county area served by the Tampa office of the Florida State Employment Service. Payments there rose $243,332 and totaled $354,325. State officials attributed the big jump to layoffs in the cigar-making industry.**

Next biggest increases were in the Jacksonville and Pensacola areas. Jacksonville payments were up $81,098 to $158,898 and Pensacola payments increased $41,494 to $100,077. These rises in unemployment were attributed to cutbacks in manufacturing plants and reflect the nationwide slowdown officials said.

Tourist and citrus belt areas also showed increased unemployment with the exception of West Palm Beach, which marked up a reduction of $5,241 in jobless payments.

Areas with increases and the amounts were:

Orlando, up $34,566 to $59,325; Miami, up $31,082 to $294,631; Panama City, up $22,060 to $49,509; Clearwater, up $19,422 to $31,554; Winter Haven, up $18,450 to $43,531; Tallahassee, up $16,996 to $35,298; St. Petersburg, up $10,156 to $36,251; Lakeland, up $9,799 to $24,971; Fort Walton Beach, up $9,376 to $14,840.

Palatka, up $7,546 to $21,579; Hollywood, up $5,817 to $39,934; Gainesville, up $5,340 to $12,925; Cocoa, up $5,226 to $19,102; Fort Lauderdale, up $4,742 to $30,664; Daytona Beach, up $4,734 to $22,821; Fort Pierce, up $3,803 to $12,811; Ocala, up $3,319 to $14,209; Bradenton, up $2,701 to $13,465; Sarasota, up $2,473 to $12,681; Fort Myers, up $1,465 to $13,074; Belle Glade, up $1,290 to $2,090; Marianna, up $776 to $36,383, and Leesburg, up $164 to $6,627

# Dade Will Help Feed Migrants

Herald Miami, Fla.

Wed. 2-12-58

County commissioners grudgingly agreed Tuesday to spend up to $10,000 to feed thousands of migrant workers left hungry by recent freezes.

But they hope they won't have to spend much of it. Welfare Director Paul Walker was instructed to dole it out on a "day to day basis."

P. 5-A

**In the meantime, the commission will petition today for relief from state and federal agencies, complaining the problem is not a local one.**

The federal government already is supplying the 7,800 migrants with starchy staples — flour, rice, corn meal, dried milk and cheese.

But, pleaded the Rev. Stewart Austin of the Migrants Emergency Relief Committee, the diets need to be supplemented with other food, including canned milk and baby food. Also, he said, fuel oil is needed to keep sickness down.

County Commissioner Charles Hall questioned the need for the supplemental food.

**"The Mexicans," he said, "don't eat that well any of the time. And they are happy."**

"The children," replied Mr. Austin, "couldn't cope with that kind of diet for long. Nor could the sick ones."

Commissioner Ralph Fossey observed that the county had little choice "when you have someone on your doorstep and he is hungry."

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# Tight Law on Migrants Asked

TALLAHASSEE — Tight state regulations on the recruiting of migrant farm labor in Florida were advocated Tuesday by Gov. LeRoy Collins.

The governor, referring to several thousand workers left jobless and hungry as a result of winter freezes which wiped out crops, said the state must assure that migrants will have adequate health and housing facilities.

Herald

Most of the workers were concentrated in the Belle Glade and Immokalee areas.

P. 11A

**Collins said while housing for many of the migrants was deplorable the situation should be divorced completely from the adversity created by the severe winter weather.**

Miami Fla

Slum clearance, Collins said, is a problem in other sections of the state outside the winter vegetable belt and that it was unfortunate a Florida Supreme Court interpretation knocked out a law which would have permitted full participation in the federal government's slum clearance program.

"But there are other ways we can work with the federal authorities and the local governments can do things. I intend to find ways to accomplish this.

Wed 2-19-58

"There will never be an excuse," Collins said, "for Florida to have conditions like those at Immokalee and also other areas of the state."

**Collins said the state must find a way to make people who recruit migrant workers assume more responsibility for their welfare.**

The governor commended the work of Rep. Emmett S. Roberts as chairman of the special migrant workers legislative committee.

"Mr. Roberts is a very conscientious man. He recently returned from Washington, where he participated in discussions on possible federal loans for housing."

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*ON FRUIT, VEGETABLES*

# Tax Proposed to Build Migrant Labor Camps

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 14 (UP)—A penny-a-box tax on Florida fruits and vegetables was suggested by Industrial Commission Chairman James T. Vocelle today to build model labor camps and provide emergency aid to migrant workers in weather disaster periods.

Vocelle said he will outline the program to the governor's interagency committe on migratory labor when it meets here March 3. He hopes the committee will recommend it to the 1959 Legislature.

Times Union

Vocelle said he has no dollars and cents estimate of the amount of money required for such a program, but a maximum tax of one cent per box on fruit and vegetables shipped out of Florida would finance it. He said the Legislature might find a lower assessment would do the job.

Sat 2-15-58

He echoed a statement by Gov. LeRoy Collins that provision must be made to get rid of the unsanitary cardboard and wooden shacks now rented to thousands of workers who come to Florida to harvest the crops.

Jacksonville Fla.

**Living Conditions Foul**

Collins described living conditions of most of the migrants at Immokalee as "foul," and had the Cabinet release $30,000 in state emergency funds for a WPA - like project to pay workers stranded by recent freezes to clean up the mess.

Vocelle suggested the Legislature create a commission, to include representatives of the fruit and vegetable industry, to administer the fund raised by the industry tax.

He said labor camps should be built according to rigid specifications and provide sanitary facilities as well as recreation areas. He said rental of the facilities to the workers would make it a self-liquidating project eventually.

The rest of the fund would be used, in times of weather disaster, to keep the penniless migrants going until work is available. When freezes in December and January wiped out the crops, the workers were left on the public dole.

They are not eligible for unemployment compensation or state welfare.

# Seeks Employees Due Back Wages

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-15-58

92

16 2

QUINCY, Fla. — Hundreds of dollars in back wages due tobacco workers who formerly lived here are going unpaid because the ex-employees can't be found.

The American Sumatra Tobacco company, trying to make up minimum-wage underpayments to its pieceworkers of the 1954 season, has computed $31,242 in back pay under the supervision of the U. S. Labor Department. These employees worked in No. 8 Warehouse and No. 9 Warehouse, Quincy, Fla.

Much of the money has already been paid, but more than $2,800 is still due former workers who have moved away from Quincy. And there is no local record of their present whereabouts.

**AMOUNTS DUE**

If your name is on the list below, you stand to receive back pay. Amounts range from $3.40 to $272.37 for the missing workers.

If your name is listed, send your name, social security number, and nature of your work in 1954, to Back Pay Clerk, Wage and Hour Division. 1401 S. 20th st.. Birmingham 5, Ala.

Ex-employees who have not been located are:

Louise Akins, Alice Bradley, Fannie Bradley, Annie Bradwell, Tency Mae Bowers, Dora Burr, Annie Mae Cannon, Louise Clayton, Margaret Clem, Rosa Lee zier, Jessie Hall, Martha Hicks, Annie Doris Holt, Trudie Howard;

Johnnie Mae Hughes, Lula Jackson, Virmie Lee James, Mary Mims, Aridean Moore, Rosa Lee Morris, Josephine Nelson, Juanita Ray, Gladys Richardson, Mattie Lee Richardson, Dorothy Scott, Louis Siler, Della Mae Smith:

Betty Taylor, Lillie Wade, Annette Williams, Bertha Mae Wilson, Hazel Wilson, Annie Bell, Janie Brown, Rosa Lee Brown, Lillie Bryant, Johnnie Cox Rosa Willie Mae Hill;

Elnora James, Georgia Mae Johnson, Amy Lee Love, Mary McSwain, Annie Mae Murphy, Al Davis, Lizzie Mae Ellis, Mary Gee, ice Pickens, Mary Rittman, Mildred Robinson, Annie Shaw, Lue rassia Warren and Clara Wood.

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# *Florida Payments To Jobless Soar*

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**By Herald Wire Services**

TALLAHASSEE — Showing effects of a cold winter and the national recession, Florida unemployment payments soared to a near record total of ed to a near record total of $2,040,931 in March. Payments were made to 25,966 in the month, with payments topping February's by a half million dollars.

News About Florida

The record for jobless payments was set in August 1957. Only Fort Walton, with $2,058 in payments, had a decrease, reports from the 32 offices indicate.

Miami Fla.

Herald P. 11

Miami payments were $454,000, an increase of $119,000 over February. Other March payments were Jacksonville, $211,599; Tampa, $202,415; Fort Lauderdale, $38,416; Hollywood, $25,160; St. Petersburg, $20,312; Orlando, $17,000, West Palm Beach, $17,000, and Key West, $1,957.

Sat. 4-12-58

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16

Appeal, p. 34, Memphis, Tenn.

Fla

## Battling Recession

Sat. 5-3-58

Employes of a Miami mortgage firm reached eagerly for $100 checks passed out by boss Jay Kislak yesterday in an anti-recession move. Kislak told the 47 happy workers that the bonus is to be spent, not banked.

—AP Wirephoto

# Text of President's Message on Labor Law

Lima T. & C

*WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Labor Message to Congress today:*

To the Congress of the United States:

New York

There are submitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress, recommendations for amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and for additional legislation to provide greater protections for the rights of individual workers, the public, and management and unions, in labor-management relations.

Fri. 1-24-58

No labor-management relations legislative program today can ignore the disclosure of corruption, racketeering and abuse of trust and power in the labor-management field. Many of these disclosures have been made in Congressional hearings and in investigations by grand juries and local law enforcement agencies. In the various states vigilant attention by law enforcement officials, and public interest in the effective enforcement of existing laws against criminal activity are doing much to eliminate many of the evils and abuses which have occurred. Union officials—most of whom are decent, honest Americans—are also doing much to eliminate the few in the ranks of organized labor who are corrupt. However, the importance to American workers and to the public of preventing the impairment of the individual rights of employes and the fact that voluntary action is inadequate in this respect have become increasingly evident. In order to protect the basic rights of the individual worker and to maintain the integrity of trade unionism itself, action on the part of the Government is needed.

The American public is in need of reassurance:

1. That the funds which are set aside for the benefit of working men and women in health, welfare and pension plans are accounted for.

2. That the monies which are contributed by workers to union treasuries are being used solely to advance their welfare.

3. That organizations in which working people associate together voluntarily to improve their status through collective action will be administered in such fashion as to reflect their will.

4. That working people are more fully protected from dealings between representatives of labor and management which have the effect of preventing the full exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively.

5. That the public is protected against unfair labor and management practices within the collective bargaining relationship which give rise to the exercise of coercive power by one as against the other tending to impede the peaceful development of that relationship, or which infringe the legitimate rights of innocent third parties.

### New Laws Suggested

The Secretary of Labor has recommended to me a comprehensive program of legislation which, if enacted, will. I believe, give that reassurance to the American public. His recommendations constitute the program of this Administration in the labor-management field, and the Administration urges the Congress to enact legislation:

1. To require the registration and detailed annual reporting to the Department of Labor, with appropriate disclosure, of all plans which provide health, welfare or pension benefits to working men and women, whether administered by employers, by unions, or jointly by both.

**The Administration made specific legislative recommendations in this respect in 1956 and 1957.** 16i

2. To require:

A.—That all labor organizations, having members employed in industries affecting commerce or which receive benefits of tax exemption under the Internal Revenue code, including regional and local conferences and councils, shall: General

(1) File with the Department of Labor detailed annual financial reports, which shall be available for public examination.

(2) Maintain proper financial books and records open to the scrutiny of all of their members.

B. That officers of such labor organizations who handle union funds be held to the highest degree of responsibility for the funds committed to their care by union members; and that the members of such organizations be given an unequivocal right to sue in Federal or state courts to enforce these responsibilities. This would not supersede existing state statutes or judicial remedies.

3. To require that all labor organizations:

A. File annually with the Department of Labor detailed information as to their constitutions, by-laws and organizational structure and procedures.

B. Show by appropriate reporting that their members have the right and opportunity to elect and have elected at intervals of not more than four years their local officers directly by secret ballot, and their national officers either directly by secret ballot or through delegate bodies elected directly by the membership by secret ballot, with due notice of any election being given to the members. The Department of Labor would be authorized to make full public disclosure of these reports.

### Employers' Reports Urged

4. To require:

A. That all employers report to the Department of Labor all financial dealings with labor organizations or their representatives either directly or through a third party, but exempting those employer payments specifically authorized by law or reported under other requirements of law; to require that all labor organizations and representatives of labor organizations report to the Department of Labor all such financial dealings with employers either directly or through a third party; and to authorize the Department of Labor to make full public disclosure of these reports.

B.—To prohibit by the application of appropriate civil and criminal laws financial dealings between employers and labor unions which operate to impair the rights of working people to organize, to select their bargaining representative or effectively to bargain collectively; specifically to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to prohibit payments made to employe representatives by employer agents or representatives, as well as those made directly by employers, except as authorized by law; to cover employer payments to an employe representative other than a representative of his employes; to prohibit payments over and above payments for regular job duties made by an employer, his agent or representative to an employe or group or committee of employes to influence other employes in the exercise of their right of self-organization or the selection of a bargaining representative; and to make it clear that employer payments to trust funds for apprenticeship and training purposes are not prohibited.

5. For effective administration of this program of reporting and disclosure of general union funds, conflicts of interest, union organization and structure and also the program for reporting and disclosure of welfare and pension plans, the Administration recommends that there be created in the Department of Labor a commissioner of labor reports who would be responsible to the Secretary for the performance of duties under the new legislation. The commissioner should be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the administration of these reporting requirements, the commissioner of labor reports would be empowered through authority derived from the Secretary of Labor to:

A.—Make full public disclosure of all information contained in the reports;

B.—Seek injunctions against violations;

C.—Investigate reports of violations of the reporting requirements, including the accuracy of reports filed, and charges that union election or procedural practices are not in accordance with the reporting requirements; and

D.—Issue subpoenas for the production of all appropriate books and records and compel testimony by witnesses.

### Penalties Proposed

6. In order to ensure the effective enforcement of this program, the Administration recommends that the following criminal and administrative sanctions be enacted into law:

A.—CRIMINAL

(1) The embezzlement of general union funds, false statements or entries, or wilful destruction of books should be made punishable as a felony.

(2) The Criminal Code provisions relating to filing of false information should be made specifically applicable to these reports.

(3) The failure of an employer or a union to file required reports should be made a misdemeanor.

(4) A new bribery section should be added to the Criminal Code making it a felony for an employer, or his agent or representative, or any union official or representative, to make or receive any payments to influence improperly the actions of the other in labor-management matters. To facilitate prosecutions of violations of this section there should be included a provision for immunity to witnesses.

B.—ADMINISTRATIVE

At the present time any labor organization covered by the National Labor Relations Act is denied access to its processes if it fails to file financial and organizational reports. This should be continued. In addition, subject to the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, including judicial review, for the wilful failure to file true and proper reports the Administration recommends that:

(1) All labor organizations and employers be denied all rights or privileges available to them under Federal labor management relations laws;

(2) All labor organizations be liable to revocation of any outstanding certification as bargaining representative under any law of the United States;

(3) All labor organizations be liable to the forfeiture for an appropriate period of tax exemptions available to them under the internal revenue code.

7. Certain provisions of the National Labor Relations Act afford opportunity for labor or management to coerce the other, often with detrimental effect on individual employes, innocent third parties and the general public. The Administration recommends that the ambiguities and inequities that exist in these provisions be removed by amending them as follows:

A.—Amend the secondary boycott provisions of the act to make it clear that they prevent:

Direct coercion of an employer to cease doing business with another;

Coercion of employers by inducement or encouragement of individual employes to refuse to perform services;

Coercion of employers to enter into or to enforce agreements to cease using the products of, or to cease doing business with, another person.

To further amend the secondary boycott provisions to make it clear that they do not prevent:

Activity against a secondary employer who is performing "farmed out" work in behalf of a struck employer; or

Activity against secondary employers engaged in work on a construction project with the primary employer.

### Unfair Act Defined

B.—Amend the act to make it an unfair labor practice for a union, by picketing, to coerce an employer to recognize it as the bargaining representative of his employes or his employes to accept or designate it as their representative where:

The employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization:

The employes, within the last preceding twelve months, have rejected the union in a representative election; or

It is otherwise clear that the employes do not desire the union as their bargaining representative.

C.—Amend the act to eliminate the statutory prohibition which bars economic strikers who are not entitled to reinstatement from voting in representation elections.

### II

In addition to the above the Administration recommends that several other changes be made in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Some of these changes have been proposed before, some are new, but all are intended to strengthen and improve the act where experience has shown that correction is needed. These proposals are as follows:

1. Amend the act to eliminate the jurisdictional gap re-

ferred to in recent Supreme Court decisions by authorizing the states to act with respect to matters over which the National Labor Relations Board declines to assert jurisdiction.

2. Amend the act to authorize the board, under appropriate circumstances, to certify as bargaining representatives, without a prior election, unions acting in behalf of the employes primarily engaged in the building and construction industry.

3. In view of the enactment of the Communist Control Act of 1954, amend the act to eliminate the provision requiring the filing of non-Communist affidavits by officers of unions seeking to use the act's processes.

4. Amend the act so that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement may not be required to negotiate during the life of the agreement unless it provides for reopening or the parties mutually agree to its being reopened.

5. Amend the act to make it clear that when the office of the general counsel becomes vacant the President may designate some other officer or employe to serve as acting general counsel during the vacancy.

These legislative recommendations are designed to benefit and protect the welfare of American workers and the general public, to curb abuses, and to provide greater harmony and stability in labor-management relations. They take into consideration the fundamental principle that an effective right to organize and bargain collectively is an essential part of this nation's free and democratic society.

I urge that the Congress give speedy consideration to these proposals

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
The White House, Jan. 23, 1958.

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# DEMOCRATS ACT TO HELP JOBLESS

Times p 1

New York

## Charge Administration Lags —Reserve Board's Head Is Cautious on Outlook

Fri. 2-7-58

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Rising unemployment brought sharp criticism of the Eisenhower Administration in the Senate today.

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A group of Northern Democrats joined in backing a bill to improve unemployment insurance benefits. They complained that the Administration was not acting rapidly enough to cure the nation's "serious econmic trouble."

The Senate debate occurred amid these other economic developments:

¶William McChesney Martin Jr., the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was cautious about the outlook in testimony before the Congressinal Joint Economic Committee. But he warned against an excessive "hypodermic" to start the economy upward lest it bring renewed inflation. Mr. Martin declined to be specific on anything connected with future action.

¶The head of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security revealed that he expected unemployment among insured workers to remain around the current record levels of 2,900,000 through February and decline slowly thereafter. Robert C. Goodwin, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee made public today, backed up a request for $33,000,000 in emergency funds to administer the program, together with $43,400,000 for direct payments to unemployed veterans and Federal employes.

¶The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales in January were off slightly from January a year ago. The seasonally adjusted index figure, with 1947-49 as 100, was 132 last month, 138 in December and 133 in January a year ago.

Times

¶The Commerce Department reported that total manufacturing and trade inventories had declined $200,000,000 in December after seasonal adjustment. Manufacturing stocks were off $300,000,000 and wholesale stocks $100,000,000, but a rise in auto inventories produced a $200,000,000 increase in over-all retail stocks.

p 10-C

### Kennedy Offers Bill

The leading figures in today's Senate debate were two Democrats, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Pat McNamara of Michigan. Senator Kennedy introduced the bill to set up Federal standards for a greatly improved unemployment benefit system.

Fri 2-7-58

Senator McNamara, joining in sponsorship of the bill, charged in a long speech that "the people of this country are in serious economic trouble." He urged an anti-recession program, including a tax cut. The tax cut woud be in the form of an increase from $600 to $800 in the personal exemption.

Senators Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, and Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, commended the McNamara speech.

In his testimony Mr. Martin took note of the concern expressed by "some observers" that the current recession might be "more protracted" than the two previous post-war recessions because its main cause was a decline in business spending on plant and equipment

"This concern," he said, "may turn out to have been well-founded, but it may be noted that capacity never appears more excessive than in the midst of recession."

He declared that he felt earlier inflationary trends in the economy "seem to have been halted before creating maladjustments of such severity as to lead to a protracted period of liquidation and structural realignment in the economy."

The Federal Reserve's easier credit policies are "helping to set the stage for recovery in activity and employment as soon as other developments contribute to revival," Mr. Martin said.

### Jobless Claims Rise

Mr. Goodwin in his testimony noted the "extremely sharp" increase in unemployment insurance claimants since September. While insured unemployment is now at a high, it has not yet reached a record percentage of the insured labor force, he added. This is because the number of workers covered has expanded greatly over recent years.

In January, 7 per cent of the insured work force of about 40,000,000 were out of jobs. The record was 7.3 per cent in January, 1950.

Mr. Goodwin estimated that insured unemployment, now about 2,900,000, would average 2,600,000 for the rest of this fiscal year, ending June 30. His request for emergency funds would enable the states to handle the increase in te workload.

Today's inventory figures from the Commerce Department also contained final December figures for sales at the retail level. They showed a total of $19,900,000,000. After adjustment for seasonal and trading-day difference, these sales were up 6 per cent from December a year earlier and almost 2 per cent from November.

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*PROJECTS SPEEDED UP*

Times Union p. 1

# New Jobless Total Hits 16-Year High

Jacksonville Fla.

Sat 3-8-58

**WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The highest unemployment figure in 16 years will be announced next week, officials said today. The new figure of 5,100,000 jobless in February represents an increase of more than 600,000 over January.**

Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas announced the Defense Department is speeding up the spending of about 450 million dollars on job-producing military construction projects in areas where people are looking for work.

Tonight the government announced a new high in unemployment among workers covered by unemployment compensation —UC —system. The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security said joblessness rose by 137,800 to a record 3,268,000 among UC-covered workers for the week ending Feb. 22. Only about two-thirds of all workers are covered by UC.

### Slowing Rate

The 137,800 increase is on top of the 5,100,000 figure which will represent over-all unemployment for the week ended Feb. 15. The BES said, however, that initial benefit claims for the week ended March 1, indicating new layoffs, declined by 23,300 to 435,900 for that week.

This data tends to show that while unemployment has continued to rise since the government's Feb. 15 nationwide job count reflected the 5,100,000 total, the rise has been at a reduced rate.

Johnson, saying the nation's unemployed now number between five and six million, told a news conference he will press for Senate action on "major measures in providing jobs."

In this connection he mentioned appropriations, housing, highway and education bills, and said:

### Good Effect

"I think if we can pick up some 200,000 to 500,000 jobs by government projects, it should have a good psychological effect upon the country."

He described the federal road building program as one of the most effective ways of increasing employment because, he said, "90 cents of every dollar goes into wages."

Johnson released a letter from Dep. Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles agreeing to a suggestion he made Feb. 19 that the military speed up construction projects in areas hit by unemployment.

Secretary of Interior Seaton said in a Chicago speech that a "wild orgy of public spending" is not the answer to the unemployment problem.

"You just can't spend your way to prosperity," Seaton told the Executives Club of Chicago.

He said the administration is ready to take constructive steps, but he added that the program would be one placing "the man before the dollar."

### Concern Heightened

Seaton said there were 12,800,000 unemployed in 1933, and some 10 million still jobless at the start of World War II.

The present count has sharpened administration concern over the economic outlook and is expected to intensify congressional pressure for business-boosting measures, including tax reduction and public works.

President Eisenhower and his advisers were reported to be still counting on a drop in joblessness in March. Consideration of any major emergency moves should wait, they hold, until the March employment figures are issued a month from now.

But, one official said privately, the federal agencies are preparing lists of needed, desirable projects which could be started on short notice if an expected summer pickup fails to materialize.

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# Ike Calls Parley on Jobless Pay

16 2

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Monday invited nine governors to meet with him Wednesday to discuss his plan for stretching out the period of payments to jobless workers.

Constitution

p. 1

The White House announced Eisenhower had sent telegrams to each of the nine members of the executive committee of the governor's conference.

Tue 3-18-58

The telegrams read in each case:

"I would like very much to confer with the members of the executive committee of the governor's conference about a limited and temporary extension of the duration of unemployment compensation benefits.

Atlanta, Ga.

"Can you meet with me in my office in the White House, Wednesday afternoon, March 19, at 2:30 p.m. for this purpose?"

The telegrams went to:

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, executive committee chairman, and the other committee members, including Govs. John E. Davis of North Dakota, Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina, Joseph B. Johnson of Vermont, Goodwin J. Knight of California, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Albert D. Rosellini of Washington, and George B. Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

16i 1958 GENERAL 9 GOVERNOR COMMITTEE*-UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

# Governors Given Eisenhower's Pledge To Back Extension Of Aid To Jobless

16i General

Advertiser P.1

Thurs 3-20-58

Montgomery Ala

**WASHINGTON** (AP) — Governors who held an hour-long conference at the White House Wednesday reported the Eisenhower Administration wants to finance an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation out of a federal fund.

This approach was outlined to reporters by Republican Gov. Goodwin Knight of California.

Knight and Democratic Govs. Albert D. Rosellini of Washington, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Orval Faubus of Arkansas talked of the financing as being federal grants but a high administration official said the plan, which is an involved one, is actually a form of loans.

Any outright grant plan has been described as repugnant to Secretary of Welfare Folsom on the grounds it would amount to extreme New Dealism.

Money for unemployment compensation now comes from a federal payroll tax on employers, ranging up to 3 per cent of the payroll. The rate can be lowered from state to state as an incentive for employers to maintain employment.

Many workers have now exhausted their benefits and there has been bipartisan agitation to carry them along. Reps. McCormack (D-Mass) and Mills (D-Ark) have introduced a bill calling for the federal government to finance benefits for an additional 1 weeks. Benefit periods vary, being 26 weeks in most states.

Gov. Knight said the administration proposal was this:

That when a state exhausts its reserve funds for unemployment compensation, it be allowed to dip into a $200-million existing federal fund for a grant. The federal government would replenish the fund as necessary.

The fund exists now for taking care of administrative expenses, rather than benefits.

The administration spokesman said the money a state took from the fund would have to be paid back, and therefore it would not be a grant.

Advertiser

However, he said money to pay it back could come from boosting the payroll tax on employers 1-10 of 1 per cent. Or, the states over a four-year period could draw on their own unemployment compensation reserves by authority of their legislatures.

Thurs. 3-20-58

The reserves are amassed from year to year by money transferred to the states from the federal tax.

**NO LOANS TO STATES**

The administration official said the governors were right in saying the plan does not mean loans to the states—since the money to repay the fund would not come from state money or from an increase in state taxes.

Govs. Knight, Rosellini, Faubus, Muskie, Luther Hodges of North Carolina, William G. Stratton of Illinois, John E. Davis of North Dakota and Joseph B. Johnson of Vermont were called to the White House to discuss the whole matter with President Eisenhower and his aides. The eight men are on the Executive Committee of the Governors' conference.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary said Wednesday's meeting produced several good suggestions and the administration wants to study them before sending its program to Congress.

However, he said the program will be ready for submission shortly.

16i General

Before the meeting opened, Eisenhower called for faster spending of $2,255,000,000 already contemplated for a variety of projects.

Also, today the Hhouse whipped through and sent to the White House a $1,850,000,000 housing bill expected to create 500,000 or more jobs.

These two antirecession moves came a short time before Eisenhower's Wednesday meeting at the White House with a committee of governors on plans to extend Unemployment Compensation benefits a longer period.

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# Eisenhower Calling In 9 Governors

Tribune

## To Discuss Idle Pay Tomorrow

New York N.Y.

**Leaders of both parties in Congress are generally agreed on measures to combat the current recession, but disagree on the timing. Economists predict however, that March figures on unemployment and business velocity may prove decisive for both administration and Congressional action. March usually marks an upturn after a winter dip.**

16i

Tues 3-18-58

By Joseph R. Slevin

*National Economics Editor*

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—President Eisenhower today invited a nine-man committee of Governors to meet with him Wednesday to discuss the Administration's "tentative" plan for paying unemployment compensation to jobless workers who have exhausted their state benefits.

p.1

He sent his invitation in identical telegrams to members of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference. The chairman of the forty-eight-state group is Gov. William G. Stratton, Illinois Republican.

Mr. Eisenhower said:

**"I would like very much to confer with the members of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference about a limited and temporary extension of the duration of unemployment compensation benefits. We have developed a tentative plan on which I would appreciate your advice and counsel."**

The President acted at the end of a day that saw Secretary of the Treasure Robert B. Anderson warn against a premature anti-recession tax cut, while the Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production fell to a thirty-eight-month low in February.

Mr. Eisenhower originally disclosed his intention of seeking a strengthened unemployment compensation law on March 8, and the Administration has been trying since to work out a law that would help the unemployed while satisfying Congress and the states, too.

Officials said tonight the Administration plan will be "wide-open" to changes at the Governors' meeting.

Tribune

They indicated it will call for the Federal government continuing payments for thirteen more weeks to workers who have received all their state payments. A worker would continue to receive the same amount he had been receiving from his state.

p.10

Opponents of the Administration plan have objected that it provides a Federal program in place of the existing state-Federal unemployment compensation arrangement. They complained, too, that it undercuts the insurance concept of the present program by giving workers more benefits than the Federal-state program provides.

16i

### May Discuss Repayment

It was suggested tonight that one of the ky points in Wednesday's discussion will be proposals for state repayment part of the Federal government's outlay.

Tues 3-18-58

Most states now grant workers a maximum of twenty-six weeks of benefits. Ten states limit payments to twenty weeks or less.

Upward of 43,000,000 workers are covered by the insurance program, and a record-breaking 3,282,400 were receiving benefits in the week ended March 1, the latest date for which figures are available More than 350,000 workers exhausted benefit rights during the last two months.

### Faubus Invited

Mr. Eisenhower asked the Governors if they could meet with him at the White House at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday. In addition to Gov. Stratton he sent invitations to Govs. John E. Davis, R., N. D.; Orval E. Faubus, D., Ark.; Luther H. Hodges, D., N. C.; Joseph B. Johnson, R., Vt.; Goodwin J. Knight, R., Calif.; Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine; Albert D. Rossellini, D., Wash., and George B. Timmerman jr., D., S. C.

Mr. Anderson spoke against a hasty tax cut in a speech to the Republican Women's National Conference. The Secretary said the American economy is "as strong and vital as ever" and he urged that the country adopt a "steady as you go" attitude along with a "tough-minded confidence in the future."

Mr. Anderson declared for the third time in six days that the Administration has not decided whether it will recommend a tax cut, and will reach a decision only after the "impact of current conditions on the future course of our economy has been clarified."

The Treasury Secretary has been disturbed by a rash of demands for a tax cut as a sure-shot anti-recession weapon. He has been waging a determined campaign to put off a decision until the Administration has obtained a full picture of spring economic trends.

Mr. Anderson declared:

**"Decisions have to be based on a realistic appraisal and not on the illusion that any single dramatic action is all that is required."**

He stressed that a 5 per cent, across-the-board individual income-tax cut would triy only 40 cents a week from the bill of a married man with two children, who makes $5,000 a year, but would chop $1,900,000,000 from the government's annual tax collection.

**"You can't expected every period will be spangled with superlatives," Mr. Anderson said.**

The Federal Reserve reported that industrial production went down for the sixth consecutive month in February, and now has dropped slightly more than 11½ per cent below the boom-time peak of December, 1956. Output fell only 10 per cent during the 1953-'54 recession.

Official predicted the board's monthly production index will show a fresh decline in March. They said the drop will be caused by sharp reductions that have occurred in crude petroleum and automobile production, combined with continued weakness in steel and capital goods.

16i 1958

GENERAL

**Only South Pessimistic**

# U.S. Now Viewing Employment Rosily

16i

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Herald P. 4B

PRINCETON, N.J. — The American public during the last 30 days has begun to take a new and more hopeful look at the employment picture ahead.

Just one month ago, at the beginning of April, the institute reported that sentiment across the country held that unemployment would increase in the next six months.

**The Gallup Poll**

Today, the reverse is true. Although many voters are still pessimistic about the situation, the weight of opinion now is that unemployment will be down in the next six months.

The one region of the country still pessimistic about unemployment is the South — although the number looking for increased unemployment there has dropped considerably over the last month.

Miami, Fla

The question:

"Do you think there will be more people out of work or fewer people out of work, in this community in the next six months?"

The replies today and one month ago:

Sun 5-4-58

| | Today | April |
|---|---|---|
| More people unemployed ... | 35% | 45% |
| Fewer people unemployed ... | 42 | 38 |
| About same .... | 15 | 10 |
| No opinion ....... | 8 | 7 |

The man-on-the-street is not an economic expert, of course, but his views in the past have been found to be a fairly good guide to the future economic situation. Just a year ago, for example — months ahead of the present business downtown — the public felt pessimistic about the job outlook.

Here is a "grass roots" forecast from each of the four major regions of the country along with a summary of views in those regions one month ago:

**EAST**

| | |
|---|---|
| More people .......... | 37% |
| Fewer people .......... | 39 |
| About same .......... | 16 |
| No opinion .............. | 8 |

At the beginning of April, the vote was 48 per cent that there would be more people out of work to 35 per cent who felt that there would be fewer unemployed in the East.

**MIDWEST**

| | |
|---|---|
| More people ......... | .28% |
| Fewer people ......... | 48 |
| About same ......... | ..17 |
| No opinion ........... | 7 |

A month ago, the vote was 47 to 34 that there would be a decrease in the number of unemployed.

**SOUTH**

| | |
|---|---|
| More people .......... | 42% |
| Fewer people ......... | 36 |
| About same ......... | .11 |
| No opinion .......... | ..11 |

In April, the view—by a vote of 55 to 27—was that there would be more unemployment.

**FAR WEST**

| | |
|---|---|
| More people .......... | 33% |
| Fewer people ......... | 51 |
| About same ......... | 13 |
| No opinion ........... | 3 |

Thirty days ago, the vote was 47 to 34 that there would be fewer people out of work in six months.

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# Unemployment Of Insured Workers Shows Decline Of 66,000 In April

Advertiser, P. 1A, Montgomery Ala

Sat 5-10-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance declined by 66,900 to 3,265,700 during the week ended April 26, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Forty-one states reported reductions.

16i

Although the decline in insured unemployment was the largest for any week since July, 1957, the total remained more than double that of a year ago when it was 1,458,900.

General

It was the second straight week to show a decline. The drop in the week ended April 19 was 30,700.

The department said the volume of initial claims for jobless benefits, indicating new layoffs among insured workers, declined by 19,800 to 403,300 during the week ended May 3. The lowest volume of initial claims reported during any previous week this year was 404,500 for the week ended March 22. During the week ended May 4, 1957, initial claims totaled 247,200

The department attributed the decline in unemployment among insured workers in the week ended April 26 largely to a seasonal upturn in outdoor activities.

Approximately 43 million workers are covered by unemployment insurance. The rate of insured unemployment for the week ended April 26 was 7.8 per cent as compared with 8 per cent the preceding week and 3.6 per cent for the corresponding week in 1957.

The largest declines in insured unemployment were reported by Tennessee, 12,700; California, 11,100; Pennsylvania, 6,300; New York, 5,100; Illinois, 4,300; Minnesota, 2,800; New Jersey, 2,500; Oregon, 2,500; Idaho, 1,700, and Kansas, 1,700.

The largest increase in insured unemployment occurred in Connecticut with a rise of 4,100. This was attributed to a change in the state law which temporarily extended the number of weeks during which eligible unemployed workers could draw benefits. This enabled many jobless workers who had previously exhausted their benefit rights to file for additional benefits.

The department said preliminary data from state agencies indicated that about 230,000 claimants exhausted their benefit rights in April. This compared with 191,400 in March.

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# Warns Cut Could Force Inflation

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 5-21-58

By A. H. RASKIN

(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

P. 1

NEW YORK—President Eisenhower told 2,600 business leaders Tuesday night that an economic upturn was "in the making."

He coupled his declaration that the recession was "slowing down" with a promise that decisions on whether to cut taxes would be made soon. However, the President put so much accent on the dangers involved in inflation and mounting government deficits that he appeared to rule out any likelihood of White House support for an across-the-board cut in federal income taxes.

**NIXON STATEMENT**

This impression was strengthened by a tax statement made a few hours earlier by Vice President Nixon. He urged that political pressure for an emergency cut directed solely at benefiting consumers be resisted in favor of basic tax reform intended to "put money in the hands of job creators and investors, as well as consumers."

Both the President and vice president spoke at an economic mobilization conference called by the American Management Assn., at which top industrialists described steps their companies were taking to overcome the business slump through private initiative. (Story on Page 27.)

**STRONGEST PLEA**

In general, the President's speech represented the strongest plea he has made for voluntary action by industry and labor to reduce prices and avoid inflationary wage rises. He foresaw a future "bursting with vitality and promise," and cautioned the fainthearted they would be trampled in the rush of progress if they failed to move forward with adequate imagination.

The President advised business to exhibit greater willingness to take risks in the establishment of price policies intended to make people buy more by giving them better value. He said it was no accident that this policy of shaping prices to attract a mass market had characterized the country's most profitable industries.

"If we are to maintain the vigor and vitality of our free economy, this drive for the widest possible markets must continue," Eisenhower declared. "A price policy designed to bring increasing volume should be nothing short of an article of faith for every businessman."

Constitution

His words seemed targeted with special emphasis at the automobile industry, now operating at roughly half normal capacity. The industry, which pioneered mass production and mass sales based on better autos at lower prices has been widely criticized in recent months for pushing its prices too high.

16i

The President's call for avoidance of wage increases that would necessitate higher price tags also appeared primarily aimed at the auto industry, scene of the year's most crucial union-management negotiations.

Wed. 5-21-58

"The American people are going to be looking over the shoulders of those sitting at every bargaining table to see whether the wage settlement and subsequent price decisions are consistent with a stable dollar, or whether they mean another dismal sequence of ever-rising costs and prices," the President declared.

He warned both business and labor that consumers would strike back "in ways that are clear and painful" if they found they were able to get less and less for their money.

**DIRECT BEARING**

He emphasized that this warning was not acamedic but had "a direct bearing on specific industries today."

Aside from the auto industry, the only field in which major wage-price changes impend is the steel industry. Its workers are scheduled to get a package wage increase of 20 cents an hour in July as the final installment of a three-year contract negotiated in 1956. The companies have indicated they will raise steel prices by $5 to $7 a ton at that time.

Contracts between the big three auto companies and Walter P. Reuther's UAW are scheduled to expire at the end of this month. However, the union has announced its intention of postponing a showdown until fall in the hope that introduction of 1959 autos will give it more leverage for forcing higher wages.

**THOUGHT PATTERNS**

The President told the industrialists he would like to "nominate for oblivion" certain thought patterns that he felt were too rigid to permit healthy economic growth. He said they were:

"The idea that the consumer is not price conscious any more.

"The notion that without paying the piper in higher prices, we can as a nation overpay ourselves for what we produce.

"The idea that management can be lax about costs without pricing its product, not only out of foreign markets but out of the American market as well.

"The idea that large annual wage increases can be regarded as a matter of course.

### FARM CONTROL ILLUSION

"The delusion that more rigid farm controls and larger surpluses to dispose of at taxpayer expense can lead to a prosperous farm economy.

"The notion that we can export without importing.

"The doctrine that a competitive enterprise can be free of all loss, failure and disappointment, and that government can take all the bumps out of the road of business."

The President complimented the businessmen at the conference for creating new products and designs, cutting costs, modernizing plants and merchandising more effectively. He said their kind of "creative competition" would help build a stronger free world.

### HAGERTY CAUTIONS

James C. Hagerty, the President's press secretary, cautioned reporters that impending decisions could be for or against tax reductions.

Observers speculated that the President would lean toward lower excise taxes on automobiles and other consumer goods. White House advisers also have been considering measures for faster tax write-offs on investments in new plants and equipment. Tax incentives for small business are another possibility.

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## STATES MOVING SLOWLY ON AID

Times-Picayune

### No Rush to Act on Jobless Benefit Boost

P-19

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The states are showing little inclination to rush into the Eisenhower administration's emergency unemployment relief program.

Sun. 6-8-58

President Eisenhower has asked Congress for $665,700,000 to finance the program—on the assumption that all states will come into it and that 2,650,000 eligible unemployed will draw additional benefits for an average of 8½ weeks.

N. Orleans

An Associated Press survey shows that some states definitely plan to sign up—Pennsylvania Friday became the first state to do so—but that some want no part of the program. A great many more don't know what they are going to do. A number will reach decisions in the next few days.

### EXPECTS MOST TO ACT

Asst. Secretary of Labor Newell Brown predicted Thursday that all but a few of the states will go along.

The greatest pressure to lengthen the period of payments naturally has built up in states with big populations and comparatively heavy unemployment.

In addition to Pennsylvania, governors of six states already have taken steps, or probably will, toward participation in the program. The states: New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Maryland and Indiana.

### CONNECTICUT EXTENSION

Connecticut has extended its period of jobless payments without federal aid. Ohio and Illinois also may use their own reserve funds instead of obtaining federal loans, and possibly the Michigan legislature will take this course.

About half the states can participate in the federal program only if they amend their constitutions, hold referendums—Rhode Island has one coming up Tuesday—or get specific authority from their legislatures.

In many instances it would be necessary for the governors to call special sessions to obtain legislative action. A number already have issued calls and several are considering doing so.

A few have no intention of summoning legislatures to special sessions. Some states, chiefly in the West and South, report that unemployment and economic conditions appear to be improving. In Kansas unemployement has dropped below the 1957 level.

New York put through a standby law even before Congress enacted emergency legislation, and will begin extra jobless relief payments June 23.

The federal law, signed by President Eisenhower Wednesday, takes effect June 19 and expires next April 1. States may take advantage of it or not, as they choose.

In participating states, insured workers who have exhausted their benefits through prolonged unemployment will have the duration of payments extended 50 per cent. In states now paying benefits for 20 weeks, for example, the extension thus will be for another 10 weeks.

### WOULD ADD 13 WEEKS

Most states provide compensation for 26 weeks. In these, idle workers will receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits.

Eisenhower has asked Congress to provide $640,000,000, plus $25,700,000 for expenses, on which the states could draw. The money is to be paid back in four years, from state appropriations, unemployment compensation reserve funds or higher unemployment compensation taxes collected from employers.

Nevada, with one of the smallest populations of any state, figures the cost to its employers would be $886,000. Gov. Charles Russell, like several other governors, says he will call a special legislative session if necessary.

### NO CALL IN VIRGINIA

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia has no idea of calling the General Assembly into special session. He says the employment situation is improving steadily and the state will not need additional benefits—"if there are any attached to that legislation."

Other states that may sit tight include Washington, Missouri, Delaware, North Carolina, Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Florida and Nebraska.

Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kentucky have constitutional restrictions on borrowing.

North Carolina, Utah, New Hampshire, Missouri and Florida report that unemployment isnt' as bad as it was.

### FLORIDA ON UPGRADE

Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, chairman of the Conference of Governors, sees strong signs that the economy is on the upgrade in his state. Florida definitely won't enter the emergency program, he says, as this would require a special session and the benefits wouldn't be worth the cost and effort.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, who preceded Collins as chairman of the governors, says the economic picture has brightened in his state, too.

Nevertheless, Stratton has hinted he will call a special session. He has indicated he favors using the federal Treasury for loans

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## Employment Hike Listed In Report

Advertiser

Sat. 6-7-58

### Statistics Show Brighter Picture Of U.S. Economy

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government Friday reported a brighter picture last month in employment figures.

Sat 6-7-58

It listed 64,061,000 employed, up 1,154,000 from April, and 4,904,000 unemployed, a better than expected decline of 216,000.

It was the first time since last January that the number of unemployed dropped below five million.

P. 1

The proportion of idle workers in the labor force declined from 7.5 to 7.2 per cent after allowances for seasonal factors. This meaningful statistic had been climbing steadily since last summer.

### EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE

Secretary of Labor Mitchell expressed confidence in the strength and resiliency of the American economy and predicted significant improvement by this fall. He spoke at Geneva, Switzerland, where he is attending a meeting.

The improved May job situation was attributed by the Commerce and Labor departments mainly to seasonal expansion in farming, construction and other outdoor work that was delayed by severe winter weather, and in service activities.

Even among factory workers — where recession effects have been most severe—there were encouraging signs. Factory employment dropped 67,000 in May, but this was the smallest decline in many months. Government analysts concluded that factory layoffs have leveled out.

### 'STILL RISING'

"Those let out several months earlier in factories were being recalled rather slowly and long-term unemployment was still rising," the report said.

But the total of the long-term unemployed in all industries showed improvement. Those idle 15 weeks or more, out of the 4,904,000 unemployed, declined to an estimated 1,750,000, down 135,000 from the April peak.

Those out of work 26 weeks, or half a year, remained at 600,000 the same as in April. Employment in steel plants and auto factories, two of the hardest hit industries, was unchanged from April.

Officials cautioned that unemployment is likely to jump back above the five million mark, perhaps close to six million, in June or July as students on vacation enter the labor force in search of summertime jobs.

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## PAY-TO-JOBLESS EXTENSION LAW

Times-Picayune

### $700 Million Made Available to States

P.9

By WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Emergency legislation making nearly 700 million dollars available to the states for an extension of unemployment benefits was signed Wednesday by President Eisenhower.

New Orleans La.

The states can get the money —in the form of federal advances —by agreeing to extend by 50 per cent the number of weeks in which their jobless workers can now draw benefits.

Thurs. 6-5-58

It remains to be seen how many states can or will take advantage of the new law. Many state administrations have reported they would have to get the action of their legislatures or even change their constitutions to accept federal advances of money.

AFL-CIO spokesmen and some members of Congress have described the legislation as largely useless.

Immediately after signing the bill, Eisenhower sent to Congress a request for $665,700,000 to finance it. Of the full appropriation, 640 million would be used for the extra benefits and $25,700,000 for administrative expenses.

The Labor Department estimates that some three million idle workers have exhausted their state benefits and would be eligible to share in the additional money.

On the average, a 50 per cent extension of the benefit period would mean an extra 13 weeks at $30 a week, or $390. The size of unemployment benefits and the length of time they are paid varies from state to state. More than half the states pay benefits for 26 weeks.

The new law becomes effective in 15 days and remains effective until next April 1. It permits the federal government to recoup the cost by a higher payroll tax on employers beginning in 1963 unless it was otherwise repaid by the states before then.

16i 1958

GENERAL

# RECESSION HALTED-GOP

## Republican Stalwarts Say Ike Meets Challenge

16i general

By WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — GOP Congressional leaders said Saturday that the Eisenhower administration has answered the recession challenge by taking 50 different actions with an "immreasurable" dollar impact on the economy

The summary of Republican Anti-recession steps in the first 11 weeks of this session was issued by senate GOP leader William F. Knowland, Calif., and House Minority leader Joseph W. Martin, Mass.

Attacked "massive public works" a key point of the democrats' Anti-recession program --as something that "would mortgage our fiscal future." It stressed that the republican program contains "no leaf-raking makework."

The GOP statement came as two economic barometers showed optimistic trends. The number of jobless applicants dropped for the second straight week -- to a total 3,264,100 -- and farm prices jumped four per cent.

**CITE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Knowland and Martin listed 29 "administrative actions" ranging from public works speedup orders to lowering of federal reserve discount rates. They cited 21 other "legislative recommendations" including stepped-up government buying and post office construction. Defense, public work, housing and credit actions constituted the main fields covered.

The summary was the first of the expected pre-Easter declarations of party accomplishment. Congress goes home next Thursday for a 10-day Easter recess. Democrats and republicans will be involved in pulse-taking on both the economic and political issues.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, who started his holiday Friday, has led the majority drive for anti-recession action.

Housing, farm price freeze, highway construction and public works bills have had priority.

Democratic leaders have come up with legislative proposals on every facet of the recession problem except tax reduction -- and on this ticklish one they have agreed with republicans to wait and consult jointly.

Knowland and Martin said that administration "has responded to the challenge of the business recession by taking 50 separate actions to stimulate the economy in sensible, well-planned ways" They added:

**JOB**

"The steps taken to date by the administration involve accelerated federal expenditures and other job-generating plans with a value of many billions of dollars. As the administration's actions make themselves felt across the nation, the total dollar impact of the impetus will be immeasurable."

They said there is no need for "pessimism" -- "either the real kind or the professional type being spread by many in the political arena" and promised that the administration will take "more steps" if further action is needed.

"We have learned from the past of the ineffectiveness of slow-moving massive public works as a solution of our economic problems. We are not going to waste years and billions again in a frenzied spending program which would offer no immediate assistance in the current temporary decline, but would mortgage our fiscal future."

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# Extending Unemployment Compensation

16i

Although we have been opposed to the extension of unemployment compensation — beyond twenty-six weeks — it seems that the nation's economic crisis is so acute that a temporary extension might be justified. We reluctantly admit it might be necessary to take this step.

However, with hundreds of thousands of workers out of jobs in more than one industry, the question resolves itself into a humanitarian one. As a general rule, we are opposed to a man drawing unemployment compensation more than six months.

World P.6

The actual number of weeks one can draw unemployment Compensation varies from state to state. The Federal government has heretofore joined in putting the bill for unemployment compensation pay up to a length of twenty-six weeks, or six months. Now it is proposed — by the Administration and many members of Congress — to grant a temporary extension, perhaps for thirteen weeks, so that those who are in danger of being cut off from unemployment ocmpensation payments will have another three months' grace.

4-2-58

The American free enterprise system was built on the individualistic philosophy. In other words, a man went out to earn his living, sought the jobs of his choice, and was free to change jobs whenever he pleased. Likewise, with this freedom came responsibility. If he were cut of work it was up to him to find other employment — or to perform a different type of service for his compensation.

There is too much lazy blubber sitting in unemployment compensation offices, and too many people who refuse to do work because it is not their choice, or their particular line of work. The American spirit is that he should get out and hustle, and, if necessary, do something different for a while, to earn bread for his family.

Birmingham, Ala

Nevertheless, there are many deserving unemployed, who find themselves in metropolitan areas where large lay-offs have made it impossible for everyone laid off to obtain other work. Because the recession would be made more severe if unemployment compensation payments terminated for many thousands of families, and if the extension is for this crisis only, then the extension can be best justified.

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# HALF MILLION NEW JOBS ARE SEEN IN BILL

By WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON — (INS)—Congress gunned a four billion, 700 million dollar highway bill through final passage and onto the White House Thursday as its major action before starting a 10-day Easter recess.

16i general

Democrats in control of the 85th Congress marked their departure for home with declarations of acclaim for their moves against the recession during the first three months of this year's session.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) Texas, disputed President Eisenhower's suggestion Congress may have acted too hastily on anti-recession bills. He pointed out that Mr. Eisenhower had vetoed none of the anti-recession legislation sent him by Congress.

World P.1

The highway bill which would make an additional one and a half billion dollars available for highway construction this year passed the House before noon and cleared the Senate several hours later. Shortly after its vote, the House adjourned until April 14.

4-4-58

**NEW JOBS**

The big highway measure expected to provide half a million new jobs narrowly avoided being sent back to committee for further hearings on its anti-recession provision. But by a roll call of 223 to 109, this move was rejected and the measure was adopted and sent to the Senate by a vote of 300 to 28.

Atlanta, Ga

The Senate, which had written most of the final version of the compromise legislation, approved it quickly by a voice vote.

The roads bill would pump an immediate one billion, 800 million dollars in Federal and State money into construction work this year. Of this, 300 millions would come from the states. Over the next three years, a total of four billion, 700 millions would be added in federal money by the ligislation.

**WILL LOOK GOOD**

Democratic leaders said their record on anti-recession legislation will ol"ok good" to the voters back home in this congressional election year.

But both Democrats and Republicans were leaving Washington prepared to canvass grass roots sentiment on such remaining issues as tax reductions, unemployment insurance, foreign aid and foreign trade and bigger public works spending.

# Employment In South Down 172,000 Due To Cold And Wet Weather

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 4-4-58 p 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Farm employment in the South, where colored workers make up a sizeable proportion of the agricultural labor force, was down 172,000 during the survey week of February 16-22, compared with a year ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates.

16

Extremely cold weather and the general downward trend in farm employment are said to have accounted for the decline.

Total farm employment in the United States during February stood at 5,439,000, compared with 5,633,000 a year ago. The South accounted for all except 22,000 of the drop.

General

The February employment figures are the lowest on record for that month. There were 11 per cent fewer persons at work than in 1955 and nearly 3 per cent fewer than during February, 1948.

Family workers made up most of the decline. Of the 194,000 drop, they numbered 170,000.

The department points out that farm employment has been going downward steadily since 1935. Since that date, the number of persons employed on farms has decreased by 4 per cent, while the farm population has dropped 37 per cent.

As farms have become more mechanized and farming technology has developed, the average productivity of the U. S. farm worker has increased. And farming units have become larger and fewer as operators have tried to keep their machinery busy. The number of farms is now 29 per cent fewer than in 1935.

With these changes have come a decline in the need for farm workers, and a rise in migration to industrial jobs. Since 1935, the number of non-white farm operators in the South has dropped from 815,747 to 467,770, or by more than 43 per cent, while the number of white farmers in the South has decline from 2,606,176 to 1,848,837, or by 29 per cent.

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# Climb Continues In Unemployment

Pas Herald

## New Benefit Claims Reach 421,900

WASHINGTON, April 4 (U.P.)—The government reported today that unemployment still was climbing at the end of March in defiance of normal seasonal trends.

B'ham Ala.

The Labor Dept. said unemployment benefit claims filed by newly laid-off workers rose to 421,900 last week, an increase of 12,500 over the previous week.

Sat 4-5-58

Jobless claims usually are considered a reliable index to the overall job picture.

Last week's increase reversed a two-week decline in new claims. The total also was nearly double the 212,300 new claims reported for the corresponding week a year ago. p. 2

The department said there was a sizeable increase in new claims in Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Michigan, New Hampshire and Missouri. This overshadowed small declines reported by most other states.

Pre-Easter lay-offs in candy and clothing firms contributed to the rise in New York. Further auto cutbacks boosted claims in Michigan. Pennsylvania reported temporary lay-offs in the metal, construction and apparel industries.

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# Unemployment Up 25,000 In March

16 General

By NORMAN WALKER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Officials said Monday night the government will announce Tuesday that unemployment increased in March by 25,000 to a total of 5,198,000.

Courier p. 1
Tue. 3-8-58
Charleston S.C.

Employment was reported to have increased by 323,000 for the month to 62,311,000.

The jobless increase, smallest monthly hike in the current recession, still leaves unemployment at its highest level since 1941.

But it represents a considerable slowing down of the jobless trend and leaves hope for reductions in the unemployment total in April and May, although June may show its usual jump in unemployment when students flood the labor market looking for summer jobs.

The reported 25,000 increase in March unemployment, while only nominal, comes within the margin of error conceded possible for the government's job estimates. It is conceded the figures may vary by 120,000 or more, one way or the other, in any one month.

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# JOBLESS PAY BENEFITS VOTED FOR 5 MILLION

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 4-19-58

By THOMAS J. FOLEY

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The House Ways and Means Committee voted an emergency plan Friday to provide jobless pay benefits for an estimated five million persons over GOP objections that part of it is "an absolute dole."

The committee approved a 16 week extension of existing jobless pay benefits for some three million who have already exhausted benefits under the unemployment compensation insurance program as well as for those who will exhaust them up to July 1, 1959.

16 General

Democrats overrode Republican objections and added a provision to pay the same benefits for 16 weeks to unemployed who are not covered by the insurance program. A move by Rep. John Byrnes (R) Wis., to eliminate the new program was defeated 14 to 7.

Byrnes labeled the new proposal "an absolute dole" and said it was considered under "irresponsible procedure."

An estimated two million jobless who are not covered by the insurance program would be eligible for the payments in the next year. The size of the benefits would be determined according to existing state laws governing insured workers.

The entire program is expected to cost the federal government close to one and one-half billion dollars.

Those not covered by the insurance program now who would be eligible for the Federal Relief Payments are farm workers, domestic servants, state and local government employees and those in businesses of less than four employees.

The portion of the bill covering insured workers represents a compromise between administration and Democratic plans for continuing benefits for a temporary period. It is a key point in the anti-recession program of both administration and Democratic leaders.

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# Benefits For Jobless Extended

Herald
P. 1
Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Senate passed and sent to the White House Wednesday a bill authorizing federal advances to the states to finance a temporary extension of unemployment benefits.

16 General

The legislation, somewhat modified by the House from the form requested by President Eisenhower, nevertheless had administration backing as a way of easing the recession's impact.

Thurs. 5-29-58

**It permits the federal government to advance funds to the states to extend by as much as one-half the number of weeks in which workers eligible for unemployment insurance may draw benefits.**

The amount and duration of payments vary from state to state, but in more than half the states this would amount to 13 additional weeks.

The Senate rejected all efforts to change the House bill, including a proposal by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) to require all states to provide benefits for an additional 16 weeks. Kennedy's move lost 57-27.

The bill sent to the White House leaves it up to the states whether or not to participate. Eisenhower originally proposed that the states be required to take part, but both the House and the Senate balked at that.

# Text of Statement by Democratic Council on Recession Policy

Special to The New York Times.

*WASHINGTON, April 29—Following is the text of a statement issued today by the Democratic Advisory Council entitled "A Program to Meet the Rece[illegible]*

Wed. 4-30-58

New York N.Y.

The well-being of the American people is now at stake. So is our reputation before the world. The United States can no longer afford the present spectacle of political confusion and economic incompetence in the face of a seriously mounting crisis. There are now over 5,000,000 out of work. With the inclusion of additional part-time unemployment, we have the equivalent of at least 7,000,000 unemployed. This is double what it was last year.

The time has come to end this recession. The debate should no longer go on as to the desirability of vigorous anti-recession action. The answers to what should be done are not to be found in devising new economic gadgets, or in cheerful slogans of confidence.

We must bring to bear all of the available remedies that we know will work until the recession has been ended and the growth of our nation is resumed.

No economic misfortune was more clearly foreseen or the subject of more specific warnings than the present recession. For several years the rate of advance in the economy has been less than that which is possible or needed to employ an expanding labor force and serve an expanding population. The present recession represents the conversion of an inadequate rate of advance into a definite retreat.

In short, the present Republican Administration has never grasped the potential for growth in the present economy—a potential that is only realized by widely shared well-being. Its deflationary farm policy, its upper-income tax policy, its reluctant approach to needed public investment, and its tight money policy have all contributed to present problems.

### Earlier Warning Cited

This is not hindsight. Early last autumn this council warned of the gravely damaging consequences of the tight money policy. Early last winter we urged early and prompt action to arrest the recession, and we spelled out specific measures. We also pointed out that prompt and preventive action at an early stage would avoid the need for much larger-scale action later on.

Nonetheless, the Administration, true to Republican tradition, has remained committed to its policy of inaction and evasive words. President Eisenhower, after proclaiming last January that recovery would begin in March, now says the bottom is around the corner. By way of remedy, he one day recommends the hard sell and the next day tell manufacturers to stop cramming goods down people's throats. In one breath, he calls on people to buy everything and in another to do it selectively. Such questions as to what the man who is out of a job should use for money have never seemed important to Republican Presidents.

Meanwhile, Vice President Nixon, characteristically, has played both sides of the tax-cut debate, while apparently hoping that people will not notice that he is part of the Administration. Other members are lining up on the side of no action whatever. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks has even stopped his weekly predictions of prosperity.

As to the future inflationary effect of measures taken to combat recession, it is quite possible that steps taken now will require later reversal. Taxes now reduced may later have to be increased. To justify inaction now because of fear of inaction later on represents a new high level of absurdity and a new low level of futility in Republican economic policy.

To get out of the recession we need a revision of monetary policy, increased public spending and a reduction of taxes.

### Monetary Policy

So far the Federal Reserve has been far too cautious in reversing its tight money policy. Despite the large business decline since the middle of 1957, reserves of member banks and excess reserves, which largely determine the amount of money, are unchanged as compared to a year ago or even since the beginning of the decline some eight months ago.

The Federal Reserve Board should show the initiative which was displayed in the Nineteen Thirties and provide several billions of additional cash to the market by purchasing Government bonds in the open market. The result might well be at least a beginning toward a return to lower rates of interest which are a prime need for recovery.

### Public Outlays

When the private economy is reducing its spending, employment and income fall. This creates the need for compensatory action by Government.

This program should make the maximum contribution towards treating the recession. Outlays must be judged especially for their effectiveness in getting prompt increase in employment.

Associated Press

**SPEAKS ON RECESSION: Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, who yesterday left door open for a tax cut.**

But we hasten to add that the long-run purpose and effects of such programs are also of essential importance. We have many vital national needs. There need be no spending for the sake of spending.

Requirements for education, health, housing, urban redevelopment, natural resources, roads, are all urgent. We must have in mind the long-run benefits of these programs as well as their contributions to recovery.

The Congress under Democratic leadership has already taken substantial steps to increase Federal expenditures as a recovery measure. The programs now approved or currently under active consideration — Community Facilities Act, extension of unemployment compensation, the highway program, area redevelopment, education and housing—will ultimately involve outlays of perhaps $4,000,000,000 a year; however, the additional spending in the calendar year 1958 is not likely to be more than $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. The reduction of private investments inclusive of inventories, the likely reduction of the excess of exports and the threat of a decline of consumption indicate a reduction in private spending of the order of $10,000,000,000 to $15.000.000.000 at an annual rate. This is what we must offset promptly if we are to be certain of reversing the decline.

In addition to any possible expediting of needed national security expenditures, we urge a program of $1,000,000,000 annually for education (construction and equipment), and a doubling of the programs for urban renewal, public housing, and hospital construction. We would also urge a rise of one-third in outlays on natural resource development, with particular emphasis on the Great River Basins of the West. These programs would add $2,000,000,0000 on an annual basis, though less in 1958.

Undoubtedly the most immediately effective program is an extension of the period for paying unemployment compensation. The money goes directly to those who need it most, and it immediately enters the spending stream to generate more economic activity.

We stress the need for a permanently liberalized unemployment compensation program. This should include as a goal, Federal standards with increased coverage, a maximum benefit of two-thirds the average wage and a minimum of one-half, duration of thirty-nine weeks and Federal reinsurance. However, as an immediate recession measure the country needs Federal funds to provide the liberalized benefits, extension of coverage and a larger period of coverage which are promptly needed until the states have an opportunity to meet minimum Federal standards.

We also propose liberalization of old age benefits. An average of $65 per month is altogether too low.

### Tax Reduction

If we were to choose between increased sepnding for public improvements and tax cuts as an exclusive approach we would favor the former And for two reasons:

First, we have underspent for schools, health, roads, urban development and natural resources since the Nineteen Thirties.

Second, because on the whole taxpayers are more affluent than non-taxpayers, we propose to help those with less means rather than those with more.

We believe, however, that the present situation is now so serious as to require a tax cut also—in part because the effects are likely to be felt sooner than a spending program. The period of reduction should be related to business prospects at time of passage.

In order to help low-income taxpayers and insure maximum effectiveness we propose a substantial reduction in the personal income tax either by splitting the first bracket rates or alternative cuts of similar incidence, and a reduction in excise taxes excepting liquor, tobacco and those related to the Federal Aid Highway Act or to Federal control measures.

The present economic distress emphasizes the need for a comprehensive revision of our tax laws. We must eliminate the loopholes and 'leakages that make our tax system inequitable and unnecessarily burdensome. By eliminating the most flagrant of them, at least three billion dollars of additional revenue could be immediately secured to offset partially the tax reductions we here propose.

### Summary

We have proposed a genuine easing of monetary policy, larger public expenditures to offset declining private outlays, and emergency tax reduction. Our objective is not to increase deficits but rather to introduce policies that would reverse the decline of income.

What we propose then is a policy to raise income and thereby raise the tax base and hence tax receipts. We have every hope that the result will be a much smaller deficit than would prevail with a do-nothing policy.

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### FOOTNOTE SUBMITTED BY SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER:

While I am in general agreement with the analysis and remedies here presented, I feel that greater emphasis should be placed on price reductions rather than on tax reductions in halting and reversing the present economic decline. It seems to me that a stimulation and broadening of consumer markets could readily be achieved by price reductions, particularly in basic industries such as steel and automobiles where prices have not yet reflected production decreases.

### FOOTNOTE SUBMITTED BY GOV. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS:

I feel that a broad public works program is the prime essential in any national effort to overcome the recession. I believe that properly planned and instituted public works can have a rapid effect on the economy—and that they are particularly necessary at this stage of the current economic downturn. While I am in general agreement with this policy statement of the council, I would not favor anti-recession moves taken at the expense of public works.

# HOUSE APPROVES PRESIDENT'S PLAN ON JOBLESS PAY

Times P. 1

## Southern Democrats Help to Defeat Their Party's Broader Bill, 223-165

16 x

## SENATE GETS MEASURE

## It Calls for 13 Weeks of Extra Benefits at Rates Ranging Up to $45

New York 3 3

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 1—The House of Representatives handed President Eisenhower a major victory today as it approved his plan for supplementary unemployment compensation to jobless workers.

5-2-58

Southern Democrats teamed with Republicans to vote down a much bpoader proposal of the Democratic leadership, 223 to 165. The Administration bill, with relatively minor modifications, was then passed by 370 to 17. It now goes to the Senate.

The approved measure calls for thirteen weeks of payments in New York and most other states at rates ranging up to $45 a week. Workers who exhaust their benefits in the current recession under the existing Federal-state unemployment insurance system would be eligible.

More than 3,000,000 may benefit if the bill is enacted in its present form. The cost, estimated at $800,000,000 would ultimately be paid either by the states or by a higher Federal tax on business concerns participating in the unemployment insurance program.

### Senate Hearings to Start

The Senate Finance Committee expects to start hearings on the measure within about ten days. Prospects for favorable action there appear to be good.

The key vote in the House came on a proposal to substitute a slightly modified version of the Administration bill for the pending Democratic bill.

The $1,500,000,000 Democratic measure had been under heavy fire from President Eisenhower and others as a dole. Their main objection was to provisions for benefits to noninsured workers as well as those covered by unemployment compensation laws.

On the decisive roll-call, 163 Republicans and sixty Democrats voted to kill the Democratic bill and substitute the Administration plan.

### Herlong Offers Motion

Seventeen Republicans and 148 Democrats opposed the move. The successful motion was made by Representative A. Sydney Herlong Jr., Democrat of Florida. He had active and coordinated support from House Republican leaders and Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, as leader of an unusually large Southern conservative bloc.

It was apparent that the Democratic leadership had done little to keep Southerners in its camp.

One explanation, offered by Republicans and shared by some Democrats, was that the leaders were trying to make a political issue rather than win a fight.

"If I were running in a close district, I'd love to have this as an issue," Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Democratic floor leader, remarked to a reporter.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas, was out of the city. He went to Winchester, Va., to crown the queens of the Apple Blossom eFstival. His host was the Conservative Virginia Democrat, Senator Harry F. Byrd, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

p. 14

The bill, as passed, differs from President Eisenhower's original recommendations in two respects. Workers who exhaust their insurance benefits any time from last July to April 1, 1959, would be eligible for the supplementary payments. Federal funds would not be advanced to a state unless requested.

Times

The original Eisenhower plan went back only to Jan. 1 instead of July. It provided for direct Federal payments in states refusing to cooperate. Both changes are acceptable to the Administration.

Ap 5-2-58

### Size of Benefits Vary

The duration and size of benefits will vary from state to state to conform with differing provisions of existing state unemployment compensation laws.

The bill fixes the duration at half of the period specified for present benefits by state law. In twenty-seven states the maximum is now twenty-six weeks. Thus the supplementary benefits would be paid for thirteen weeks. The average benefit period under all state laws is about twenty-two weeks.

The size of the supplementary benefits would be the same as that fixed for regular unemployment compensation by state law. Benefits range from $3 a week in Mississippi to $45 in New York. The maximum in most states s from $30 to $40 a week.

The Democratic bill was defended during the House debate as the only fair way to provide extra unemployment benefits.

Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, floor manager of the bill, and other Democrats argued that the Administration plan discriminated against uninsured workers. These workers need help more than those who have already drawn up to twenty-six weeks under existing law, they contended.

James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, reported, meanwhile, that more than $1,000,000,000 in benefits was paid to jobless workers under existing insurance laws during the first three months of this year.

He said 2,700,000 workers had received the payments, and about 700,000 exhausted their benefits in the period.

Altogether, he reported that 3,500,000 were now drawing unemployment compensation.

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# House Jobless Pay Vote

16 x

*WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Following is the vote by which the House adopted today a Republican substitute for a Democratic-backed emergency jobless pay bill:*

Times

**FOR THE BILL—223**

**Democrats—60**

Abbit (Va.)
Abernethy (Miss.)
Alexander (N. C.)
Andrews (Fla.)
Ashmore (S. C.)
Barden (N. C.)
Bennett (Fla.)
Blitch (Ga.)
Bonner (N. C.)
Boykin (Ala.)
Brown (Ga.)
Brown (Mo.)
Colmer (Miss.)
Cooley (N. C.)
Davis (Ga.)
Dorn (S. C.)
Dowdy (Tex.)
Durham (N. C.)
Fallon (Md.)
Fascell (Fla.)
Fisher (Tex.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Forrester (Ga.)
Fountain (N. C.)
Gary (Va.)
Gathings (Ark.)
Haley (Fla.)
Hardy (Va.)
Hays (Ark.)
Hebert (La.)

p. 14

Hemphill (S. C.)
Herlong (Fla.)
Hull (Mo.)
Jennings (Va.)
Kilgore (Tex.)
Kitchin (N. C.)
Landrum (Ga.)
Lankford (Md.)
Lennon (N. C.)
McMillan (S. C.)
Matthews (Fla.)
Mitchell (Ga.)
Murray (Tenn.)
Pilcher (Ga.)
Preston (Ga.)
Riley (S. C.)
Rivers (S. C.)
Robeson (Va.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Scott (N. C.)
Selden (Ala.)
Sikes (Fla.)
Smith (Miss.)
Smith (Va.)
Tuck (Va.)
Vinson (Ga.)
Whitener (N. C.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Williams (Miss.)
Winstead (Miss.)

**Republicans—163**

Adair (Ind.)
Alger (Tex.)
Allen (Calif.)
Allen (Ill.)
Andersen (Minn.)
Arends (Ill.)
Avery (Kan.)
Ayres (Ohio)
Baker (Tenn.)
Bass (N. H.)
Bates (Bass.)
Baumhart (Ohio)
Beamer (Ind.)
Becker (N. Y.)
Belcher (Okla.)
Bentley (Mich.)
Berry (S. D.)
Betts (Ohio)
Bolton (Ohio)
Bosch (N. Y.)
Bow (Ohio)
Bray (Ind.)
Broomfield (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Brownson (Ind.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Budge (Idaho)
Bush (Pa.)
Byrne (Ill.)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Carrigg (Pa.)
Cederberg (Mich.)
Chamberlain (Mich.)
Chenoweth (Colo.)
Chiperfield (Ill.)
Church (Ill.)
Clevenger (Ohio)
Collier (Ill.)
Coudert (N. Y.)
Cramer (Fla.)
Cretella (Conn.)
Curtin (Pa.)
Curtis (Mass.)
Curtis (Mo.)
Dague (Pa.)
Dawson (Utah)
Dennison (Ohio)
Derounian (N. Y.)
Devereux (Md.)
Dixon (Utah)
Dwyer (N. J.)
Fenton (Pa.)
Ford (Mich.)
Frelinghuysen (N.J.)
Gavin (Pa.)
Glenn (N.J.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Gross (Iowa)
Gubser (Calif.)
Gwinn (N. Y.)
Hale (Me.)
Halleck (Ind.)
Harrison (Neb.)
Harvey (Ind.)
Haskell (Del.)
Henderson (Ohio)
Heselton (Mass.)
Hess (Ohio)
Hiestand (Calif.)
Hill (Colo.)
Hillings (Calif.)
Hoeven (Iowa)
Hoffman (Mich.)
Holmes (Wash.)

New York

Horan (Wash.)
Hosmer (Calif.)
Hyde (Md.)
Jackson (Calif.)
Jensen (Iowa)
Johansen (Mich.)
Jonas (N. C.)
Judd (Minn.)
Kean (N. J.)
Kearney (N. Y.)
Kearns (Pa.)
Keating (N. Y.)
Knox (Mich.)
Kreuger (N. D.)
Laird (Wis.)
Lafore (Pa.)
Latham (N. Y.)
Lecompete (Iowa)
Lipscomb (Calif.)
McDonogh (Calif.)
McGregor (Ohio)
McIntire (Me.)
McIntosh (Mich.)
McVey (Ill.)
Mack (Wash.)
Mailliard (Calif.)
Martin (Mass.)
Mason (Ill.)
May (Conn.)
Meader (Mich.)
Michel (Ill.)
Miller (Md.)
Miller (Neb.)
Miller (N. Y.)
Minshall (Ohio)
Moore (W. Va.)
Mumma (Pa.)
Nicholson (Mass.)
Nimitz (Ind.)
Norblad (Ore.)
O'Hara (Minn.)
Osmers (N. J.)
Ostertag (N. Y.)
Pelly (Wash.)
Pillion (N. Y.)
Poff (Va.)
Quie (Minn.)
Ray (N. Y.)
Reece (Tenn.)
Reed (N. Y.)
Rees (Kan.)
Robison (N. Y.)
Robison (Ky.)
Sadlak (Conn.)
St. George (N. Y.)
Schenck (Ohio)
Scherer (Ohio)
Schwengell (Iowa)
Scudder (Calif.)
Seely-Brown (Conn.)
Sheehan (Ill.)
Siler (Ky.)
Simpson (Ill.)
Simpson (Pa.)
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (Kan.)
Springer (Ill.)
Stauffer (Pa.)
Taber (N. Y.)
Talle (Iowa)
Taylor (N. Y.)
Teague (Calif.)
Tewes (Wis.)
Thomson (Wyo.)

Tollefson (Wash.)
Utt (Calif.)
Van Pelt (Wis.)
Vorys (Ohio)
Vursell (Ill.)
Wainwright (N. Y.)
Weaver (Neb.)

Westland (Wash.)
Wharton (N. Y.)
Widnall (N. J.)
Wigglesworth (Mass.)
Wilson (Ind.)
Wilverton (N. J.)
Younger (Calif.)

**AGAINST THE BILL**

**Demoertts—148**

Addonizio (N. J.)
Albert (Okla.)
Anderson (Mont.)
Anfuso (N. Y.)
Aspinall (Colo.)
Bailey (W. Va.)
Baring (Nev.)
Barrett (Pa.)
Bass (Tenn.)
Beckworth (Tex.)
Blatnik (Minn.)
Boggs (La.)
Boland (Mass.)
Bolling (Mo.)
Boyle (Ill.)
Brooks (La.)
Burleson (Tex.)
Byrd (W. Va.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cannon (Mo.)
Carnahan (Mo.)
Celler (N. Y.)
Chelf (Ky.)
Christopher (Mo.)
Clark (Pa.)
Coad (Iowa)
Coffin (Me.)
Davis (Tenn.)
Dawson (Ill.)
Delaney (N. Y.)
Dellay (N. J.)
Dent (Pa.)
Denton (Ind.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Dingell (Mich.)
Dollinger (N. Y.)
Donohue (Mass.)
Double (Calif.)
Eberharter (Pa.)
Edmondson (Okla.)
Elliott (Ala.)
Engle (Calif.)
Everett (Tenn.)
Farbstein (N. Y.)
Feighan (Ohio)
Flood (Pa.)
Fogarty (R. I.)
Forand (R. I.)
Frazier (Tenn.)
Friedel (Md.)
Garmatz (Md.)
Gordon (Ill.)
Granahan (Pa.)
Gray (Ill.)
Green (Ore.)
Green, Pa.)
Gregory (Ky.)
Griffiths (Mich.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Hays (Ohio)
Healey (N. Y.)
Holifield (Calif.)
Holland (Pa.)
Holtzman (N. Y.)
Huddleston (Ala.)
Ikard (Tex.)
Johnson (Wis.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Kee (W. Va.)
Kelly (N. Y.)
Keogh (N. Y.)

Kilday (Tex.)
King (Calif.)
Kirwan (Ohio)
Kluczynski (Ill.)
Lane (Mass.)
Lesinski (Mich.)
Libonati (Ill.)
Loser (Tenn.)
McCarthy (Minn.)
McCormack (Mass.)
McFall (Calif.)
McGovern (S. D.)
MacDonald (Msas.)
Machrowicz (Mich.)
Mack (Ill.)
Madden (Ind.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Mahon (Tex.)
Marshall (Minn.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Mills (Ark.)
Morgan (Pa.)
Morris (Okla.)
Morrison (La.)
Moss (Calif.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Norrell (Ark.)
O'Brien (Ill.)
O'Brien (N. Y.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Passman (La.)
Patman (Tex.)
Perkins (Ky.)
Pfost (Idaho)
Philbin (Mass.)
Poage (Tex.)
Polk (Ohio)
Powell (N. Y.)
Price (Ill.)
Rabaut (Mich.)
Reuss (Wis.)
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rodino (N. J.)
Rogers (Colo.)
Rooney (N. Y.)
Roosevelt (Calif.)
Rutherford (Tex.)
Santangelo (N. Y.)
Saund (Calif.)
Shelley (Calif.)
Sheppard (Calif.)
Sisk (Calif.)
Spence (Ky.)
Steed (Okla.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Teller (N. Y.)
Thomas (Tex.)
Thompson (La.)
Thompson (N. J.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Thronberry (Tex.)
Trimble (Ark.)
Udall (Ariz.)
Ullman (Ore.)
Vanik (Ohio)
Watts (Ky.)
Wier (Minn.)
Willis (La.)
Wright (Tex.)
Yates (Ill.)
Young (Tex.)
Zablocki (Wis.)
Zelenko (N. Y.)

**Republicans—17**

Baldwin (Calif.)
Bennett (Mich.)
Canfield (N. J.)
Corbett (Pa.)
Cunningham (Iowa)
Dorn (N. Y.)
Fino (N. Y.)
Fulton (Pa.)
George (Kan.)

Merrow (N. H.)
O'Konski (Wis.)
Patterson (Conn.)
Prout (Vt.)
Rogers (Mass.)
Saylor (Pa.)
Van Zandt (Pa.)
Withrow (Wis.)

Fri 5-2-58

Paired for—Democrats: Dies (Tex.), Harrison (Va.), Teague (Tex.) and Shuford (N. C.). Republicans: Riehlman (N. Y.), Harden (Ind.), Holt (Calif.), Kilburn (N. Y.), McCulloch (Ohio), Jenkins (Ohio), James (Pa.) and Williams (N. Y.).

Paired against—Democrats: Walter (Pa.), Montoya (N. M.), Miller (Calif.), Multer (N. Y.), Staggers (W. Va.), Knutson (Minn), Buckley (N. Y.), Ashley (Ohio), Moulder (Mo.), Porter (Ore.) and Sieminski (N. J.). Republican: Morano (Conn.).

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# House Puts Up $665 Million To Aid Jobless

News & Courier

## Voice Vote Permits States To Borrow Government Funds

P. 3 A

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House voted swiftly Monday to put up $665,770,000 to carry out the unemployment compensation extension voted by Congress last week.

Charleston

The appropriation bill goes now to the Senate for approval and then to President Eisenhower, who asked for it.

The House action, on a voice vote, followed quickly on Appropriations Committee approval. The committee said it was sure the amount was sufficient since some states may not participate.

June 6 10 58

### FUND IS OPTIONAL

States can accept or reject the money, which has to be paid back later. The federal advances are designed to let each state extend by 50 per cent the period in which jobless benefits may be given to workers who have exhausted their claims.

This would mean another 13 weeks of payments in more than half the states which now have 26-week benefit periods.

Pennsylvania came into the program Friday. New York has set a June 23 date for beginning extra payments. Rhode Island will decide in a referendum tomorrow whether to participate. Action is due to be taken soon in Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota and Indiana.

### CONNECTICUT REJECTS

Connecticut has extended its payment period without federal help. Ohio and Illinois may do the same.

Legislatures in many states would have to approve before they could come in. Governors of Virginia and Florida have said conditions are improving in their states and they do not plan to ask their legislatures to consider action.

North Carolina, Utah, New Hampshire, Missouri and Kansas have reported improved conditions also.

Nebraska, Kentucky and Oklahoma have constitutional restrictions on borrowing.

# INSURED JOBLESS REGISTER DECLINE FOR THE 4TH WEEK

16i

## U. S. Credits Most of Drop to a Seasonal Pick-Up—Benefits End for Many

General

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 23—Unemployment among workers receiving unemployment insurance registered its biggest drop of the year in the week ended May 10, the Labor Department reported today.

N.Y. Times

It was the fourth consecutive weekly decline. The four-week period marked the first time that insured unemployment had declined by more than usual for the season.

P.1

The department's Bureau of Employment Security said insured unemployment had declined by 93,300 in the one week to 3,101,500. In the four weeks, the reduction totaled almost 262,000.

Sat. 5-24-58

New York N.Y.

The bureau said the greater part of the latest decline had stemmed from seasonal improvement in outdoor work and related activities.

It said that part of the decline was attributable to the fact that many unemployed workers were exhausting their rights to collect insurance, because they had been unemployed for long periods. They may still be unemployed, but they are not counted among the "insured unemployed."

### Initial Claims Drop

For the week ended May 17, the bureau reported that the number of initial claims for unemployment insurance had dropped to the lowest since late November. Last week's claims numbered 359,200, a decline of 49,400. These figures correspond roughly to the number of new lay-offs.

Insured unemployment reports follow the initial claims report by one week.

In its most recent survey, the Government estimated total unemployment at 5,100,000 in mid-April.

The insured unemployment figure for the week ended May 10 represented 7.4 per cent of the more than 40,000,000 workers covered by the system. In the previous week it was 7.7 per cent, and had been as high as 8.1 per cent. The previous largest weekly decline this year was 70,900 in the week ended May 3.

A year ago, insured unemployment was 1,373,200, or 3.4 per cent of insured workers.

### Biggest Drop on Coast

All but four states reported smaller insured unemployment in the latest week. The largest reductions were in the State of Washington and California, where outdoor work was the big factor. Improvements in the automobile industry were factors in the two states with the next largest reductions—Michigan and Missouri.

Claims have declined in five of the last six weeks reported. Prior to that, the weekly figures had been fluctuating. The peak was 610,000 in the week ended Jan 11.

In April, 230,000 workers exhausted their benefit rights. In April, 1957, there were 115,000 exhaustions.

The bureau's eight-state weekly samplings of exhaustions in the last four weeks have shown only small week-to-week changes, except for a large jump in the latest week officials said.

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# EISENHOWER SAYS SLUMP HAS 'SPENT' MOST OF ITS FORCE

Times

## Sees U.S. Weathering Strain Well—Not Sure if 'We Are Now on Upper Leg'

16i

P.1

## WINS TEST ON TAX CUTS

Thurs 5-29-58

## House Unit Votes to Maintain Rates—City Joins List of High Jobless Areas

General

New York N.Y.

*Transcript of news conference and summary, Page 12.*

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28—President Eisenhower said today that he thought the recession had "largely spent its force."

The President told his news conference that the strength recently shown by some economic indicators did not "warrant a flat prediction that we are now on the upper leg." But he said the economy was "weathering" the recession well. Nothing in the situation, he went on, warrants a tax cut that would cause larger deficits in the budget. [Questions 1, 7 and 9, Page 12.]

Shortly after he had spoken the House Ways and Means Committee, by the striking margin of 21—2, approved his request to extend present tax levels. The committee rejected by 19—2 a move to reduce the excise tax on new cars from 10 to 7 per cent.

### Brighter Commerce News

Also soon after the President had spoken the Commerce Department issued probably the most encouraging report since the recession began on the status of manufacturers' sales, inventories and new orders. The report covered results for April.

And in New York the F. W. Dodge Company reported a nation-wide upturn in April in construction contracts—the first such upturn this year.

However the Labor Department reported the addition of sixteen cities, between mid-March and mid-May, to the number with substantial unemployment of 6 per cent or more. Many of these had previously been on the borderline. The new increases in unemployment were small.

For the first time since the recession began, New York was included in the list of areas with substantial unemployment.

Discussing the outlook the President said that some indicators "have shown certainly greater strength, some resistance to slowdown and decline, and there is ground to believe that the worst of our problems are behind us." He cited improvements in unemployment compensation statistics as an example.

### Decline in Autos Noted

But he noted that there was a "continped decline" in automobile sales and in durable goods generally. He also expressed concern that long-term interest rates had not declined nearly so much as short-term rates since the shift to an easier money policy by the Federal Reserve system.

Later, James C. Hagerty, the White House press secretary, took the unusual step of issuing a clarifying statement on this remark. The remark was made Mr. Hagerty said, "without reference" to a $9,400,000,000 financing operation by the Treasury that is due to be announced tomorrow.

The Treasury has considered issuing a long-term bond as part of this financing. Such an operation would tend to check any downward movement of long-term interest rates. Mr. Hagerty said that no decision had been made as to what the offering "may or may not include."

Times

Times 5-29-58

The President also touched again today on the inflation problem. The burden of his remarks was that there was not much the Government could do to influence private decisions on prices and wages in a free economy other than to keep its over-all fiscal policy working in the direction of a "sound dollar." [Questions 5, 12 and 17.]

### 'Watchful' on Inflation

In fact, the President said, the inflation problem "is one of the reasons we are so watchful in this whole economic situation." He implied, but did not state, that a major argument against a tax cut was that it would increase the budget deficit and thus, presumably, aggravate the inflation problem.

The President renewed his appeal for restraint by business and labor leaders. But he said he did not think there was "a great deal of value" in a suggestion that he call steel industry and union leaders to the White House to ask that wage and price increases scheduled for July be postponed.

The President once again said he would "deplore" any attempt to have the Government control wages and prices in peacetime.

As for Federal employes' pay, he remarked that the postal pay increase he approved yesterday had gone beyond the amount needed to eliminate "inequities." But he commented that the desirable features of the bill—meaning a postal rate increase—had outweighed this disadvantage. [Question 14.]

### A Turn for the Better

These were the highlights of today's Commerce Department report on manufacturing in April:

NEW ORDERS—This crucial figure declined from March, but the March figure had been revised sharply upward as a result of a temporary bulge in military aircraft order. The result was that both March and April were above the February low point, indicating that orders at last had made the turn. April orders, seasonally adjusted, were $24,200,000,000. Officials said the entire decline from the $24,800,000,000 of March was accounted for by a drop in defense orders to more "normal" levels.

SALES—They showed the smallest decline since the recession began, only $100,000,000 after seasonal adjustment. The report said that sales were essentially "unchanged" at $24,800,000,000 in April, after eight consecutive months of decline.

INVENTORIES—These fell off another $500,000,000 in April, about the same pace as in earlier months this year. The decline in stocks was greater than the smaller drop in sales, meaning that for the first tice since inventory reduction began, the key "stock-sales" ratio showed improvement.

### Job Gains Reported

The Labor Department report said that most of the 149 major labor areas had reported seasonal job increases between March and May but that "the employment increases had not been large enough to reduce area jobless totals."

Because of less-than-normal seasonal gains in jobs, such large areas as Chicago, Cleveland and Houston joined New York in moving into the category of 6 per cent or more unemployment. Mid-May found fifteen areas with 12 per cent or more unemployment, up from 7 in March.

The House Ways and Means Committee took its action on taxes after hearing urgent appeals against adding to the already large prospective deficit in the budget.

Robert B. Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Maurice H. Stans, Director of the Budget, made the appeals. They said a combination of legislation on space, anti-recession, Federal pay and other matters and appropriations would add between $4,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 to the original expenditure estimate of $73,900,000,000 for the fiscal year 1959, starting July 1.

Mr. Anderson said that receipts, because of the recession, would be only about $70,000,000,000, instead of the $74,400,000,000 estimated in January. The expenditure levels of close to $80,000,000,000, he said, "offer little prospect of declining."

A tax cut would increase the prospective deficit, he said.

House leaders hope to take up next week the committee's approval of present taxation levels.

# Nation's Farm Income Now An Oasis In The Recession

BY GAYNOR MADDOX

(Copyright 1958 by NEA Service)

NEW YORK—After years of depression most of today's farmers, like their livestock, are in the clover. An NEA Service survey shows that despite the current recession in other areas of our economy, farm income is up seven per cent over last year. Retail prices for farm-raised foods have jumped—in some cases, such as citrus, almost 100 per cent.

Post Herald P. 18

Good growing weather, a record supply of corn and feed grains for livestock, and continuing consumer demand for a more expensive diet explain why beef, pork, fresh produce and citrus fruits are the lucky tickets in the farmers' food dollar sweepstakes.

Growers of these foods can now buy a few luxuries—and much needed farm machinery. However, milk and dairy products, wheat and other cereals, are not drawing the top prizes.

**The ill wind blowing against the auto, housing, refrgerator, TV and other expensive hard goods industries is blowing good for the farmer. Money not being paid out to meet installments on these items is today clinking into supermarket cash registers despite rising food costs.**

Birmingham Ala.

Historically, food is the last item people cut back on. Furthermore, consumer income is still very high—for the first four months of this year about one per cent higher than last. The recession is more or less concentrated in certain areas.

Thurs. 5-29-58

**The farmer is eating higher on the hog since 1951 when the agriculture downtrend started. U. S. Department of Agriculture economists predict farm income for 1958 may be 10 per cent higher than in 1957.**

They admit that is an "iffy" prediction. Income will be higher IF there is no further downturn in our overall national economy, and IF, because of their increased economic literacy, farmers do not rush to over-produce because of high prices and thereby depress their own market.

To get a grass roots report on this economic breather for the long-harassed farmer, NEA Service queried leaders in important farm areas.

**From Iowa, E. Edward Hill, president of Farm Bureau Federation in Des Moines, admits things are good but is keeping his fingers crossed.**

"Iowa's two chief sources of agricultural income are hogs and cattle," Hill explained. Hogs are at a four-year high and cattle at a seven-year peak. Disastrously low prices of two years ago caused production to be drastically reduced; also breeding herds are being rebuilt following the drought."

He added that although egg and dairy prices are only fair and feed grains cheap, the present income situation for Iowa livestock farmers is very good, helping to make up for several poor years.

"We expect no further price increases and probably some decline. We have the largest surpluses of feed grains in history, also approximately one billion bushels of wheat in government storage good for little else but livestock feed. These grains will eventually be translated into livestock and oversupply," he said.

In DeKalb, Tex., Norman Moser, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn., takes a more optimistic long term view.

"Breaking of the drouth has given renewed vigor to the agricultural economy of our area. If catlemen are let alone and allowed to promote their product with their own money, they can produce all the beef the country will consume, sell it at reasonable prices, and still make money," Moser said.

Barring a major business recession, which he thinks is extremely unlikely, Hill said cattlemen see several good years ahead for their business.

**In Florida, this year's citrus crop, despite severe freezes last Winter, is expected to result in a record income to the industry, according to Homer Hooks, general manager of the Florida Citrus Commission in Lakeland.**

"We believe that Florida citrus will be in comparatively short supply next year also," Hooks predicted, "and that prices will hold up at profitable levels for at least another year."

* * *

In Arizona, agriculture booms in the Phoenix and Yuma districts and farmers want Congress to help them obtain more Mexican workers for the profitable crops. Unemployed auto workers are not interested in farm work, they explain.

"Our farmers' net income from vegetable and citrus fruit sales has been almost doubled since last year because of adverse weather in other producing areas," said Dean Stanley, one of the largest growers and shippers of that area.

**Stanley added this optimistic postscript: "Arizona farmers, bankers and other citizens have so much confidence in the national economy that vegetable and melon growers are investing more than $25 million this year in new irrigation and land improvements."**

* * *

In Kansas, more cautious in his appraisal of the farmer's future is Arthur D. Weber, dean of agriculture, Kansas State College at Manhattan. Stating that the apparent improvement in the farm economic situation in Kansas is due to better production factors (moisture, increased feed supplies and grass) rather than to higher prices, except possibly for beef cattle, he said:

**"Meanwhile, the cost-price squeeze continues with increased net incomes unlikely owning to high cost of equipment and supplies. Unless unusually favorable circumstances prevail for production and marketing of crops and livestock, the farmer's net income in 1959 will not be as high as in 1958."**

* * *

From California, supplier of about 40 per cent of the nation's perishable farm commodities, comes another warning against extravagant optimism.

"Current selling prices for lettuce, celery and other farm perishables does not necessarily represent an economic farm pickup," said Kenneth R. Nutting of Salinas, a dominant figure in California agriculture. "Present high prices for some perishables is due entirely to operation of law of supply and demand. Expect high prices to decrease as soon as supplies from other districts mature."

* * *

**Although milk production this year is estimated at a billion pounds more than last, the dairy farmer is not economically happy.** A. L. McWilliams, general manager of the Pure Milk Assn. in Chicago, speaking for dairy farmers in the vast Chicago milk shed, complained: "The income for dairy farmers in our areas is lower today than it was a year ago. We do not anticipate any increased sales despite recent highly publicized figures showing upgraded farm income."

News P. 18
Birmingham, Ala
Thurs, 5-29-58

**BUSY SUPERMARKETS** are cashing in on money consumers aren't spending on hard goods these days—and most farmers are reaping a good harvest in the midst of recession.

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# U. S. Payrolls Rise In May For 1st Time Since August

Leonard P. 1 Atlanta Ga.

**WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The government issued some more good news Wednesday on the economic front. Payrolls rose in May for the first time since the recession started last August.**

The Commerce Department also reported that overall personal income last month was running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $344 500,000,000, up about one billion dollars over April.

In addition to wages and salaries, personal income includes farm income, rents, interest, stock dividends, unemployment compensation, veterans benefits, and government and private pensions.

A big share of the May increase in personal income was due to a sharp rise in government payments for jobless benefits, veterans and old age pensions.

Thurs 6-5-58

But administration economists drew their chief cheer from a 750-million-dollar increase in wages and salaries, bringing them to an annual rate of just under 234 billion dollars.

They saw the development as another in a recent series of signs that the recession had hit bottom.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said Tuesday that considering "both the minus and plus factors, the outlook is bright for better times later this year."

In this connection, members of the President's cabinet are quietly collecting a mass of economic data for possible use in the struggle for control of Congress this fall.

The President's aides are running almost daily balance sheets on the economy and using the information to compile campaign ammunition for use by GOP speakers.

Other recent signs of economic improvement include a drop in unemployment from 5,120,000 to 4,904,000 between April and May and a pickup in retail trade in the last two months.

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# MORE AID TO IDLE URGED

## National Church Council Calls for Wider Federal Action

Times

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4 — Stronger government action to aid the nation's five million unemployed was urged today by the General Board of the National Council of Churches.

P. 22

"The Government has a responsibility to use the vast resources available in its fiscal, monetary, public works and other economic powers when needed as stabilizers and other aids," said a statement unanimously adopted by the board.

The general board, policy-making body of the National Council, is meeting today and tomorrow at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel in its thrice-yearly sessions. The council represents thirty-three Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations totaling 38,000,000 members.

The board recommends that both Federal and state governments share responsibility for increasing the amount, duration and coverage of unemployment insurance.

New York Thurs. 6-5-58

16i 1958

**SYLVIA PORTER**

# Jobless Horde To Total 20,000,000

WASHINGTON — At some time in 1958, around 20,000,000 Americans able and willing to work will be jobless for at least two weeks, and quite probably for much longer periods.

Daily News p.6

This will be by far the highest number with spells of unemployment in any year since World War II broke out in 1941.

This will be double the number either looking for work or on layoff from a job at some time during 1957.

Jackson, Miss.

And while it's unlikely that you have heard or read any jobless figure as huge as this until now, this is an authoritative estimate obtained from top experts on employment during my stay here.

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Here is the story behind the startling statistic of 20,000,000 out of work at some time during 1958.

General

### WORST OVER FOR A WHILE

Unemployment in this recession year seems slated to average out at "only" about 5,000,000. Now that spring is here and excellent weather has arrived in areas which have had a brutal winter, we surely have gone through the worst of unemployment for a while.

Sat 4-26-58

We shouldn't see any change upward until June-July, when thousands of high school and college graduates will pour into the work force for the first time and become active seekers of permanent jobs.

The average figure is an estimate of the number out of work on a specific date. It does not by any means tell the whole, deeply important story.

For the 5,000,000 jobless today aren't the identical millions of men and women jobless a month ago today or two months ago today.

### SHIFTS WITH INDUSTRIES

While one auto company will be say, laying off 10 men named Joe to cut production of a car model, another auto company will be recalling 10 men named Dick because its production cuts have been completed. The total counted as currently unemployed will remain the same—10—but 20 entirely different families will have been vitally affected by the auto industry slump.

The same will happen with appliance companies.

So it goes and will go. In a recession such as this layoffs "shift" from company to company, from industry to industry. Jobs open or close for different men and women at different times. Yet, the average, overall unemployment total may show little significant change.

Even during the boom year of 1956, the Census Bureau says officially "approximately 10,000,000 different persons were unemployed—either looking for work or on layoff from a job—at some time, although on average only about 2,500,000 persons were jobless at any given time."

During the transition from stability to downturn in 1957, informed estimates the number of jobless also hit that level although uemployment for the year averaged only 2.9 million.

### DECLINE NOT ENOUGH

And in 1958? According to one leading expert:

"Our projections indicate unemployment will average around 5,000,000, but that will mean 20,000,000 seeking jobs at one time or another and getting sharp income cuts through no fault of their own."

It would be folly to duck the implications of these figures.

No matter how many cheerful public statements come out of Washington, the fact is joblessness in key manufacturing cities is not declining nearly as much as it should. No matter how much employment on farms climb in these months, the fact is this climb won't mean much, and sound recovery won't be on the way until employment in manufacturing climbs importantly.

Unemployment is "sticking" at a high level and vast numbers of families are becoming involved.

### CAUSES BUYING CUTBACKS

You don't need a graduate degree in economics to recognize even temporary spells of joblessness among so many millions must shock these families into cautiousness and cutbacks on buying.

Inherent in this is an unspoken threat to our recovery. Any policy-maker who shrugs it off does so at peril to our whole economy.

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GENERAL

16i General

# Ike Cautious In Reaction To Drop In Unemployment

WASHINGTON (AP)— President Eisenhower said today the April decline in unemployment cannot be interpreted as meaning for sure that the nation is on the high road to recovery from the recession.

But he said he believes there is continuing evidence the business slump is flattening out.

Asked about the possibility of an anti-recession tax cut, Eisenhower stuck to his previous position—that the situation must have more study and analysis before a decision on that.

Wed. 4-30-58

The President noted that when the employment and joblessness figures are adjusted for seasonal factors, there still is a good bit of unemployment.

Daily News p1

Eisenhower then went on to say that in his view we can't assert that we are now on the high road to advance or recovery from the recession.

Talladega, Ala.

Eisenhower said any basic compromise on his defense reorganization plan would mean a retreat to a dangerous degree of military ineffectiveness.

Eisenhower told his news conference he is not rigid about the wording of any defense reorganization bill.

But he said it would be all wrong to change the basic principles of the plan he sent to Congress.

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# Unemployed Total Found Up 78,000

16i General

## April Report Shows 'Recession Worsens,' Insists AFL-CIO Head

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government issued a hurry-up report Tuesday showing a slight unemployment decline of 78,000 in April. AFL-CIO President George Meany cited it as proof that the recession "continues to worsen."

Meany stressed that employment figures failed to improve as much as usual from March to April, a fact noted in the report from the Commerce Department.

Both also noted that the rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, increased from 7 to 7.5 per cent of the labor force, which includes both the employed and those looking for work. The labor force increases at this time of year.

Advertiser P.1

### TAX CUT TALK

The employment figures came out on a day when there was much new talk of tax cuts, none of it encouraged by the White House.

Wed. 4-30-58

Meany was one of several calling for a reduction. He said:

"Immediate action to improve and extend unemployment compensation and to cut taxes on low and middle income individuals is essential if America is to be put back to work."

Montgomery

The announced drop in unemployment was less than normal for this time of year.

### GAIN OF 600,000

Ala.

Also, a gain of 600,000 in the number of employed workers was attributed by Secretary of Commerce Weeks almost entirely to the usual spring gains in agricultural and other outdoor work.

The new figures put April employment at 62,907,000 and unemployment at 5,120,000.

The figures were released about 10 days earlier than usual. Weeks' department said the estimates, compiled by the ensus Bureau, "were available at an unusually early date this month."

In a late tax development, the Democratic Advisory Committee called for a tax cut of more than three billion dollars in the lower income brackets.

This 24-member party council also asked new billions of public spending and a further lowering of interest rates.

1. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, told a news conference the administration has been dragging its feet. He added:

"If we are unable to get public works going and get them enthusiastically administered and executed, we are going to have to do something else to help the economy ....

"If we don't provide a cure to the recession in public works, there is no other alternative but tax revision."

### POINTS TO APRIL

2. The Committee for Economic Development, a private organization made up mostly of businessmen, said that if the economy drags in April below its March levels, an income tax cut would be indicated.

Advertiser

Wed. 4-30-58

If reduction is decided on, the CED said, there should be a 20 per cent reduction in individual rates to create $7 billion in new purchasing power.

Montgomery

3. Vice President T. O. Yntema of the Ford Motor Co. told a Senate-House Economic subcommittee the government should suspend its tax collections for two or three months.

Ala.

### ECONOMISTS VIEW

Yntema said a temporary tax cut would end the recession quickly and decisively.

4. Tax cuts also were favored by three economists who appeared before the same subcommittee that heard Yntema. These are Profs. William Fellner of Yale University, and James Du-

16i General

senberry of Harvard and Gerhard Colm of the National Planning Assn.

A fourth witness, financial writer J. A. Livingston, favored a wait-and-see attitude.

### HOUSE RULE ACTION

In another important economic development, the House Rules Committee voted to clear the way for House action on a Democratic-pushed bill to issue $1½ billion in federal grants for relief of the unemployed.

President Eisenhower has opposed this bill on grounds it would set up an outright dole and harm, if not destroy, the present system of unemployment benefits financed by payroll taxes.

Eisenhower has sought a 50 per cent extension of the period that jobless benefits may be paid, with the cost eventually to be borne by the states through payroll taxes or otherwise.

### WHITE HOUSE PARLEY

Sen. Knowland of California, the Senate republican leader who was also in on the White House meeting, said the economic situation was discussed in a general way.

Some of those at the conference said Secretary of the Treasury Anderson and Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, reported there was no necessity for immediate drastic action to influence the economy.

### CAUTION URGED

Sen. Wiley (R-Wis) said in the Senate that "we should not go off the deep end where we will not get results. . .remedies that are no remedy at all."

Sen. Johnson said that "Congress should not stand idly by while men and women need work and can't find work."

A Federal Reserve Board report showed that price increases during this recession have been three times greater than those of the 1953-54 slump. It said also that in the 1948-49 recession there were sharp price cuts.

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# Southerners Join GOP In Voting

## Cropped Insurance Plan Passes 370-17 And Goes to Senate

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

Post Times

A resurgent House coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats yesterday soundly trounced a Democratic-sponsored plan for extended liberal benefits to the jobless and substituted a Southern revision of President Eisenhower's more modest program.

The spectacular upset was accomplished by a roll-call vote of 223 to 165 after Democratic leaders lost an initial division test, 194 to 95.

Fri 4-25-58

The House then proceeded to pass the sharply cropped unemployment insurance bill by a top-heavy vote of 370 to 17. The legislation now goes to the Senate, where another GOP-Democratic duel is in the works.

Strong pickup in department store sales is reported for week ending April 26; differences over need to cut taxes. Page A2

Washington D.C.

The successful House bill, modeled closely after President Eisenhower's own plan for Federal loans in lieu of grants to the States, was put forward by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D-Fla.), solidly backed in advance by the House GOP leadership.

### How Party Lines Broke

Sixty Democrats from the South joined 163 Republicans in support of it on the key roll-call vote. Only 17 Republicans teamed with 148 Democrats in voting "No."

The result was the first reversal of such magnitude for the influential House Ways and Means Committee in years.

Knocked out in effect by the vote was the Democratic proposal to provide 16 weeks of payments for uninsured as well as insured workers, with the Federal Government footing the entire bill. The President had denounced this as a "dole."

Substituted by the coalition, with only minor variations, was the Administration plan to provide a 50 per cent extension of present state jobless benefits, confined strictly to workers who have exhausted their rights under present Federal-state programs. This would amount to an average extension of about 13 weks.

The Southern bill made only two noteworthy changes in the Eisenhower measure: (1) State participation would be voluntary, rather than mandatory as the President proposed, and (2) benefits would reach back to those who exhausted their benefits after last June 30, instead of last Jan. 1.

General

### Amendment Is Added

Tied to the bill on the floor was an amendment by Rep. Antoni Sadlak (R-Conn.) confining states which already have extended jobless benefits for extra periods, to the limits prescribed in the bill. Connecticut, for example, which already has voted a 50 per cent extension of benefits, could not qualify for any more on a Federal loan basis.

An estimated 3 million persons are expected to qualify for the extended benefits before they expire on the April 1, 1959, cut-off date, if the plan is approved by the Senate. Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said yesterday that an average of 2,700,000 unemployed workers received benefits during each week of the January-March first quarter.

Despite the resounding defeat administered by the coalition to the more generous Democratic plan, Democratic leaders did not appear at all unhappy.

Some ranking members maintained privately that the politics of the sitaation is still with the Democrats, snce they tried and failed to put through a more liberal bill.

### Sees Jobless Watching Vote

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) in the debate warned House opponents of the plan that hundreds of thousands of unemployed all over the country would be "watching their vote" in this election year.

Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, termed the Administration bill itself a "camouflaged grant." He predicted Congress will never require the states to pay it back.

"What are we going to do about the people left out (the uninsured)?" asked Mills. "Are we going to turn our backs on their need?"

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) hinted plainly that the Democratic bill, even if passed, would have run into a veto.

"We must pass a bill that we know can become a law," said Martin. "We don't know about the other (Democratic bill)."

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# House Foes Again Delay Jobless Bill

Herald Tribune

~~Chicago Ill.~~

New York

## Democrat Calls It 'Socialism'

Times 4-29-58

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28. — Rep. Howard W. Smith, D., Va., chairman of the House Rules Committee, today stamped a "pure socialism" brand on the $1,500,000,000 Democratic unemployment relief bill.

The Rules Committee then blocked the Democratic leadership in the House for the second day by bottling up the measure overnight, thus preventing House debate on it tomorrow as Speaker Sam Rayburn, D., Tex., had planned.

Nevertheless, the bill's ultimate fate in the House was not bleak at all. Chances were excellent that it would be cleared for floor action tomorrow over the protest of Rep. Smith and a minority of strongly opposed Rules Committee members, including the committee's two ranking Republicans. House passage of the Democratic bill, which is far broader and more costly than President Eisenhower's own plan for emergency unemployment compensation, is also probable this week.

General

### Testimony Clashes

Several hours of testimony before the Rules Committee this morning produced a series of charges from opponents and a vigorous defense of the bill from Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La.

All House Republicans met in the chamber this afternoon to discuss the implications of the Democratic bill and possible party strategy. Rep. Joseph W. Martin jr., Mass., predicted afterward that the Democratic bill would be beaten and a measure patterned after Mr. Eisenhower's would be offered in its place on the floor. The President's bill would limit the extension of benefits to 50 per cent of the going duration in each state. Both bills would establish payment at present state levels, ranging up to $45 a week.

A strong body of Republicans, particularly those from the non-industrial Mid-West, are opposed both to the Eisenhower and the Democratic proposals. That hard fact is making it far more difficult for the Administration to come up with any compromise between the two.

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# HOUSE VOTES FUND FOR JOBLESS PAY

Times

## Sends Money Bill to Senate —Measure Provides for Extension of Payments

P. 2 C

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—The House gave swift approval today to an emergency $665,700,000 money bill to finance extended unemployment payments for workers who have exhausted their regular benefits.

New York

The House sent the measure to the Senate by voice vote after about ten minutes' debate. It contained the full sum requested by the Administration, despite indications that all the money would not be needed.

The funds would be available for loans to states seeking to continue jobless payments to persons whose benefits under state programs had expired.

The extension could run up to one-half the regular state programs, which range from a few weeks in some agricultural states to as long as thirty weeks in highly industrialized states.

Times 6-10-58

### Program Is Optional

Participation in the program is optional, however, and the number of states which will take part is still not known. The Federal advances would have to be repaid eventually by the states.

President Eisenhower, who requested the emergency program, originally asked that it be made mandatory. But the House balked and the White House and the Senate went along with the voluntary failure.

The House Appropriations Committee, whcih recommended the bill shortly before the House acted, said it approved the full sum propsed by the Administration despite indications not all the money would be needed.

"The committee wishes to interpose no possible blocks in the way of putting into effect fully and expeditiously this program of assistance in the current serious unemployment situation," the committee told the House in a report.

### Taber Doubts Use

Representative John Taber (Republican of upstate New York), senior Republican member of the committee, said he did not believe the full amount in the bill would be "used or is needed." He said "the unemployment figure is not as great as it has been talked up."

The money bill provides $640,000,000 for benefit payments, $25,100,000 for state administrative expenses and $600,000 for administrative expenses of the department of labor.

If it should turn out that the full sum is not required, the balance must be returned to the Treasury.

Regular unemployment compensation payments are financed out of payroll taxes levied by the states.

16i 1958

GENERAL

# JOBLESS AID BILL STALLS IN HOUSE

## 1.5 Billion Measure Under Attack in Rules Group—New Projects Measure

162

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24 — Opponents of the disputed Democratic unemployment relief bill forced postponement of action today in the House Rules Committee.

N.Y. Times P.16 C

The $1,500,000,000 measure underwent a two-hour attack by Republican and Southern Democratic members. The committee then recessed until Monday.

Fri 4-25-58

In another Congressional development in the economic field Senate Republicans introduced a new omnibus rivers, harbors and flood control bills as a substitute for one vetoed by President Eisenhower.

New York N.Y.

But the Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas warned that the vetoed measure was still alive as far as he was concerned. Democrats are expected to call it up for a vote on overriding the veto after hearings next month by the Senate Public Works Committee.

**Knowland Chief Sponsor**

Senator William F. Knowland, the minority leader, is the chief sponsor of the Republican substitute. It omits twenty-eight projects to which President Eisenhower had objected in his veto message.

Senator Johnson took the floor to assail introduction of the measure as a "buckling under" to the Budget Bureau, which had opposed the disputed projects.

The Democratic unemployment relief bill was to have been cleared for House consideration next Tuesday. But the Rules Committee's failure to act means an uncertain delay.

The attack was led by the Rules chairman, Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia. He was joined by Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, and Republican members in assailing the bill as an "outright dole." President Eisenhower has also called it a dole.

Representative Wilbur J. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, who is in charge of the bill as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the witness chair. He urged legislators to pass judgment "on the basis of the substance of the bill and not on the basis of name-calling."

**Supported by Others**

He was supported by Representative Ray J. Madden of Indiana and other Democratic members of the Rules Committee.

"There's no use getting into a lather over a bill that is trying to give some food to hungry people," Mr. Madden declared.

The bill calls for sixteen weeks of payments at rates ranging up to $45 a week to about 5,000,000 job seekers. Benefits would be available to workers whether or not they were covered by state unemployment insurance laws.

The provision for unemployment relief to uninsured workers, estimated to cost $1,700,000,000, is the chief point at issue. It is mainly in this respect that the bill differs from President Eisenhower's recommendations.

The payments would be financed by outright Federal grants to states. The Administration plan called for ultimate repayment either by the states or through higher taxes on business concerns covered by state insurance laws.

Another anti-recession bill was signed today by President Eisenhower. It is designed to add money to the economy by speeding Federal purchasing programs.

The measure authorizes Government agencies to start buying up to $840,000,000 of the supplies and other materials that they normally would not acquire until the new fiscal year starts July 1. Congress approved it at the President's request.

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# Ike's Jobless Pay Voted by House With Dixie Help

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

## Democrats' Wider Plan Beaten Down

Fri. 5-2-58

By JOHN D. MORRIS
(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON — The House handed President Eisenhower a major victory Thursday as it approved his plan for supplementary compensation to jobless workers.

Southern Democrats teamed up with Republicans to vote down a much broader proposal of the Democratic leadership, 223 to 165. The administration bill, with relatively minor modifications, was then passed by 370 to 17. It now goes to the Senate.

The approved measure calls for 13 weeks of payments in most states at rates ranging up to $45 a week. Workers exhausting their benefits in the recession under the existing federal-state unemployment insurance system would be eligible.

**3 MILLION BENEFIT**

More than 3,000,000 stand to benefit if the bill is enacted in its present form. The cost, estimated at $800,000,000, would ultimately be paid either by the states or by a higher federal tax on business concerns participating in the unemployment insurance program.

The Senate Finance Committee expects to start hearings on the measure within about 10 days. Prospects for favorable action there appear to be good.

The key vote in the House came on a proposal to substitute a slightly-modified version of the administration bill for the pending Democratic bill.

**PROTESTED NON-INSURED**

The $1,500,000,000 Democratic measure had been under heavy fire from President Eisenhower and others as a dole. Their main objection was to provisions for benefits to non-insured workers as well as those covered by unemployment compensation laws.

On the decisive roll call. 163 Republicans and 60 Democrats voted to kill the Democratic bill and substitute the administration plan.

Constitution

Seventeen Republicans and 148 Democrats opposed the move. The successful motion was made by A. Sydney Herlong Jr., (D-Fla.) He had active and coordinated support from House Republican leaders and Rep. Howard W. Smith, (D-Va.) as leader of an unusually large southern conservative bloc.

P.12

It was apparent that the Democratic leadership has done little to keep southerners in its camp.

One explanation, offered by Republicans and shared by some Democrats, was that the leaders were trying to make a political issue rather than win a fight.

Fri 5-2-58

The bill, as passed, differs from President Eisenhower's original recommendations in two respects. Workers exhausting their insurance benefits any time from last July to April 1, 1959, would be eligible for the supplementary payments. Federal funds would not be advanced to a state unless requested.

The original Eisenhower plan went back only to Jan. 1 instead of July. It provided for direct federal payments in states refusing to cooperate. Both changes are acceptable to the administration.

The duration and size of benefits will vary from state to state to conform with differing provisions of existing state unemployment compensation laws.

The bill fixes the duration at half of the period specified for present benefits by state law. In 27 states the maximum is now 26 weeks. Thus the supplementary benefits would be paid for 13 weeks. The average benefit period under all state laws is about 22 weeks.

The size of the supplementary benefits would be the same as that fixed for regular unemployment compensation by state law. Benefits range from $3 a week in Mississippi to $45 in New York. The maximum in most states is from $30 to $40 a week.

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# Insured Jobless Down By 66,900

Appeal P.6

## Tennessee Leads In Decline Of Unemployed Entitled To Benefits

Memphis Tenn.

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, May 9. — Unemployment among workers covered by jobless benefits dropped by 66,900 during the week ended April 26, the Government reported Friday. It was biggest drop since last July—before the recession started.

Sun 5-11-58

It also was the second week in a row that the number of insured jobless had declined. The Labor Department said there were 3,265,700 unemployed among persons entitled to draw jobless benefit payments.

**Drop In 41 States**

It added, however, that the number of workers claiming unemployment compensation still was more than twice as high as the 1,458,900 for the corresponding week last year.

Forty-one states reported declines in insured unemployment last week. The department attributed the reduction to a pick up in construction, farming and other outdoor work.

Largest declines in unemployment among those entitled to benefits were reported by Tennessee, 12,700; California, 11,100! Pennsylvania, 6,300; New York, 5,100; and Illinois, 4,300.

**Jobless Claims Decline**

The number of persons filing unemployment benefit claims for the first time also dropped last week to the lowest point for any week this year. A total of 403,300 claims were filed, some 19,800 fewer than in the previous week.

The department estimated that 230,000 persons exhausted their benefits in April, compared with 191,400 in March.

### But Unemployment Decline Only 78,000

# Jobless Rolls Dip Slightly; Employment Climbs 596,000

Herald, P. 1A.

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The government announced Tuesday that the number of unemployed Americans decreased slightly this month to 5,120,000. The 78,000 decline was less than usual for this time of [illegible]

Miami Fla.

It was the first time since the recession began that the Census Bureau's numerical estimate showed a month-to-month decrease. However a bureau spokesman said "we're calling it a drop" because it could be accounted for by normal errors in the bureau's spot check on joblessness.

**Also the April rate of unemployment — adjusted to seasonal factors — increased to 7.5 per cent of the labor force as compared to seven per cent in March. The labor force, which includes those working or looking for work increases at this time of year as housewives and others seek[illegible]s.**

The reduction in unemployment was so slight that the announcement by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said the figure "did not change significantly" from the 5,198,000 level estimated for last month.

The Census Bureau figures on unemployment usually decrease by 300,000 to 350,000 between March and April.

Wd. 4-30-58

More encouraging were the estimates on employment. The census-takers calculated that 62,907,000 Americans held jobs this month, up 596,000 from the March estimate of 62,311,000.

The Census Bureau spokesman said the usual spring pickup in outdoor work normally swells employment figures by about one million in April.

**Monthly statistics on employment and unemployment usually aren't made public for another 10 days or so. The announcement said they were put out Tuesday because they "were available at an unusually early date this month."**

It is known that the figures customarily are compiled some time before they are announced and there have been some demands in the past that they be made public sooner.

A Commerce Department spokesman said he did not know whether the announcement would be speeded up in future months.

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# Jobless drop fails to slow up calls for action

WASHINGTON, April 30 —(AP)—A Spring increase in outdoor work has brought a slight drop in joblessness—but no letup in demands for government anti-recession action.

B'ham, Ala.

The Commerce Department said yesterday unemployment dropped 78,000 during April—the first decline since last October, but far short of the normal 300,000 to 350,000 decline from March to April.

The report was issued as the House prepared to debate a bill for extension of jobless benefits.

Wd. 4-30-58

Along with the April jobless total of 5,120,000, the department reported an increase of 596,,000 in employment to a total 62,907,000 persons working.

**Secretary of Commerce Weeks said nearly all the gain in employment resulted from the usual Spring pickup in agriculture and other outdoor activities.**

ALTHOUGH UNEMPLOYMENT declined, the report said the percentage of jobless persons increased from 7 per cent in March to 7½ per cent in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, which takes into account a number of factors.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, referring to the less than normal drop in unemployment, said the report proves the recesison "continues to worsen."

Meany, calling anew for prompt anti-recession legislation, said:

"Immediate action to improve and extend Unemployment Compensation and to cut taxes on low and middle income individuals is essential if America is to be put back to work."

The Democratic Advisory Council also urged a tax cut or more than $3 billion in lower income brackets, plus new billions in public spending and a further drop in interest rates.

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# Mitchell Sees Job Upswing

WASHINGTON (AP) — A heartening upturn in employment this spring with an accompanying drop in joblessness was forecast Sunday by Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

Advertiser

In advance of the release on Tuesday of March employment figures, Mitchell said, "I think I can safely predict that employment for March will show a higher figure than that of February, and that unemployment will not change much from February."

P. 1

Mon. 4-7-58

"This time is a heartening sign," Mitchell declared.

While seeing an improvement in the job picture this spring, Mitchell said there is still need for legislation to extend the period of unemployment compensation for workers who have exhausted jobless benefits under state programs.

Montgomery

He said Congress did not appear to be too enthusiastic, but voiced hope that when members return April 14, from Easter visits to their home districts they will "come back prepared to pass this legislation."

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### In Insured Ranks

# Unemployment Rate Up to Record High

News & Observer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment still is rising among workers insured for jobless benefits. The government reported Friday night idleness among insured workers rose by 49,000 to a record 3,363,000 during the week ended April 12.

Raleigh N.C.

The rate of unemployment among the 43 million insured workers rose from 8 to 8.1 per cent, also a record. Four weeks ago the ratio was 7.8 per cent.

Sat. 4-26-58

Secretary of Labor Mitchell said in a statement the report makes it "all the more urgent for Congress to enact speedily the administration's legislation extending the duration of unemployment insurance payments for those who have exhausted their benefits."

Saying more than 500,000 workers have run out of benefits, Mitchell said he hoped Congress "will not delay any longer and will pass the administration bill so these workers and their families may have money to live on."

Congress is considering several alternatives, including a Democratic plan to extend the period of payments to the jobless and make payments also to unemployed not covered by the insurance system.

Insured unemployment for mid-April was about 100,000 above the mid-March figure. However, this does not mean the over-all April unemployment figure will show an increase, because farm workers are among the noninsured. Presumably, farm employment has been increasing.

But the insured unemployment data does indicate that the April unemployment figure will be close to the 5,200,000 total recorded for March. Usually unemployment declines by about 500,000 between February and March. This year it appears there will be no such decline.

Insured unemployment represents workers out of jobs at least a week. The number of newly laid-off workers reporting for benefits during the week ended April 19 declined by 15,400 to 446,400.

P. 1

This decline was widespread, including 34 states. However initial claims rose 11,600 in Michigan with new auto industry layoffs. In the same week last year initial claims declined 25,600 to 235,800. They have been running around 450,000 weekly for some time this year.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, in reporting its weekly insured unemployment roundup by states, said the 3,363,000 for the week ended April 12 compared with 1,486,000 for the same week last year.

Increases in insured unemployment were reported by 23 states, the largest being Michigan 11,600, Indiana 9,500, New York 6,000, Ohio 5,600 and Illinois 5,400.

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# Coalition Prevails

# 370-17

Times-Union

## Measure Offered by Herlong Provides Added Benefits

Jacksonville Fla

WASHINGTON, May 1 (INS) — President Eisenhower scored a major legislative victory today when the House rejected a Democratic-sponsored unemployment benefit proposal and adopted the administration's bill to help the jobless.

Fri. 5-2-58

A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats joined forces to spike the more liberal Democratic anti-recession measure and pass the Eisenhower bill, by a vote of 370 to 17.

P. 1

The President's victory was signaled earlier when the House tentatively voted 194 to 95 to substitute the administration bill. A key roll call vote of 223 to 165 confirmed the move.

More than 40 Southern Democrats joined an almost solid bloc of Republicans to take the action.

**Goes to Senate**

The measure, as sent to the Senate, would authorize continuation of existing jobless pay benefits for a period half-again as long as provided by widely varying state laws. In many states this would amount to an additional 13 weeks of benefit.

It would help an estimated three million persons before it expires April 1, 1959.

Any worker who exhausted jobless pay benefits under existing law before April 1, 1959, would be eligible for additional payments under the bill.

Democratic leaders made no attempt to amend the prolonged proposal when it became clear that the coalition was in control.

An estimated 700,000 workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits during the first three months of the year. They would be eligible to receive the additional benefit after the bill becomes law. Administration officials have estimated that approximately three million persons will exhaust benefits under existing law during the life of the proposal.

The President had strongly implied he would veto the Democratic version which he said had "grave defects."

The vote came after two days of formal debate that heard opponents label the Democratic plan as "a dole" and "socialism."

Rep. Herlong (D-Fla) offered the President's proposal and won the full support of Republican leaders. GOP Leader Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts urged its approval and said "we know the President will sign the Herlong bill."

Martin charged that the Democratic proposal for helping uninsured workers was unworkable and told the House: "The government stands ready to help these poor people not covered by the system in other ways."

P. 11

The measure with an estimated cost of 585 million dollars calls for states to repay the federal government within four years for the additional benefits.

The Herlong bill differs from the President's proposal only in that it permits states to turn down the help if they do not want it.

Times-Union

Administration opposition to the broader Democratic bill was declared earlier in the day by Labor Secretary James Mitchell, who termed it "completely unworkable."

Fri. 5-2-58

The Cabinet officer said the proposal would be "very damaging in the long run to the federal-state unemployment compensation system." Mitchell said state unemployment offices would be completely bogged down trying to administer the plan.

He said it would benefit only about 500,000 of the 1,600,000 currently unemployed not covered by the unemployment system.

If Congress feels required to do something about uninsured workers, he said it should tackle the job separately and not mix the proposal with legislation expanding current benefits for covered workers.

16i 1958 GENERAL DEPRESSION- 1933

PRELUDE—The 1933 inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

16i Gen

# A Nation Changed In the '100 Days'

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

Star, Washington, D.C. P.A25

When he took the oath of office, the President's hand lay on the passage in the Bible which begins, "For now we see through a glass, darkly. . . ."

Darkness covered all of America that day, black shadows of fear and uncertainty. "Nobody knows how far this thing will go," men were saying. A crisis atmosphere brooded over the inauguration, a sense of urgency.

Sun 3-9-58

Indeed, Franklin D. Roosevelt immediately invoked the wide powers provided in the Trading With the Enemy Act. He also summoned the 73rd Congress into special session.

On March 9, 1933—exactly 25 years ago—the two houses convened. So began "the 100 Days," the most extraordinary legislative period the Nation has ever known. With unbelieveable speed, measures of vast consequence were rushed into law. Measures which otherwise would have gone through years of study and debate were telescoped into a little more than three months.

When the 100 days ended, an era of American life ended, and a new one began. The Federal government entered a very different relationship with the individual. To some, the actions taken represent progress, to others socialism.

## How Things Were

A whole generation of Americans has grown to maturity with no direct knowledge of the great depression. It was like a blight, mysteriously spreading from mid-America to both coasts.

Did it come from abroad, as some economists said? Was it a result of farm surplus? Or the market inflation and subsequent crash? Or banking practices? Or was it simply affirming the theory that the American system is chained to cycles of boom and bust?

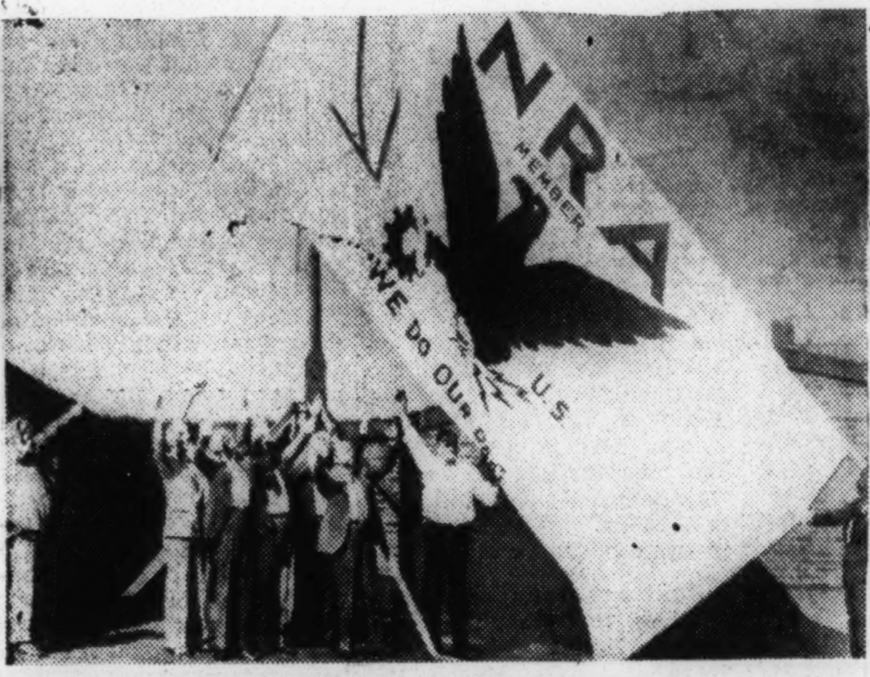
Whatever the answer, the United States was sick, quite sick, when the 100 days began. Every bank in the country was closed. In February, before the bank holiday, the rate of withdrawals of gold and currency shot up from $5 million a day to $15 million.

The holiday caught many people without cash. An employer might issue due bills on the grocery store in lieu of the payroll. In some places, scrip circulated, pieces of paper backed by nothing but mutual trust.

"Thousands of Americans Stranded Abroad," said a newspaper headline.

At home, breadlines coiled around whole city blocks, serpentines of shuffling men, dazed, beaten, shame-faced or defiant.

Men—and women, too—sold apples on the corner, or panhandled. The standard appeal—"Brother, can you spare a dime?"—would soon become the title of a popular song.



THE BLUE EAGLE of NRA came to symbolize Roosevelt's 'New Deal.'

City governments defaulted on employes' payrolls. The shuttered bank, the cold factory chimney, the silenced freight yard—symbols of at least 13 million unemployed and probably more.

But there was a more disquieting symbol—the knot of hard-eyed farmers, some with shotguns, blocking the sheriff when he came with a court order to foreclose.

Was the Nation on the brink of revolution? Not in any organized sense. Yet hunger bred lawlessness. Frances Perkins, the new Secretary of Labor, quoted a railroad president as saying: "If a man whose family is hungry steals, I can't blame him. I think I would do the same."

Bitter, sardonic letters appeared in the newspapers—

One in the New York Times, signed "Virginia Leffingwell," said the depression had taught her a valuable lesson. "I shall never again practice economy. I shall spend every cent . . ."

On the eve of the 100 days, William Hard wrote in The Washington Star—

"The country and the Congress do not want Mr. Roosevelt, as President, to query. They want him to command. He therefore will."

It was an accurate statement.

## The Action Begins

The first bill—the Emergency Banking Act—was finished, introduced in Congress, passed, and signed into law, all in the first day of the 100 days.

In scope, it was gigantic. It gave new powers to the Treasury, the comptroller of currency, the Federal Reserve, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It affected transactions in credit, currency, gold, silver and foreign exchange. It provided penalties for hoarding or exporting gold. The House passed it unanimously and the Senate vote was 73-7.

## THE 100 DAYS

**March 9**—Emergency Banking Relief Act.

**March 20**—Economy Act. It was designed to help balance the budget by saving of $500 million in Government expenses.

**March 22**—Beer-Wine Revenue Act amended the Volstead Act to legalize wine and beer.

**March 31** — Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestration Relief Act.

**April 19**—Gold standard abondoned.

**May 12**—Federal Emergency Relief Act created an agency authorized to allot $500 million in direct relief to State and municipalities.

Agricultural Adjustment Act.

**May 18**—Tennessee Valley Authority established.

**May 27**—Federal Securities Act, designed to provide investors with information on new securities.

**June 5**—Gold repeal joint resolution, cancelled the gold clause in Federal and private obligations and made contracts and debts payable in legal tender.

**June 6** — National Employment System Act authorized a Federal employment service in cooperation with the States.

**June 13** — Home Owners Loan Corp. created to refinance home mortgage debts.

**June 16**—Glass-Steagall Banking Act created Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., guaranteeing bank deposits under $5,000 and extending powers of the Federal Reserve Board.

Farm Credit Act, designed to facilitate credits for agricultural production and marketing, thereby refinancing farm mortgages.

Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, aimed at promoting financial reorganization and the study of improvement methods.

National Industrial Recovery Act established codes for business competition operating under Government supervision and guaranteed labor's right "to organize and bargain collectively. . . ."

Title II of the NIRA established the Public Works Administration and authorized a fund of $3.3 billion for construction.

The very next day, March 10, a second bill—the Economy Act—was ready to go up to Capitol Hill.

Since it provided, among other things, cuts in war veterans' pensions, the act had somewhat rougher going. But the House passed it March 11 and the Senate March 15.

Meanwhile, on March 12, there was the first "fireside chat." For 20 minutes, the President spoke in informal language, "I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking . . ."

The next message to Congress—on amending the Volstead Act to legalize wine and beer—was only 72 words long. There was no trouble in either House.

Week after week, in rapid rhythm, Congress received and passed new laws. They touched almost every segment of the economy.

Some statistics indicate the wide range of problems:

- **Unemployment**—The Department of Labor showed 12,830,000 jobless out of a total working force of 51,840,000. Nearly one-quarter.

- **Banking**—From 1930 to the eve of the 100 days, 5,504 banks had closed. Their total deposits had been $3,430,000,000.
- **Agriculture**—Farm prices had fallen 56 per cent since 1929 and gross income from $17 billion to $5,240,000,000.
- **Railroads**—Of 138 class-A carriers, 38 showed a profit for 1932, 55 had earned operating expenses but not enough to meet fixed charges, and the other 45 had not met operating expenses.
- **Federal Finances**—Estimates of anticipated revenue fell nearly a billion dollars short of the budget estimate of $3,450,000,000. The National debt was over $20 billion, of which $11,345,000,000 in long and short term obligations was redeemable within that year. (The Economy Act carried the astonishing title, "To Maintain the Credit of the United States Government.")

1A27

Congress adjourned June 16. By that time, it had passed a farm bill, set up the Tennessee Valley Authority, established the Civilian Conservation Corps—which authorized the employment, largely on reforestation projects, of 250,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25—passed other relief, employment and financial measures, and had enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Labor

Of all the measures, none excited more controversy than NIRA. It brought the Federal government into the rough-and-tumble of business competition. When it became law, a correspondent wrote:

"At 10 o'clock this morning, the United States abruptly departed from the economic system that had grown up without change during the entire existence of the Nation."

Jun 3-9-58

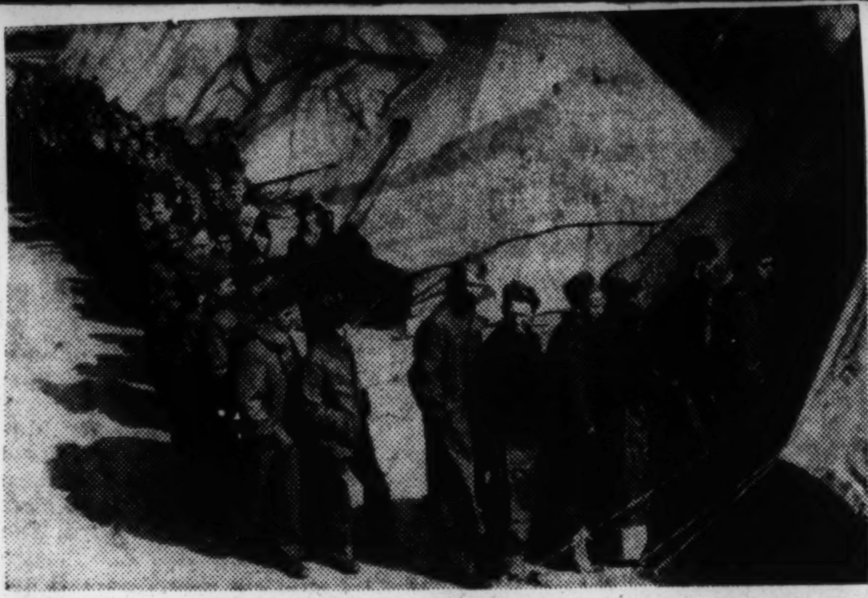
There was a short provision, Section 7-A, in the act which said in part, "Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing . . ."

NIRA later was declared unconstitutional, but Section 7-A became the basis for a whole body of labor-management legislation.

At the end of May, the administration took stock. From questionnaires to 22 key industries the Commerce Department reported:

Gains in steel operations, compared to the last half of March. Production and sales of automobiles 22 per cent higher than the same period for 1932.

Cement and motion pictures were down from 1932. Wheat and meat prices had risen. The stock market had made some gains. There was "much better feeling" in the farm machine industry.



REFUGE—Unemployed young men are taken into the CCC at Fort Dix.

Brewers, in business again, said they were planning to spend $22 million on the East Coast, and expected to create 300,000 jobs.

Had public confidence been restored? Observers disagreed.

### What It Means Today

What do the 100 days mean to us today?

Banking practices were radically changed, most financial men believe for the better.

Section 7-A of NRA became the basis for the Wagner Act and other labor-strengthening legislation. The results are fiercely disputed.

Dispute rages, too, over the farm laws that grew out of the AAA, and over the TVA and other Government-developed projects.

What about the over-all impact, the impact on philosophy?

Raymond Moley and Rexford G. Tugwell, both members of the original "brain trust" would debate that.

Mr. Tugwell cited, as some prime results:

"We have the floor which exists under the whole social security system. We never can **have a 1929 again because we will** never have a situation in which people are hungry. That is something new in our time.

"We no longer accept the defeatist point of view which existed at that time. Nobody who was in power believed you could do anything about a depression. As a matter of fact, they didn't believe it was any of Government's business."

Mr. Moley, however, sees the results in this way:

"We have a planned economy generally. We have the theory that Federal spending is the way to get out of a depression. The excesses in giving relief were greater in 1950 than they were in 1932.

"He (Roosevelt) believed in the collectivist theory that the way to stimulate purchasing power, or to stimulate purchasing, was to give more money to people."

Mr. Tugwell says:

"We argued that you had to have an economy in which there were groups who could be each other's customers, or else the other fellow wouldn't be producing and you would have unemployment. Each group had to have enough income to buy the other fellow's goods. The President called it a concert of interests.'"

Mr. Moley says that the chief immediate result of the legislation of the period was "the deterioration of individual initiative because of some of the excesses. That led to the theory, as Harry Hopkins set it out, that the way to political success was 'tax-tax-tax, spend-spend-spend.'"

Mr. Tugwell says:

"What's the use of talking about personal initiative? There was a breadline stretching around the block. Those men wanted to work and we were feeding them."

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# PRIVATE BUSINESS HIT FOR "SIDELINE" WAIT

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The government acted Saturday to shift more military contracts into recession-hit areas as a Republican Senator criticized private business for "standing on the side line" to await Federal help.

In a move announced by Sen. Charles E. Potter (R) Mich., the Defense Department inserted a new clause in military supply contracts to channel procurement awards into areas of unemployment and advised more than 1,000 major companies of its Anti-recession policy.

Jun 5-4-58

**UP IN TENNESSEE**

The action came as the latest unemployment report from the labor department indicated a drop in new claims for jobless benefits and though 30 states reported decreases in unemployment benefits, the department said "sizable increases" were reported in Tennessee, Michigan an Ohio.

16

P.1

The report gave no accurate indication of how many jobless workers had exhausted their unemployment insurance in April and are no longer counted in the totals. The labor department has estimated these "exhaustions" at about 700,000 for the first four months of this year.

**NOT COMBATTING**

The criticism of private business for not taking a more aggressive stand in combatting the economic downturn was voiced by Sen. Jacob Javit (R) N. Y.

In a radio interview, Javits said he is thinking "more seriously than ever before about a tax cut" as part of possible government action. But he said business itself should have taken a "much more vigorous role in stemming this recession than it has."

Javits added: "This is the pride of our country and yet it seems to me that it has taken the position of following or standing on the side line to wait and see what the government was going to do instead of going out an vigorously driving itself."

The Republican Senator said the only such move he has noted to date was the campaign to "sell automobiles" in various cities. He said: "This is the kind of stuff you would expect on a major scale from the American private economy."

**SLUMP OVER?**

Meanwhile, belief that the U. S. started to swing out of the present recession was voiced in several quarters this week.

President Eisenhower told his news conference he sees "continued and emphatic" indications that the downtrend in the economy is leveling off.

A similar view was expressed by Phillip Sporn, energetic presirent of American Gas and Electric Co., who warned, however, that the recovery will develop slowly.

**UPTURN NOTED**

An upturn already has been noted in some areas, although the key steel and auto industries are still awaiting signicant improvement.

International Business Machines Corp., said that a decline in incoming orders that began about last September was halted in March. President Thomas J. Watson, Jr., reported that the data processing division, principal source of revenue of IBM, exceeded its selling quota in March for the first time in six months.

Also encouraging, new claims for unemployment compensation have leveled off in a number of states and declined in others.

**THE STOCK MARKET**

Ability of the stock market to post new 1958 highs was considered significant among observers who consider Wall Street action an economic barometer. They noted that a multi-billion dollar market slump preceeded the actual drop in business last year.

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# Jobless Di

# 30,000 to 3,332,000

Constitution

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.

(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.

WASHINGTON — Unemployment as measured by the unemployment compensation system showed the first over-all improvement in many weeks in late April, the Labor department reported Friday. Part of the improvement was seasonal.

16

Apr 5-58

Both initial claims and "insured unemployment" were down notably in the latest reporting week. Initial claims are a rough measure of new layoffs and insured unemployment is a rough measure of workers actually collecting benefits.

Atlanta, Ga.

In the week ended April 19 insured unemployment fell by 30,742 to 3,332,602. This represented 8 per cent of the labor force, as compared with the record 8.1 per cent reached last week. The total was still more than double a year ago, however.

P.2

Initial claims in the week ended April 26 were down 23,335 to 423,031. The Labor department report said the improvement in both measures was partly due to a season pick-up in outdoor activities, particularly construction. There were also fewer automobile layoffs in some states, the report said.

In a final mildly encouraging note, the report said the number of persons exhausting their benefit rights in the eight large states reporting weekly fell in the week ended April 26 to 24,500, down 800 from the week before.

# 'Right-to-Work' States' Jobless Rise Shows 'Wreck' Laws Confer No Jobs

AFL-CIO News Washington, D.C. Sat. 2-15-58

P.11

Does a so-called "right-to-work" law give a worker any "right" to a job?

The authoritative answer is given in the table below which shows the number and percentage of laid-off workers, actually drawing unemployment compensation, in the 18 states that have adopted the mislabeled "right-to-work" statutes.

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**The table reveals that during the week ended Jan. 18 a total of 539,955 workers drew jobless compensation in the "right" states. This was a jump of 186,583 from the compensation rolls of the same states a year earlier.**

General

The 539,955 laid-off workers in the "rights" states added up to more than one sixth of all the jobless workers drawing unemployment compensation.

### No Right to Jobs

These workers could have pleaded with their employers, could have called on the Chambers of Commerce, could have applied in person to the lobby groups that run well-financed campaigns to burden more states with so-called "rights" laws—and if they had acted as if they really believed they had any "right" to jobs, they would have been told to have their heads examined.

**The only "right" conferred in any state by a "right-to-work" law is the "right" of a worker not to be a member of the union that negotiates higher wages and better living standards for him and can give him the standard protections of union contracts against arbitrary firings and layoffs.**

Nine of the 18 "right-to-work" states have unemployment compensation ratios slightly lower than the national average of 6.8 percent; two have approximately the same rate; seven have larger rates, climbing as high as 10.3 percent in North Dakota.

### Jobless Benefits Less

In these 18 states, the same psychology that led to passage of "right-to-work" laws also has operated to keep down the benefits paid under unemployment compensation. Weekly compensation generally is higher in the industrial states where anti-union lobbyists have been defeated in the "rights" campaign.

A "right-to-work" law is simply a law to weaken unions, to hamper and restrict the operation of free collective bargaining, to make the functioning of unions more difficult.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS CLAIMING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS**

161

General

| State | Week Ending Jan. 18, 1958 | Rate* | Change from Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Carolina ...... | 62,721 | 7.3% | + 21,483 |
| Virginia ............ | 27,049 | 3.7 | + 13,479 |
| Alabama ............ | 40,511 | 7.1 | + 17,985 |
| Florida ............ | 24,462 | 3.1 | + 10,350 |
| Georgia ............ | 46,598 | 6.0 | + 16,918 |
| Mississippi ........... | 22,787 | 8.8 | + 4,836 |
| South Carolina ...... | 26,700 | 6.4 | + 9,101 |
| Tennessee ........... | 64,506 | 9.7 | + 16,850 |
| Indiana ............ | 74,249 | 6.5 | + 30,091 |
| Iowa ............... | 18,847 | 4.3 | + 4,321 |
| Nebraska ............ | 10,172 | 4.5 | — 110 |
| North Dakota ....... | 6,987 | 10.3 | + 1,476 |
| South Dakota ....... | 3,812 | 5.1 | — 392 |
| Arkansas ........... | 26,175 | 9.9 | + 4,733 |
| Texas ............. | 55,836 | 3.1 | + 23,592 |
| Utah .............. | 11,156 | 5.8 | + 3,508 |
| Arizona ............ | 10,400 | 5.2 | + 4,226 |
| Nevada ............ | 6,927 | 9.8 | + 3,132 |
| TOTAL in 18 states .. | 539,955 | | + 186,583 |
| NATIONWIDE ..... | 2,849,950 | 6.8% | +1,125,085 |

* Unemployment insurance claimants as percent of all persons covered by unemployment insurance.

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# Ike Reported Ready To Move On Recession

Advertiser P1A Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 2-24-58

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) said today the Eisenhower administration is keeping a "constant check" on the economy and will be ready to move swiftly if the business decline is not halted soon.

161 General

Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, said in an interview that administration officials have found some encouraging signs as the result of recent actions that have been taken but are preparing further moves if necessary.

"The cut in the Federal Reserve discount rate apparently has given an impetus to housing and that is encouraging," he said. "That is only one of a number of actions the administration is prepared to take if they are needed."

**INTEREST LOWERED**

The Federal Reserve system last month lowered its discount rate — the amount of interest charged by federal reserve banks on loans to member banks —from 3 to 2¾ per cent.

Knowland said strenuous efforts are under way to cut the time lag between planning and actual expenditures on defense contracts, a field he said promises to offer a quick stimulus to employment.

The GOP leader said no decisions have been made yet on the final form of any program that might be thrown into the breach if business and employment continue to decline.

**NEXT FEW WEEKS**

He said tax cuts, a public works program and orders to start projects already approved by Congress are being considered. He added that the timing, as well as the necessity for any program of this nature will depend on the progress of economic conditions in the next few weeks.

President Eisenhower already has proposed a speedup in the modernization and repair of postoffices, but Democrats have said this is not likely to have much early effect on reducing unemployment.

The President is understood to favor also putting additional money into the pot for the interstate highway program, which Knowland has pointed out already is geared at a $2,100,000,000 spending rate for this calendar year.

P3A

Administration officials are obviously shying away from what might be described as "pump priming" projects. They apparently are relying heavily on increased defense outlays to bolster sagging employment and many of them fear that if any large-scale spending was attempted on top of these a business upturn would set off an inflationary reaction.

Advertiser

How long the Democrats in Congress are going to wait for the administration to make concrete proposals before getting under way themselves seems likely to depend on business and employment indicators in the next three or four weeks.

Mon. 2-24-58

Many of them attended a dinner last night at which former President Harry S. Truman lashed out at the "economic misrule" which he said had resulted in a "Republican recession."

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# IKE SETS OUT TO END SLUMP AND INCREASE JOBS

Butler Co. American P. 1 Sat. 2-15-58 Hamilton, Ohio

Washington — President Eisenhower predicted that the recession will start to end next month and employment will pick up.

In a special statement, read before TV and newsreel cameras, the chief executive acknowledged that unemployment currently is bringing hardship to many Americans, but he is convinced that better days are in sight.

The president also obviously was concerned about demands in Congress that the administration take drastic steps promptly to prevent a depression.

161 General

He said that from the best advice he could get he believed "that we have had most of our bad news on the unemployment front."

"I am convinced that we are not facing a prolonged downswing in activity," he said. "Every indication is that March will see the start of a pickup in job opportunities. That should mark the beginning of the end of the downturn in our economy, provided we apply ourselves with confidence to the job ahead

# JOBLESS CLAIMS CONTINUE TO DROP

Times P.1

## Trend Hints Unemployment Rise Has Been Slowed

New York N.Y.

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—New claims for unemployment insurance benefits last week continued a downward trend, the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security reported today.

Sat 2-22-58

The decline—normal at this time of year—began in mid-January. It is an indication that unemployment may be rising at a slower rate than before.

16e

The volume of insured unemployment continues to rise to record levels, but the rate of increase has slowed with the declining volume of new claims.

Federal-state unemployment insurance programs cover approximately 40,000,000 persons. The nation's labor force is more than 65,000,000.

The number of new claims filed last week was 425,300, or 31,500 fewer than the week before and 184,000 below the peak week of Jan. 5-11.

The report on insured unemployment, which lags behind the new claims report by one week, showed a total of 2,971,800 insured unemployed persons in the week ended Feb. 8. This was an increase of 32,400 from the week before. The total is 7.1 per cent of the persons covered by the insurance.

Other developments on the economic front were:

¶The recession has caused the Administration to shelve, at least temporarily, its consideration of possible gradual reductions in Federal aid to state relief programs for the needy aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. President Eisenhower said in his Budget Message last month that Congress would be asked to revise the formulas for this public assistance.

P.13

¶The Commerce Department reported that sales by foreign producers in this country continued strong in December, despite the fact that United States producers were running into trouble. The department made a preliminary estimate that imports rose to $1,151,000,000 in December, up 10 per cent from November, without allowing for the normal month-to-month change.

Times

¶The Lobar Department reported a slight increase in its wholesale price index last week, continuing the recovery from last fall's slump. The index figure for the week (using the 1947-49 average as 100) was up 119.1, up 0.2 per cent from the previous week.

Sat 2-22-58

¶The Commerce Department reported that cash dividends paid in January by companies that issue public reports were $793,500,000, or approximately the same as a year ago.

### Steel Dividends Decline

Within the total it noted "a marked decline" in the declaration of extra dividends by iron and steel companies and by refiners of other metals, and an increase in extras among chemical companies and producers of non-electrical machinery.

There was an $8,000,000 drop in railroad dividends, and a $9,200,000 increase in trade dividends, because a large retail concern paid an extra dividend that it had ommitted in January, 1957.

Thirty states reported fewer new claims for unemployment insurance last week than in the week before. The biggest decreases were in the industrial states of California, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The decline was laid to a slackening in seasonal lay-offs in the apparel industry, fewer lay-offs in the auto industry, and the observation of Lincoln's birthday in some states. The 425,300 new claims last week was still almost double the total at this time last year.

Thirty-five states reported increases in insured unemployment in the week of Feb. 2-8. The bureau said it was mostly seasonal, but also reflected continuing cutbacks in meals, machinery and transportation equipment industries. The 2,971,800 insured unemployed in the week reported compares with 1,743,000 in the same week a year ago.

Unemployment insurance benefits are paid by the states, but the Federal Government pays the cost of running the state programs. These Federal payments would not have been affected by the Administration's plans to cut back the Federal share of public assistance payments, where the Federal Government pays part of the actual benefits.

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# Speaker Tells Real Program Of Integration

What an industrial firm can do, whose officers are fully and completely committed to a program of integration, was unfolded and told to the President's Committee on Government Contracts during the recent conference in Washington.

Black Dispatch P.1

During his address, Mr. J. H. Kimdelberger, chairman of the board of the North American Aviation Corporation, told the Washington conference:

16e

Sat 2-28-58

"Bob Herndon, a Negro with a degree from Portland university, is a top flight engineer in one of our airplane divisions.

Okla City, Okla.

"Dr. Francis Hung, a Chinese engineer with a degree in applied mechanics from Cornell university, is a senior research engineer specializing in aircraft structures.

"Joe Carrol, a Negro with a master's degree and working toward his Ph. D. in math at Southern California, is matrix consultant for us and works on vibration and flutter problems.

"James Muramatsu, a Japanese whom I happen to know personally because for years I have been buying plants from his mother, who is in the nursery business, is one of our fuselage design engineers.

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# Believes March Will Bring More Job Opportunities

World P.1

B'ham Ala.

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON—(INS) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday he is counting on an end to the recession "by mid-year" but declared that "a tax cut is, of course, a possibility" if the business decline deepens.

16e

The Chief Executive told his news conference there are indications "that there will be more job opportunities in March." He added: "If that occurs, we believe it can mark the beginning of the end of this recession."

Sat 3-1-58

Mr. Eisenhower sharply denied that he considers tax relief "a last resort" but said it should not be used unless it is "necessary" to bring about a business upturn.

The President pointed out that he is asking a record spending program for public works and a peacetime high outlay for defense purposes. He said that with such costs to the government, "You have got to try to get some money in your purse to pay for the bills."

At one point, Mr. Eisenhower used the word "depression" in reference to the economic situation. White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty later said this was a slip, and that the Chief Executive meant to say "recession" a word not previously applied by the President to the slump.

In his estimate of the time element, the President said: "It will take some time to stop the recession, even though you finally begin to note certain phases beginning to wane, I would say that our situation . . . We hope by mid-year is going to be along the line much better."

World P.1

Mr. Eisenhower, obviously rested and relaxed by the 10-day vacation from which he returned Monday, covered a wide range of topics at his third news conference of the year. His temper flared twice but his mood quickly returned to easy amiability.

Highlights of the session with newsmen included:

Benson - - the President used strong language in lashing back at Midwestern Congressmen who have demanded the resignation of Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson.

Sat 3-1-58

He declared that those who urge Benson's ouster are "badly mistaken." He pointed out cabinet appointments are the President's responsibility and said it is not "in order" for any group of Congressmen "either formally or informally" to raise a question about them.

16e

General

Mr. Eisenhower hailed Benson's "intellectual and personal honesty" and said, "we should say to ourselves, 'we just don't believe that America has come to the point where it wants to dispense with the services of that kind of a person.'"

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# JOBLESS AID PLAN HELD TEMPORARY

Times P.33

New York

## Administration Still Against Permanent Federal Role in Unemployment Field

Sun 3-9-58

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8—President Eisenhower's plan to ask Congress for a temporary Federal program of aid to the unemployed does not alter the Administration's opposition to permanent Federal intervention in this field.

16e

It is understood that James P. Mitchell, the Secretary of Labor, is preparing a letter to state Governors, asking that the states liberalize their unemployment compensation programs along the lines suggested in the President's five annual economic Reports to Congress. The Administration has sent similar letters in the past.

General Eisenhower recommended in this year's report that the states revise their programs, if necessary, to provide up to twenty-six weeks of payments to unemployed workers who are eligible. He also suggested that the size of the payments be increased "so that the great majority of the workers covered by unemployment insurance would be eligible for payments equal to "at least half their regular earnings."

### 43 Million in Program

About 43,000,000 workers are covered by the Federal-state unemployment compensation program. This number represents about four-fifths of all non-farm workers and a little more than two-thirds of all workers.

Unemployment insurance is financed by taxes on employers.

A small tax is paid to the Federal Government, which distributes the funds to the states to cover the costs of running the programs.

A larger tax, paid to the State Government, provides funds for the actual payments. In many states this tax varies depending on whether the employer lays off workers frequently or infrequently. But all such standards as well as the size of the benefits and the length of time they are paid are set by the states.

President Eisenhower wants the Federal Government to supplement the state programs so that an eligible unemployed person can collect payments for as much as thirty-nine weeks. When the economic emergency is past, this temporary aid presumably would be discontinued.

The duration of state payments now ranges downward from Pennsylvania's thirty weeks. Wisconsin's payments range from a maximum of ten weeks for some workers to twenty-six and a half weeks for others.

Seven states, including New York, have a flat twenty-six week maximum. Twenty-two states have varying maximums, with an upper limit of twenty-six weeks. Their lower limits range down to Florida's five weeks.

Maximum weekly benefits vary from Louisiana's $25 to Nevada's range of $37.50 to $57.50.

The states' reserves for unemployment insurance are in the neighborhood of $8,000,000,000, but when an unemployed worker reaches the end of his entitlement there is no more for him. In a time of declining employment, such as now, the prospects of his finding a job are limited.

### President Gives Reasons

President Eisenhower said today that Federally financed payments after a man's state payments ran out would enable unemployed workers "to continue to seek jobs with a greater measure of security."

In January, 147,000 workers reached the end of their eligibility. There is no full report for February yet, but a sample survey by the Labor Department in eight large states found that 17,000 more exhausted their benefits in the week ended March 1, including 2,300 in New York.

The major Democratic plan for coping with the immediate and long-range problem is covered by a bill introduced last month by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Representative Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and co-sponsored by a number of their colleagues—mostly Democrats.

### Sets 39-Week Minimum

Their plan would require all states to pay benefits for thirty-nine weeks, and it provides a formula by which payments would be computed. The required maximum payment would be not less than two-thirds of the average weekly wage in the state. With this as a ceiling, each individual would be eligible to receive at least half of his own average weekly wage.

The Kennedy-McCarthy plan would provide Federal funds to finance a state's transition from its current plan to a new program of the required dimensions.

Though the Administration concurs with the Democrats' objectives, officials indicate that their objection to Federally imposed standards is unchanged. Part of their reasoning is that what is appropriate for one state is not necessarily so for another.

16i 1958 GENERAL

# Recession And Depression

## Anything Below 10 Per Cent Unemployment Is Nowadays Called Only A 'Recession'

BY DAVID LAWRENCE

*WASHINGTON*

News P. 2
Dec. 3-4-58
Birmingham
Ala.

A QUARTER of a century has elapsed since the nation experienced a "bank holiday" that closed all banks for a week beginning March 6, 1933. It signalized the start of the "New Deal"—a reform era that continued for many years.

To this day, the leadership of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in that crisis is often extolled, especially the reassuring words of his inaugural address: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Little was said then, however, and little has been said since about how the bank crisis could have been avoided. Nor was it learned until many years later that the American banks on the whole were really solvent. Only about 22 per cent were forced into liquidation, and even these paid out 85 cents on the depositor's dollar. Persons with less than $5,000 on deposit in these banks actually got 90 cents on the dollar.

The "bank holiday" should never have occurred, and it would not have been necessary if there had been real leadership on the part of Mr. Roosevelt in the period between the election in November and his inauguration in March. Herbert Hoover, who was the outgoing president, pleaded in vain with the President-Elect to cooperate in working out a formula for the transition period that would have established confidence in the financial institutions of the country.

BUT MR. ROOSEVELT, who was poorly advised, was told by his political friends that, if he sat down with the incumbent President, there would be a certain political responsibility attached to his record for the events of that period and that he had better wait until Inauguration Day before assuming any responsibility. Although Mr. Roosevelt came to Washington for a perfunctory visit with the outgoing President, it did little good. For the air was filled with rumors about Mr. Roosevelt's intention to revalue gold and to call in all the precious metal for the government to hold. Gold has not since circulated in this country.

It is difficult to estimate in dollars the damage done by the 1933 "bank holiday." The economic and financial machinery of the nation was paralyzed. Since then a system of federal insurance of bank deposits has been established, but even before this it would have been easy for the federal government, if Congress had approved, to extend promptly the authority of an agency like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation so as to enable the banks to borrow from the government temporarily ver their frozen assets.

IT WILL ALWAYS be a matter of great puzzlement to historians as to why this wasn't done earlier. The only conclusion reached by many of us who witness at firsthand the events of that period was that partisan politics prevented immediate action. The Democrats who controlled Congress at the time also wanted to wait for the new administration to take over. The politicians fiddled while millions of Americans lost their jobs and for a considerable time were deprived of the use of their savings:

The transition period nowadays between the presidential election in November and Inauguration Day—Jan. 20, as fixed by constitutional amendment—is somewhat shorter, but the dangers are just the same. An incoming administration does not have the obligation to cooperate with the outgoing administration in an emergency. Incidentally, the British parliamentary system provides for instantaneous transfer of power after an election.

There can be little doubt that had proper steps been taken in November and December of 1932, with the cooperation of the incoming administration, the "Roosevelt depression" which followed could have been avoided.

The unemployment figures for those years are significant. The number of persons out of work rose from 1,550,000 in 1929 to 12,060,000 in 1932 during the "Hoover depression." But, with Mr. Roosevelt in office, the unemployment figure of 1933 went up to 12,830,000. There were still 10,390,000 unemployed in 1938—after six years of the "New Deal." It was only when World War II broke out that the figure came down appreciably — to 5,560,000 in 1941 and finally to 670,000 in 1944.

BUT MOST PEOPLE have forgotten that there were 2,270,000 unemployed again in the year after World War II ended and that in early 1950—just before the Korean War—the unemployed rose to 4,828,000 during the "Truman recession."

There are more people now in the total labor force than ever before, so unemployment statistics should really be examined in terms of percentages. About 28.6 per cent of the labor force was idle at the bottom of the depression in 1933. Although about 5,000,000 are out of work today, this represents only 7.4 per cent of the total labor force as compared with the postwar high of 7.8 per cent in 1950 during the Truman administration. Anything below 10 per cent is nowadays called a "recession," whereas anything above is likely to be termed a "depression."—©

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# The Day the Money Stopped..

## Grim Bank Holiday of 25 Years Ago Is Recalled

Times P. 11-F
New York
Sun. 3-9-58
16 i

By RICHARD RUTTER

It may seem incredible but banks can close, the flow of money dry up—and still, life manages to go on.

That's what happened back in the depression of the Nineteen Thirties. Millions recall the nation-wide bank holiday of 1933. They have equally poignant and unhappy memories of bread lines, soup kitchens, apple selling, desolate shanty towns on the edge of the dumps.

These come to mind these days when once again the nation's economic condition is the subject of headlines. Of course, none like the great depression exists—but still. . . .

Exactly twenty-five years ago today all banks were closed, and it is no exaggeration to say that the country's financial and commercial structure was on the verge of collapse. President Roosevelt had taken office on March 4, 1933, and his first major act—on the very next day—was to order a four-day bank holiday.

Actually, a complete shutdown prevailed for about ten days.

The bank panic began during the last days of the Hoover Administration. It started with a run on two major banks in Detroit. On Feb. 14, the Governor of Michigan declared an eight-day closing for all the state's banks except those in the Upper Peninsula.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, which played a major role in keeping the wheels of business rolling, has compiled a step-by-step report of the developing crisis. It goes like this:

**Feb. 14:** Nearly $1,500,000,000 was tied up in the closed Michigan banks. Many people were caught with only a few dollars in cash. Western Union offices throughout the state were jammed with customers, mostly requesting money from relatives, friends and business associates in other states.

**Feb. 16:** Western Union extended the working day at its main Detroit office to ten and fifteen hours to handle the flood of money orders. One man was reported to have waited in the office for two days with only a quarter in his pocket until out-of-state friends came through with a $25 money order to buy food for his family.

Times
P. 11-F

**Feb. 25:** A bank moratorium in Maryland. Western Union had to ship money to its principal offices there to make cash payments of telegraphic money orders.

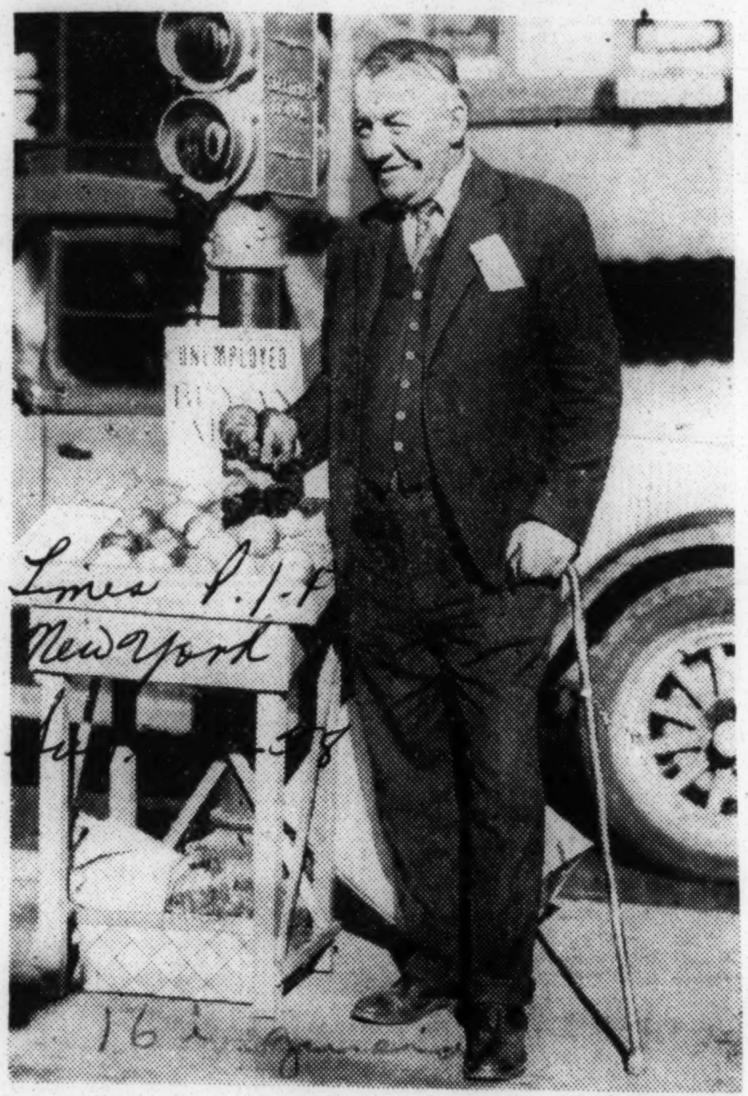
**March 4:** All banking institutions in New York State were closed for two days by proclamation of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Bank holidays were also declared in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming and Iowa. That brought to thirty-five the number of states that had declared moratoriums. Many people were by now living entirely on credit—or by barter. A limit of $100 was placed on domestic telegraphic orders.

Sun. 3-9-58

**March 5:** A day of feverish activity in Washington. Federal Reserve officials and leading bankers met at the Treasury in a desperate effort to stave off a complete banking collapse. Conferences continued at the White House. At 11 P. M., President Roosevelt issued a proclamation ordering a four-day bank holiday.

The action was described by The New York Times and other newspapers as the most drastic ever taken by the Government in peacetime. In fact, it was made under an emergency powers act dating back to wartime 1917.

Banks were forbidden to pay out any money or in any way to facilitate the export or transfer of gold, silver coin, bullion or currency. For all practical



Times P. 1-F
New York
Sun. -58
16 i General

Associated Press

The apple seller on the street corner was a frequent sight throughout the U. S. during the depression of the 1930's.

purposes the United States had gone off the gold standard; official abandonment came shortly. A fine of $10,000 or ten years in prison was imposed for hoarding of gold.

The issuance of clearing-house certificates—scrip—was authorized so that business could be transacted. This had also been done in the panic of 1907. It must be remembered, however, that at this point in 1933 organized trading in securities and commodities had largely broken down.

In several areas scrip was already being used instead of currency. It never became a widespread practice.

A special session of Congress was called for March 9 to deal with a complete reorganization of the banking system.

Meanwhile, the situation was deteriorating in New York and other cities. Hotels posted notices that they would not cash checks nor, in many cases, change bills of large denomination. The Waldorf-Astoria, for instance, clung to a supply of small bills; otherwise, according to the management, it was impossible to do business. The Pennsylvania (now the Statler) would not accept checks in payment of bills. Many retailers refused to change even a five-dollar bill when small purchases were made.

### Emergency Law Passed

When Congress met that March 9, the Administration immediately submitted a detailed Emergency Banking Bill. It was enacted the same day. The purpose of the measure was, basically, to permit sound banks to reopen and furnish them with currency for liquefying their assets.

Federal Reserve Bank notes were to be issued to member banks up to 100 per cent of the value of their Government bonds and up to 90 per cent of other rediscounted assets — notes, drafts, bills of exchange and bankers acceptances. The open-market operations of the Federal Reserve Banks were expanded to permit them to lend to any person or corporation on notes secured by Government bonds.

National and state banks could reopen only under license from the Treasury., The Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to call in all gold and gold certificates. Finally, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, set up by the Hoover Administration, was authorized to subscribe to the preferred stock, capital, notes and debentures of banks and trust companies.

It worked. On March 13, licensed banks reopened in the citives having Federal Reserve Banks and shortly thereafter elsewhere. By March 23, four out of five member banks were doing unrestricted business.

It was still a long, long haul before the nation began to show any signs of real prosperity. But it is inconceivable—in view of the law of the land—that anything like the bank crisis of 1933 could be repeated.

In time, that grim memory, too, will fade away, and future generations undoubtedly will say:

"Could it have really been like that?"

Oh, but it was!

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# Legislature Backs Plan of Prolonging Aid to Unemployed

Times p. 1
New York
Thurs. 3-13-58

By LEO EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12—Bipartisan support was voiced today for extending the duration of unemployment insurance benefits in New York from twenty-six to thirty-nine.

At the same time, Republican leaders challenged Governor Harriman, a Democrat, to take a stand on proposals made by a special committee he appointed to root out racketeering and corruption in labor unions.

In making the challenge, Senator Walter J. Mahoney, Republican of Buffalo, and Assemblyman Oswald D. Heck, Republican of Schenectady, disclosed that Republicans were drafting bills to carry out the committee's recommendations.

Senator Mahoney is the majority leader of the Senate and Mr. Heck the speaker of the Assembly. They are the official spokesmen for the Republican majority in the Legislature.

### Increase in Rolls Cited

Governor Harriman sent a special message to the Legislature urging enactment of a law extending the duration of unemployment insurance benefits. In it he reported that unemployment insurance rolls had risen to 424,000 and that the number of persons who have exhausted their benefit rights is two-thirds higher than a year ago.

Assemblyman Joseph F. Carlino, Republican of Long Beach promptly characterized the message as "an attempt to capitalize politically on President Eisenhower's program for stimulating the nation's economy."

Times
p. 15 C
Thurs. 3-13-58

Mr. Carlino, who had been on record as favoring the extention before the message arrived, is the majority leader of the Assembly. He said that a bill to extend the benefit period had been under preparation before Mr. Harriman acted.

This bill takes account of President Eisenhower's appeal to Congress for Federal legislation dealing with the subject. It provides for extending New York's benefit period immediately and for obtaining reimbursement from the Federal Government later, if any Federal legislation is enacted.

### Will Act on Rise Today

The bill to extend the benefit period will be entirely separate from a measure to raise maximum weekly benefits from $36 to $45. This is scheduled for passage in both the Senate and Assembly tomorrow despite probable Democratic opposition. The opposition is based primarily on increases the measure would make in the tax rates of seasonal employers.

Governor Harriman estimated the cost of extending the benefit period at $30,000,000 for twelve months. Reserves in the state's unemployment insurance fund now amount to $1,314,000,000.

In their letter to Governor Harriman, Senator Mahoney and Speaker Heck voiced their wholehearted accord with the recommendations of the Governor's special committee on labor racketeering. This committee was headed by Prof. Clyde Summers of Yale.

They noted that the Governor had the report a month before he made it public and that in doing so he refrained from asking any legislation at the present session.

They said, however, they were seriously considering action on some commission proposals.

General

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# Negro Labor Hardest Hit By Recession

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 3-14-58

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — More than twice the percentage of colored workers were unemployed in mid-February than that of white workers, according to figures released Tuesday by the Commer and Labor Departments.

p. 1

Unemployment totaled 5,200,000 in mid-February, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks jointly announced.

The number of jobless, normally stable at this time of year, was up by 700,000 from a month earlier.

### BAD WEATHER BLAMED

Continued layoffs in durable goods manufacturing and unusually bad weather in some areas, which affected construction and other outdoor activities, accounted for a major part of the rise.

In addition to the job losses which mainly affected men, unemployment was further increased by the entry of a considerable number of women and young persons into the labor market.

State insured unemployment, which does not include these new labor market entrants, rose by 300,000 between mid-January and mid-February.

### LABOR 52 PER CENT

The combined Labor-Commerce statistics show a total civilian noninstitutional population of 118,787, of which 106,876,000 are white and 1[illegible],000 are colored. The civilian labor force consists of 60,031,000 whites, representing 56.2 per cent of the colored population, and 7,129,000 nonwhites, representing 59.9 per cent of the nonwhite population.

Daily World
p. 1
Fri. 3-14-58

Of the 7,129,000 nonwhites in the civilian labor forces, 4,361,000 are male and a 769,000 are female.

The Commerce and Labor Departments reported 4,100,000 whites unemployed and 1,073,000 nonwhites unemployed.

Whites unemployed represent 6.8 per cent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed nonwhites represent 15.1 per cent of the civilian labor force.

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# Domestic Workers May Replace Foreign Laborers

World p. 1
Thu. 3-7-58
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Employment Security Bureau, testified before the House Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare appropriations subcommittee that the Labor Department has reason to believe that the employment of foreign workers affect adversly the wages of domestic workers in some areas.

One of the chief concerns about the employment of foreign workers has been the possible adverse effect such employment may have on the wags and working conditions of domestic workers, Mr. Goodwin told the subcommitte, according to the hearings made public Friday.

The hearings disclose that in 1957 about 450,000 Mexican farm workers were contracted to farm employers.

This year, because of bad weather and crop conditions in a few areas, Mr. Goodwin said, the Employment Security Bureau expects to contract about 15,000 less.

Since unemployment has risen sharply, Mr. Goodwin said, the Labor Department is going to intensify its efforts to place domestic workers in as many farm jobs as possible.

"If we are successful in getting domestic workers to take these jobs," he said "we will be able to cut down on the number of Mexican workers.

"This would result in a small saving in the cost of operating the migratory stations and reception centers which could be used to assure that the employment and wages of domestic workers were not being affected adversely."

# Jobs For Negroes

16 r general

An Editorial

Dat 1-4-58

FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

P. 2 Norfolk, Va.

**In employing Ruth Carol Taylor as the first Negro airline stewardess in the United States, Mohawk Airlines has rendered a real service to all Americans, white no less than colored. The action deals another blow to a tottering system of racial discrimination which has been an impediment to American economic progress at home and to American prestige abroad. We think that Mohawk Airlines will not suffer from this pioneering on its part. The company's reputation will be enhanced by this show of tolerance and initiative in an industry which has been dismally slow in abandoning discriminatory employment practices.**

Journal and Guide

**Here in Washington, several airlines—American, United, TWA and Capital—have recently hired Negro personnel in their reservations, sales and service departments. This is encouraging, although none of them has yet taken on a colored stewardess. The democratic principle of equal opportunity could be significantly advanced in the capital of the United States if other employers would break down their ancient barriers against the employment of Negroes. The Washington Urban League has been devoting special efforts to opening up new job fields to Negroes; so has a newly organized Committee on Employment Opportunities under the chairmanship of the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, pastor of John Wesley A.M.E.Z. Church. We hope that the good example offered by Mohawk Airlines will be followed wherever color rather than individual merit has conditioned opportunity.**

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# Unemployment Numbers Rise Across Nation

## Situation Expected To Worsen Before Trend Is Reversed

By NORMAN WALKER

Associated Press Staff Writer

Workers in increasing number are being laid off their jobs across the Nation. Many others are working only part time, with consequently reduced pay checks.

Star P. 1

A Government report due next week is expected to show unemployment for December was somewhere between 3½ and 4 million.

Jan 1-12-58

The official count was 3,188,000 in November, a third higher than the 2,463,000 in November 1956, and the highest November jobless figure since 1949.

16 r general

The Government also reported that civilian employment dropped by 1,132,000 between October and November to a total of 64,873,000. Total employment normally drops by a sizeable margin during November but the decline this year was bigger than usual, the report said.

Washington D.C.

Practically every sign points to the job situation getting worse before it improves. Figures for production, income profits and other economic indicators all have been declining.

**Mid-Year Upturn Seen**

On the hopeful side are the cautiously optimistic predictions of Government and business leaders that conditions may taper off in the spring and begin picking up again at mid-year.

Some hopes are based on the belief that increased Government spending will give the economy a shot in the arm; others on gains in construction and other outdoor work when the weather warms up.

In some areas of the country, an increase in missiles-rocket industry activity was expected to spur employment. Some financial authorities spoke of a possible easing of the tight money situation. The new stress on science was expected to help, too, in places like Massachusetts, with its precision instrument industries.

Bright spots were in Texas and the Kansas City area. There were reports of good employment and trade conditions along the Texas Gulf Coast. In the Kansas City region, employment was up and unemployment was down from November a year ago.

Benefits paid under the Federal-State unemployment compensation system are helping tide over idled workers and to cushion loss of buying power. Christmas buying, for example, stayed up well despite the jobless gain.

**Jobless Benefits**

The States have a pool of nearly $9 billion to pay jobless benefits. There is an extra $200 million fund to help out any State that runs short. Benefits average $29 weekly, ranging from $25 to $45 and, in some instances, higher. But idle workers' rights to benefits end after a specified period, usually 28 weeks.

16 r general

Some industries—principally steel, auto, electrical and glass—have supplemental unemployment benefit plans which augment these Government jobless payments.

Star P. 6

These plans cover over 2 million workers. Most undertake to boost the State payment by enough to give the workers 65 per cent of their normal take-home pay for four weeks and 60 per cent for up to 22 additional weeks.

Jan 1-12-58

An Associated Press survey of the Nation's key labor market and production areas shows that unemployment is mounting fast.

Washington D.C.

About 6 per cent of New York State's 6 million workers are idle. The same proportion holds true for Pittsburgh. In the Detroit area it's 8.8 per cent, at Seattle 10 per cent.

The Government classifies an area with 6 per cent or more unemployed as "distressed"—or in serious economic shape. When and if country-wide unemployment tops 4 million, the Nation as a whole will be in the "distressed" category, affecting 6 per cent of the 68-million-person labor force.

In Texas, 56,223 workers filed unemployment compensation claims for the week ended January 2, doubling the load for the same week a year ago. Ted Clifford of the Texas Employment Commission said "the total is way beyond our wildest forecasts."

**Federal Help in Offing**

Many people look to the Government—the Administration and Congress—to give the lagging economy a boost.

But expected increases in expenditures for missiles, research and other defense items to match Russia's space conquests probably can't come fast enough to help the economy much in early 1958.

Mrs. Tora McCready, research director of the Seattle Industrial Council, says people's attitudes are the important thing now.

"If they remain calm, we're likely to weather this storm easily," she said. "If they panic, general harm may ensue."

Economic indicators began looking gloomy about mid-1957, some even earlier. They declined slowly at first, but with increasing momentum with the start of winter.

There's always some degree of cold-weather business lull. But this time the decline appears extra-seasonal.

Everyone is blaming some one else. Business says labor costs spurred an inflationary spiral that is now having a natural leveling off. Labor maintains business creamed off too much profit and curtailed purchasing power. Democrats blame Republican "tight money" policies. Republicans say business is just having a normal adjustment after prolonged prosperity.

Whatever the cause, the consequences are being felt in virtually every section of the country and nearly every phase of activity.

Here is what the Associated Press found in key economic and population centers:

**LOS ANGELES**—Unemployment is 91,500 compared with 50,900 a year ago. But the area has 2,524,600 employed, exceeding the 2,505,000 of a year ago. Aircraft and related industries are hurting most, due to production cutbacks. Plane plants have multi-billion dollar backlogs of orders, but some have switched to missile and rocket development. This takes fewer, and more highly skilled, workers. But the missile-rocket work force will expand when mass production comes later. An aircraft industries spokesman says, "We're not optimistic, but we're not pessimistic either."

**BOSTON**—About 150,000 are now receiving unemployment compensation in New England. Non-farm employment was generally high in 1957 until a weakening trend began in August. Factory employment at 1,429,100 is 78,100 below a year ago. Non-manufacturing jobs, on the other hand, are at 2,160,700, or 25,800 above a year ago. The job loss is greatest in textiles, shoes, leather, machinery, metal working and electrical manufacturing.

Massachusetts, with precision instruments industries, expects benefits from a new accent on science and education. Richard J. Chapman, president of the Merchants National Bank, Boston, said he sees an easing of money rates, and more available capital. L. Douglas Meredith, president of the New England Council, a regional promotional organization, foresees a shakedown of inflation to bring firmer foundation for more prosperity.

**CHICAGO**—110,000 were unemployed in the area at the end of December compared with 70,000 a year earlier. Roy F. Cummins, State Labor Department director, says the jobless trend rose steadily during 1957 but at an inceased rate since October. He forecast a spring job pickup, as does De Ver Sholes, research director for the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Sholes says the present jobless total is "not too much of a burden for this area and we're not too much alarmed."

**NEW YORK**—The State had 372,000 idle in December, or 6 per cent of the labor force. The total represented a 44 per cent increase over a year ago. Relatively biggest layoffs are in Upstate communities with heavy industries and defense plants. Dr. Charles A. Pearce, Labor Department research director, says a steady jobless increase "indicates a basic trend," not a purely seasonal phenomenon. B. Colwell Davis, jr., executive director New York City Chamber of Commerce, says, "many feel that signs in the wind look encouraging perhaps for the middle of the year."

Leston Faneuf, president of Bell Aircraft Corp., Buffalo, says, "Defense business as a whole will be very checkered and spotty, but the missiles business is going to be very active. There is some evidence of industry shelving expansion plans." Joseph P. Molony, Steelworkers Union district director, estimates that two-thirds of the area's 25,000 steelworkers are on a four-day week.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Area employment is off about 6,000 from 245,900 a year ago. Steel and aircraft industries are the hardest hit. Robert S. Hall, president of the Chamber of Commerce, sees more work realized per dollar of wage cost, and about the same employed at this time next year. State Labor Council President Barney Weeks says there is no sign of any upturn yet, but adds: "We're hoping that awakening to our defense needs may change the picture."

**DETROIT** — Mid-December jobless totaled 135,000 or 8.8 per cent of the labor force, compared with 83,000 or 5.4 per cent a year earlier. Michigan has 226,000 jobless or 7.7 per cent, compared with 142,000 or 4.8 per cent a year earlier. Max Horton, State Employment Security director, says, "It's extremely unusual to have such large-scale layoffs this early in the new auto model year. Auto employment, averaging 395,000 for 1957, was at the lowest point in 9 years."

Cutbacks in defense orders and the effects of automation are blamed partly for the jobless trend. The State Employment Agency estimates unemployment will increase to about 250,000 in mid-1958. The Detroit Board of Commerce looks for gradual employment recovery leading to a fourth-quarter 1958 job peak.

**PITTSBURGH** — The area employment in mid-November was 922,300, compared with 933,700 a year earlier; unemployment was 54,000 compared with 37,200. Hardest hit are steel, transportation equipment, electrical, and machinery manufacturing. Steel firm officials say a low production rate may continue well into spring.

**SEATTLE** — The Pacific Northwest is faced with growing unemployment, hitting the key lumber, aircraft and aluminum industries. Washington State unemployed number 90,000, up 40 per cent from a year ago. About 10 per cent of the work force has been idled. Aircraft contracts have been cut back. Aluminum is affected by a reduced market and by an interrupted power supply in a low-water year. Lumber is affected by a national downtrend in housing construction.

Paul Wiseman, State Employment Security spokesman, forecasts 112,000 unemployed in February, almost double a year ago. The paradox is that more are employed than a year ago. Union leaders are demanding a special session of the Legislature to deal with the unemployment situation.

**CLEVELAND** — Unemployment compensation claims numbered about 24,000 at the year-end, the highest since early 1955 and nearly 50 per cent more than a year ago. A Cleveland Chamber of Commerce survey of 100 firms of all types shows 101,000 employed at the end of December, compared with 108,000 a year ago, but the work week is down to 38.8 hours compared with 40.6 a year ago. Layoffs are scattered, with none particularly heavy.

The steel industry has been hard hit at Youngstown, where mills were down to 45 per cent of capacity before the holidays, and are now back to 63 per cent. Youngstown unemployment claims total more than 10,000 with an increase of almost 3,000 in the latest week, the highest such figures since the depression. Employment is high in Akron rubber plants, but a drop is expected.

**ST. LOUIS** — Unemployment is figured at 40,900 or 4.8 per cent of the work force, up 7,000 from a year ago. Layoffs are scattered. Frank M. Mayfield of Scruggs-Vandervoort Barney, Inc., a large department store, says, "Stores have about reached the limit in using easy credit as a sales promotion device." Aloys P. Kauffman, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, attributes a national decline to the completion of the majority of industry's major postwar expansion programs.

**DALLAS**—The Federal Reserve Bank estimated that unemployment rose by 12,400 from October to November to 149,400, or 4.7 per cent of the labor force. At the same time last year the jobless rate was 4 per cent. New aircraft, missile, and component contracts are expected to boom employment. President I. F. Betts of the American Bank, Beaumont, reports that employment and trade conditions are good on the heavily industrialized Gulf Coast with plants running near capacity. A majority of Texas banks reported more deposits at the year end than at the start of 1957.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Bay area unemployment is figured at 44,300 or 65 per cent above the 26,900 at the same time a year ago. The State Employment Agency says the job situation is growing "markedly worse." P. W. Hellman, president of the Wells Fargo Bank, sees low activity continuing in the first half 1958, but says the area's broad diversification of industry and commerce should cushion the effects.

**KANSAS CITY** — Employment is 405,000, up from 386,000 a year ago: Unemployment is 19,000, down from 24,000 a year ago. The National Container Corp., opening a new factory, said it settled here because "all signs point to continued expansion" of this area. The Bendix Aviation Corp. plans a moderate work force increase, but the extent depends on contracts from the Atomic Energy Commission.

**ATLANTA** — Georgia unemployed is up to 26,000 from 16,000 a year ago. A big switch from farm to non-farm employment is taking place, with considerable incoming industry. The textile industry had a bad, low-profit year.

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# Unemployment May Rise, Mitchell Says

World N & B'ham Ala.

Wed 2-5-58

By FELIX COTTEN

WASHINGTON —(INS)— Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said Friday that unemployment may rise to 4,500,000 next month but that business should brace up in mid-summer as a result of easier credit, increased defense spending and other government actions.

Mitchell told a news conference that he expected the jobless total to rise to over four million in the early months of the year, but that he did not believe it would exceed 4,500,000 in February, usually the peak month for unemployment.

He said he looked for a slight decline in jobless totals in March and April, and "a more decided decline in May and June."

Mitchell said he believed "there will be an upturn in mid-summer." He said the nation's economy is basically sound.

In response to questions, the Labor Secretary said he did not believe that wage increases should be "tied automatically" to increases in worker productivity.

## MANAGEMENT, LABOR

Mitchell said wage increases are a matter for collective bargaining between management and labor with regard to conditions in the company concerned.

Productivity, he added, is a highly important factor in the wage picture. But he declared that individual "inequities" and "problems within a company" should be considered in wage negotiations.

The Labor Secretary gave these reasons for his forecast of a business upturn in mid-summer:

—The tight-money policy has been relaxed and lower borrowing rates will help housing and financing by state and local governments. The Federal Reserve has twice reduced the bank borrowing rate in recent months.

—The Defense Department in the first half of 1958 will place contracts totaling $13,400,000,000 if Congress approves the necessary funds, a 75 per cent increase over contract placements in the last half of 1957. This rise in contracts will

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# Jobs In 1957 Set Record Labor Bureau Reports

World P.B.

Thu 2-13-58

Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nonfarm employment reached a new high in 1957, averaging well over 52 million, the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The 1957 average was 665,000 above the previous established in 1956. Gross average hourly earnings of factory workers also continued to climb and stood at $2.10 in December 1957. The end of the year was marked, however, by a decline in employment and a downward movement in the factory workweek.

Average employment was higher in 1957 than in 1956 for all nonmanufacturing industry divisions except transportation and public utilities. That division and mining were the only two failing to reach the highest levels of all time. Particularly large over-the-year gains - - 200,000 workers or more - - were registered by the trade, service, and government divisions. This development continued the historical trend of relatively faster job expansion among service-type industries than those producing goods.

Employment among manufacturing industries, on the other hand, after allowing for normal seasonal variation, moved downward all year. Preliminary estimates for the December 15 pay period showed a decrease of 834,000 worker in manufacturing industries since mid- December of 1956.

Some softness also became apparent in mining, contract construction, and transportation by the end of the year. Reduced employment among mining firms was centered mainly in metals and bituminous coal, two important raw materials for manufacturing. The transportation subdivision evidenced its usual response to any appreciable change in the flow of materials to and from factories. In contract construction, the demand for workers began to fall below comparable 1956 levels at midyear, and by December the over-the-year loss amounted to 159,000 jobs.

Of the 834,000 employment drop in manufacturing from December to December, about 80 percent was among hard goods industrices. By the end of 1957, significant contraction in the work force was evident in all 11 major durable goods groups. Among the 10 nondurable groups, however, only food, textile mill products, and apparel showed a substantial decline in numbers of employees.

A drop in the average weekly hours of production workers accompanied the decline in manufacturing employment. The workweek in manufacturing industries, which had averaged 41.0 hours in December 1956, was down to 39.4 hours by the close of 1957, with many factories scheduling shorter hours and less overtime. Throughout 1957 the level of overtime hours remained below that for the corresponding month a year earlier.

Gross average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries continued the postwar pattern of reaching a new high each successivie year. Average earnings for 1957 at $2.07 were 9 cents higher than the 1956 average.

Although the 1957 average of gross weekly earnings of factory workers also set a new record, the $2.40 increase was less than in most years since World War II. weekly earnings fluctuated in a very narrow range during the year, as average hourly earnings advanced, the length of the workweek declined a proportionate amount.

The stability of wekly earnings, combined with an almost steady rise in consumer prices, resulted in lower purchasing power for the average worker's paycheck over the year. This resulted entirely from the shorter hours of work, since average hourly earnings advanced at an equal pace with prices, the Bureau said.

# MITCHELL DECRIES DESPAIR IN SLUMP

Times

## Labor Secretary Says Huge Job Rolls Prove Economy Sound, Future Bright

Thu 4-10-58

**By MILTON HONIG**

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 9—The future of this country's economy rests "squarely and inevitably" upon private enterprise and not upon Government spending, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said here today.

16 i

Those who would "sell our efforts short, who claim that our economy is unsound and that we are in a deep depression have lost faith," Mr. Mitchell declared.

General

New York

NY

Mr. Mitchell spoke at a luncheon at which he was honored by the Advertising Club of New Jersey as the state's outstanding citizen of 1957. He asserted that those expressing despair, "have lost faith in the engenuity, the aggressiveness and the ambitions of every American citizen."

The Secretary took a "broad look" at the present and future economic picture of the country. He said 62,000,000 persons were now employed and he declared that indicated a "basically sound economy."

The Secretary predicted a population of 193,000,000 with 80,000,000 employables by 1965. This, he argued, would mean new homes, more roads and more schools.

The "problem" for 1965, as he saw it, will be:

"How can that force produce what Americans can consume? Will it have the skills with which to meet this burgeoning problem? That is how I like to look at America. And I find the future's bright."

Mr. Mitchell conceded that the Federal Government "has responsibilities and functions" in supporting the economy. "But basically, the welfare of the country depends upon what 170,000,000 people do and on our system of free enterprise," he said.

Times P 20

Another speaker, Senator Clifford P. Case, urged that "we make every effort to reduce to a minimum" the contaminating effects of nuclear weapons. At the same time, he called on this country to take steps to obtain an international agreement to limit nuclear testing.

4 10 58

"If the responsible officials of our Government tell us that further testing is required to solve the technical problems involved in the development and maintenance of effective weapons for these purposes [nuclear weapons], this is a conclusion which I believe we must accept," Senator Case asserted.

However, he asserted, the tests should be so conducted as to limit the danger of widespread contamination from nuclear fall-out.

"If it is possible to do this, it should, it must be done for two reasons," he declared. "First, a decent concern for humanity in our own day, and, even more, generations yet unborn compel it. Second, we must not let our enemies succeed in using the fear of poisoning the atmosphere—a fear felt increasingly by millions both in America and abroad—to halt our testing and development of weapons which may be essential to our very survival and to the protection of freedom everywhere on earth."

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### 'FLOOD OF MONEY' HIT

# President Opposes Truman Proposals

16 i General

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP) — President Eisenhower took aim at Harry S. Truman today and said he never will support a program that might "flood the country with money" and shoot prices upward.

Eisenhower again refused to back any immediate tax cut to increase purchasing power and combat the recession. He told a news conference he has made his position crystal clear—this business of a tax cut will be taken up when he can be convinced it will be for the benefit of the United States.

Florida Times Union P 1

The chief executive also erected caution and slow signs in the path of public works legislation, whereas former President Truman is urging heavier spending on works projects.

Thu 4-17-58

Truman told a House committee Monday the recession is very serious and proposed a five-billion-dollar tax cut for middle and low-income families. He said this could be offset by wiping out special tax privileges, closing tax law loopholes, and bringing down interest payments on the national debt.

Jacksonville Fla.

And, of course, Eisenhower was asked about the views of his predecessor. He said he wasn't commenting on anybody else's recommendations and suggestions—then proceeded to comment.

After restating his position on taxes, Eisenhower picked out the point of fixing or lowering interest rates on the debt. This would have to be done by a federal board, he said, and "they would have to, if necessary, flood the country with money to keep that rate at a sustained basis. This means with that kind of money running around, then prices have to go up."

He said that is a kind of program he, for one, "would never go for."

As for vast public works, the President said that "you have got to be very, very careful about" proposing them as moves to combat recession.

If they all reach an expenditure peak at the same time, he said, remember that "what this country will need to appropriate and take out of the private pocketbook to pay for these things is going to be very great indeed."

"So," Eisenhower summed up, "I am trying to say: Let's try to be reasonable. Let's try to use some common sense and not just get a Sputnik attitude about everything."

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# EIGHT STATES SUFFER MOST

Times Picayune

## Government Job Data for March Released

P 13

**By NORMAN WALKER**

WASHINGTON (AP) — Which states and industries are hurting most from unemployment? The answers can be pinpointed from government job data for March.

16 i General

A study of Commerce and Labor department's job reports shows this:

New Orleans La.

Three out of five of the nation's 5,200,000 idle workers are located in just eight states — New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and California.

Thu 4-17-58

Hardest hit are Maine and Michigan, each with about 14 per cent unemployed, followed by West Virginia, Kentucky and Montana, each with about 13 per cent. Least affected by unemployment is the District of Columbia, where government is the biggest business.

New York, Pennsylvania and California, in that order, have the greatest numbers of workers without jobs, but lesser percentages of their work forces idled than some other states such as Michigan and Maine.

**CONSTRUCTION HIT**

Most severely hit of all industries is construction. One out of five construction workers was idle in March, a situation apparently improving somewhat in April with better weather.

The unemployed include one out of every seven workers in transportation equipment manufacturing, which means mainly auto factories; and one out of every eight workers in the railroad, steel and mining industries.

Out of every 100 unemployed workers 36 came out of the factories, 16 out of wholesale or retail trade, 15 from construction, 13 out of service industries, 12 off the railroads and other forms of transportation, communications and public utilities; 5 from the farms, 2 from public administration, and 1 from mining.

**AUTO INDUSTRY**

The auto industry had 14.5 per cent unemployment in March compared with 3.1 per cent a year earlier. For construction it was 20 per cent this year compared with 12.5 per cent last year.

For railroads it was 13 per cent unemployment this year compared with 2.5 per cent last year. For steel it was 13.2 per cent compared with 2.6 per cent.

The government's latest data confirms findings of an Associated Press survey made in early February—that the bulk of the unemployment can be traced on the map along the eastern coast from Maine to the Carolinas, along the underside of the Great Lakes over to Michigan, jumping then to the states along the Pacific. These also are the most populous areas of the country.

Figures on state-by-state unemployment come from the Labor Department's employment security bureau, based on what has happened to workers covered for unemployment insurance.

**BEST AVAILABLE**

These figures don't cover farm, domestic and self-employed workers exempt from unemployment insurance coverage, and for that reason percentages of unemployment indicated may be somewhat overstated for some farm states. But they are the best available.

For the week ending March 29 the insured unemployment and rate of idleness among insured workers was as follows:

Alabama 45,617 idle, 8 per cent; Arizona 13,179, 6.6 per cent; Arkansas 26,373, 10 per cent; California 319,845, 8.5 per cent; Colorado 15,746, 4.8;

Connecticut 59,765, 7.7; Delaware 6,852, 5.2; District of Columbia 9,796, 2.1; Florida 33,149, 4.2; Georgia 46,812, 6.3;

**LOUISIANA, 4.9**

Idaho 8,280, 7.5; Illinois 176,957, 6.3; Indiana 86,543, 7.6; Iowa 19,158, 4.4; Kansas 20,558, 5.5;

Kentucky 61,070, 12.7; Louisiana 28,198, 4.9; Maine 29,150, 14.0; Maryland 46,402, 6.3; Massachusetts 121,194, 7.7;

Michigan 271,273, 13.8; Minnesota 56,689, 8.6; Mississippi 24,724, 9.5; Missouri 63,747, 6.4; Montana 15,749, 12.7;

Nebraska 11,728, 5.2; Nevada 6,568, 9.3; New Hampshire 13,881, 9.5; New Jersey 149,416, 9.5; New Mexico 7,652, 4.9;

New York 377,659, 7.4; North Carolina 67,423, 7.8; North Dakota 7,218, 10.6; Ohio 212,453, 8.0; Oklahoma 26,916, 6.6;

Oregon 35,508, 9.5; Pennsylvania 342,294, 10.5; Rhode Island 27,028, 10.6; South Carolina 22,583, 5.4; South Dakota 3,976, 5.3;

Tennessee 64,043, 9.6; Texas 75,936, 4.2; Utah 11,492, 6.0; Vermont 6,530, 8.7; Virginia 32,514, 4.5;

Washington 56,667, 8.8; West Virginia 48,758, 12.8; Wisconsin 54,848, 6.4; Wyoming 4,585, 7.1.

# Where Are Jobless Centered?

**By NORMAN WALKER**

News & Courier

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P. 16-B.

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Thu. 4-17-58

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Charleston, S.C.

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# Job Slump Is Easing In South

Unemployment in the South declined in March and was much less severe than in all other regions and the nation as a whole, the U.S. Department of Commerce said Thursday.

Constitution P. 1

Only 6.9 per cent of the labor force in the 16-state Southern region was on the job-wanted list last month, the department said, compared with 7.7 in the Northeast, 7.8 in the North-Central section and 8.9 in the West.

Fri. 4-18-58

The 6.9 per cent out of jobs in March compares with 7.7 per cent in February and 4.6 in March 1957.

Atlanta Ga.

Merrill C. Lofton, Atlanta field manager of the Commerce Department, said urban areas have been harder hit by unemployment than non-urban areas. But he added that in the final analysis non-agricultural industries in the South have not been too hard hit.

He explained that in March of this year 82.4 per cent of the South's non-farming labor force was employed while at the same time a year ago—regarded as a peak business year—there were only 1.1 per cent more workers employed.

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# Employment Up 300,000 In Month

## BULLETIN

President Eisenhower said today the new Government figures on employment show "a leveling off of unemployment" and "a slowing up" of the decline in business. He issued the statement a short while after the employment statistics for March were released.

**By CECIL HOLLAND**

Star Staff Writer

Evening Star P. 1

The Government reported today that 5,198,000 persons were unemployed in March. This was an increase of 25,000 over the February totals and represented 7 per cent of the civilian labor force.

At the same time, the Commerce and Labor Departments reported an increase of 300,000 in employment between February and March.

Tue 4-8-58

Total civilian employment, the Government said, increased to 62,311,000 as seasonal increases in outdoor work more than offset cutbacks in manufacturing employment.

Washington D.C.

Hours of work in manufacturing were relatively stable at 38.5 hours and hourly earnings remained at $2.10, the two departments said.

### Leveling-Off Seen

While unemployment usually declines in the March period, because of seasonal employment, the sharp drop from the rate of increase in February, when 670,000 were added to the jobless rolls, encouraged Government experts to believe the recession was leveling off.

The number of unemployed was the highest since the 5,620,000 total in August, 1941, and more than 2 million more than the 2.9 million who were jobless in March a year ago.

Of the nearly 5.2 million unemployed, 3.3 million were receiving State unemployment insurance, an increase of 135,000. It was estimated that about 190,000 insured workers without jobs had exhausted their benefits in March, an increase of about 45,000 over February and about 75,000 over the same period a year ago.

The trouble spot in the Nation's economy remained in durable goods, with manufacturing employment declining by about 200,000 to 15.4 million. The manufacturing jobs were down by 1.5 million from a year ago, with durable goods accounting for more than 1.2 million of this reduction.

### Auto Cutback Heavy

"Over-the-month cutbacks were heaviest in automobiles, the machinery industries and primary and fabricated metals," Secretary of Commerce Weeks and Secretary of Labor Mitchell reported. "These industries, together with aircrafts, experienced a loss of about one million jobs over the year. Although the employment reduction in aircraft has been large over the past, there has been little change in the last few months."

Evening Star P. A-2

Employment in contract construction rose by 140,000 in March, but the gain, the Government reported, was not sufficient to offset losses in recent months. Over the year, contract construction was down by 250,000.

Tue. 4-8-58

Continued bad weather was blamed for the absence of the usual pre-Easter rise in trade employment, with the total in March about the same as a year ago.

Washington D.C.

### Tax Cut Likely to Wait

The sharp drop in the rate of increase in unemployment was expected to strengthen the administration's hand in holding out against any massive tax cut or other drastic steps to combat the recession. Any decision on these matters likely will be put off now for at least another month.

Both the jobless and employment figures are based on a survey by the Census Bureau of 35,000 households and projected into estimated figures for the Nation as a whole.

The unemployment figure reflects only those persons actively seeking work. That's why an increase in both employment and unemployment is possible.

The unemployment total will be only one of several economic indicators that the administration will consider in deciding steps to combat the recession. Others include production, sales, inventories and similar figures.

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**MINNESOTAN GETS POST**

WASHINGTON — **Daniel C. Gaiher**, a prominent Owatonna, Minn., businessman, was sworn in as a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts this week.

**ERNIE BANKS TO HEAD**

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# Negroes Hardest Hit By Recession Layoffs

World-Telegram

P. 6

*By the United Press*

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Negro workers have been hit much harder by the recession than whites, a Labor Department report disclosed today.

The department said 16 percent of "non-white" men in the total work force were unemployed in February compared to 7 percent for white men.

New York N.Y.

Since February, 1957, the number of unemployed non-white men has climbed from less than 400,000 to 700,000. This is an increase of 90 percent compared with a 70 percent rise in the number of white men looking for work.

The government said 1,073,000 of the 5,173,000 unemployed in February were non-white. Negroes comprise more than 95 percent of the "non-white" category.

Fri 4-4-58

"Many of these (non-white) workers are in less skilled occupations where the rates of unemployment have been highest," the department reported.

The report said the total number of workers unemployed for 15 weeks or more reached 1,100,000 in February—double that of a year ago. Nearly 1,500,000 others were out of work from 5 to 14 weeks.

161. 1958 GENERAL DEPRESSION 1933

# Historic '100 Days' Of New Deal Were Started Quarter Of Century Ago

## Then-Radical Legislation Was Rushed Through Congress To Cope With Problems Of Depression

By RELMAN MORIN
Associated Press Staff Writer

WHEN HE took the oath of office, the President's hand lay on the passage in the Bible which begins, "For now we see through a glass, darkly . . ."

Darkness covered all of America that day, black shadows of fear and uncertainty. "Nobody knows how far this thing will go," men were saying. A crisis atmosphere brooded over the inauguration, a sense of urgency, like the feeling in wartime.

Indeed, Franklin D. Roosevelt immediately invoked the wide powers provided in the trading with the enemy act. He also summoned the 73rd Congress into special session.

### Quarter Of Century Ago

On March 9, 1933—exactly 25 years ago—the two houses convened.

So began "the 100 days," the most extraordinary legislative period the nation has ever known. With unbelievable speed, measures of vast and incalculable consequence were rushed into law. Measures which otherwise would have gone through years of study and debate now were telescoped into a little more than three months.

When the 100 days ended, an era of American life ended, and a new one began.

At that point, the Federal Government entered a very different relationship with the individual American—the farmer, the banker, the businessman, the labor unionist, the home owner, the man without a job.

"Revolution," people said — both those who hailed and those who condemned what was taking place.

The echoes of that fierce controversy are still reverberating across 25 years. To some, the actions taken then represent progress, to others socialism. Did they usher in an era of Federal dictatorship or necessary regulation?

Much of the legislation of the 100 days had an emergency character, designed to counter the depression. Later, much of it was declared unconstitutional. Great chunks were revamped into other laws.

### The Nation Was Sick

Yet the impact on American thinking remained. In that critical period, just 25 years ago, the United States turned a sharp corner.

A whole generation of Americans has grown to maturity with no direct knowledge of the great depression. It was like a blight, spreading from mid-America to both coasts, mysteriously draining the blood of a strong people.

Did it come from abroad, as some economists said? Was it a result of farm product surplus? Or the inflation of prices in the stock market and the subsequent crash? Or the banking practices of that era?

Or was it the fusion of these and other factors, reaffirming the theory that the American system is inexorably chained to cycles of boom and bust?

Whatever the answer, the United States was sick, quite sick, when the 100 days began.

Every bank in the country was closed by presidential order.

In February, before the bank holiday, the rate of withdrawals of gold and currency shot up from five million dollars a day to 15 million.

The holiday caught many people without cash. An employer might issue due bills on the grocery store in lieu of the pay roll. In some places, scrip circulated, pieces of paper backed by nothing but mutual trust.

### Symbols Of Depression

City governments defaulted on employes' pay rolls. The shuttered bank, the cold factory chimney, the silenced freight yard—symbols of at least 13 million unemployed and probably more.

But there was a more disquieting symbol—the knot of hard-eyed farmers, some with shotguns, blocking the sheriff when he came with a court order to foreclose.

Was the nation on the brink of revolution? Not in any organized sense.

Yet hunger bred lawlessness. Frances Perkins, the new secretary of labor, quoted a railroad president as saying, "If a man whose family is hungry steals, I can't blame him. I think I would do the same."

Bitter, sardonic letters appeared in the newspapers—

One in The New York Times, signed "Virginia Leffingwell," said the depression had taught her a valuable lesson. "I shall never again practice economy. I shall spend every cent . . . the grim spectacle of 'savings for an assured future' swallowed up in some mysterious fashion."

And they expressed the wry humor of Americans in a crisis—

"All the great financiers are in favor of restoring confidence," said the San Diego Union, "if they can do it without getting confident enough to lend anybody any money."

On the eve of the 100 days, William Hard wrote in the Washington Star:

"The country and the Congress do not want Mr. Roosevelt, as president, to query. They want him to command. He therefore will."

It was an accurate description of the climate.

The first bill—the Emergency Banking Act—was finished, introduced in Congress, passed, and signed into law, all in the space of the first day of the 100 days.

In scope, it was gigantic. It gave new powers to the Treasury, the comptroller of currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corp. It affected transactions in credit, currency, gold, silver, and foreign exchange. It provided penalties for hoarding or exporting gold.

### Rougher On Economy Act

Yet, the House passed it unanimously and the Senate vote was 73-7.

Such was the climate in Washington.

The very next day, March 10, a second bill was ready to go up to Capitol Hill. This was the Economy Act.

Since it provided, among other things, cuts in war veterans' pensions, the act had somewhat rougher going. Yet the House passed it March 11 and the Senate March 15.

Meanwhile, on March 12, there was an innovation from the White House, the "fireside chat." For 20 minutes, the president spoke in informal language, "I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking . . ."

The next message to Congress—on amending the Volstead Act to legalize wine and beer—was only 72 words long. There was no trouble over the measure in either house.

Week after week, in rapid-fire rhythm, Congress received and passed new laws. They touched almost every segment of the economy.

Some statistics indicate the wide range of problems:

UNEMPLOYMENT—The Department of Labor showed 12,830,000 jobless out of a total working force of 51,840,000. Nearly one-quarter.

BANKING — From 1930 to the eve of the 100 days, 5,504 banks had closed. Their total deposits had been $3,430,000,000.

AGRICULTURE — Farm prices had fallen 56 per cent since 1929 and gross income from 17 billion dollars to $5,240,000,000.

RAILROADS—Of 138 Class-A carriers, 38 showed a profit for 1932, 55 had earned operating expenses but not enough to meet fixed charges, and the other 45 had not met operating expenses.

FEDERAL FINANCES — Estimates of anticipated revenue fell nearly a billion dollars short of the budget of $3,450,000,000. The national debt was more than 20 billions, of which $11,345,000,000 in long and short term obligations was redeemable within that year. (The Economy Act carried the astonishing title, "To maintain the credit of the United States Government.")

### TVA Speedily Set Up

Congress adjourned June 16 in the final fury of enacting.

By that time, it had passed a farm bill, set up the Tennessee Valley Authority, established the Civilian Conservation Corps—which authorized the employment, largely on reforestation projects, of 250,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25—passed other relief, employment and financial measures, and had enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA).

Of all the measures, none excited more comment, pro and con, than NIRA.

It brought the Federal Government into the rough-and-tumble of business competition. When it became law, a correspondent wrote:

"At 10 o'clock this morning, the United States abruptly departed from the economic system that had grown up without change during the entire existence of the nation."

There was also a short provision, Section 7-A, in the act which said in part, "Employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing . . ."

NIRA later was declared unconstitutional, but Section 7-A became the basis for a whole body of labor-management legislation.

At the end of May, the Administration took stock. From questionnaires to 22 key industries, the Commerce Department reported:

Gains in steel operations, compared to the last half of March. Production and sales of automobiles 22 per cent higher than the same period for 1932.

Cement and motion pictures were down from 1932. Wheat and meat prices had risen. The stock market had made some gains. There was "much better feeling" in the farm machine industry, but no figures.

Brewers, in business again, said they were planning to spend 22 million dollars on the East Coast alone, and expected to create 300,000 jobs. The Associated Press reported the Government hoped to realize 150 million in new revenue from that industry.

Had public confidence been restored? Observers disagreed. Meanwhile, the nation had had time to study the various pieces of legislation—particularly the farm bill and NIRA, which later became just NRA.

### What's The View Today?

Of the farm bill, called AAA, for Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Des Moines Tribune said, "It is probably the best way the job of farm relief could be tackled in this emergency."

On CCC, even the Communist Daily Worker got into the act. It called the program "a military starvation program for the jobless."

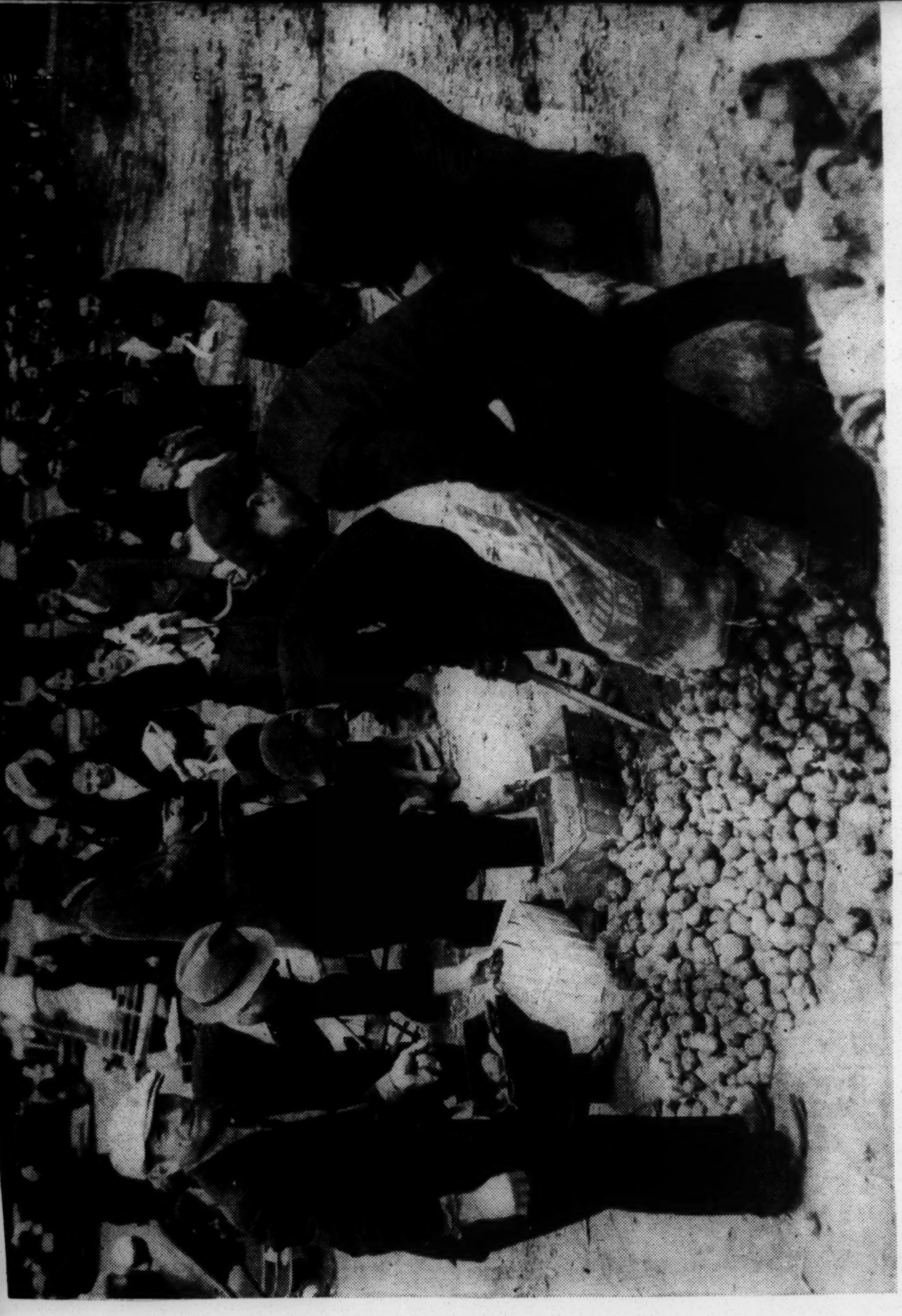
Overall, the New York Times said: "A suspension of judgment must accompany the execution of the laws . . . as one reads merely the titles, wonder deepens at their multiplicity, their scope, their bold design."

What are the impacts today of the 100 days? Some are clear. Controversy covers others.

Banking practices were radically changed, most financial men believe for the better.

Section 7-A of NRA became the basis for the Wagner Act and other labor-strengthening legislation. The results are fiercely disputed.

Dispute rages, too, over the farm laws that grew out of the AAA, and over the TVA and other Government-developed projects, which, in one view, are an "experiment in socialism," and in another, "doing for the people what they cannot do for themselves."



HUNGRY PEOPLE LINING UP FOR CABBAGES AND POTATOES WAS DEPRESSION SCENE.

HERE ARE the 100 days at a glance:

March 9—Emergency Banking Relief Act passed.

March 20—Economy Act passed. It was designed to help balance the budget through an estimated saving of 500 million in Government expenses.

March 22 — Beer-wine Revenue Act amended the Volstead Act to legalize wine and beer.

March 31—Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Relief Act passed.

April 19—Gold standard abandoned.

May 12—Federal emergency relief created an agency authorized to allot 502 million in direct relief to states and municipalities.

May 12—Agricultural Adjustment Act passed.

May 18—Tennessee Valley Authority established.

May 27—Federal Securities Act passed, designed to provide investors with information relating to new securities.

June 5—Gold repeal joint resolution canceled the gold clause in Federal and private obligations and made contracts and debts payable in legal tender.

June 6—National Employment System Act authorized a Federal employment service in co-operation with the states.

June 13—Home Owners Loan Corporation created to refinance home mortgage debts for non-farm owners.

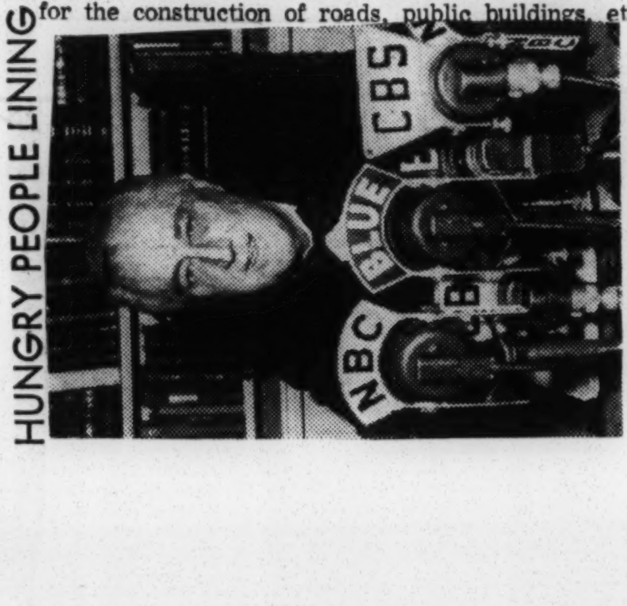
June 16—Glass-Steagal Banking Act created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, guaranteeing individual bank deposits under $5,000 and extending powers of the Federal Reserve Board.

June 16—Farm Credit Act passed, designed to facilitate credits for agricultural production and marketing, thereby refinancing farm mortgages.

June 16—Emergency Railroad Transportation Act passed. It was aimed at promoting financial reorganization and the study of improvement methods.

June 16 — National Industrial Recovery Act established codes for business competition operating under Government supervision and guaranteed labor's right "to organize and bargain collectively . . ."

June 16—Title II of the NIRA established the Public Works Administration and authorized a fund of $3,300,000,000 for the construction of roads, public buildings, etc.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
—AP Photo

# Jobless Total Drops 78,000 In Last Month

Post Herald

## Gain Attributed To Spring Pickup In Outdoor Work

16c

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UP) — Unemployment showed a seasonal drop of 78,000 in the month ended April 15 for the first decline in the jobless total since the recession began last year, the government reported today.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks also announced that the number of Americans working rose by 600,000 to a new level of 62,900,000. He attributed most of the gain to the usual Spring pickup in farm work and other outdoor activities.

p. 1

AFL-CIO President George Meany, who has predicted that idleness will rise to close to 6,000,000 in June, promptly declared that "the recession has not hit bottom. It continues to worsen."

B'ham Ala

**Assailing what he called the administration's waint-and-see attitude, Meany urged immediate liberalization of unemployment benefits and tax cuts for low and middle income groups to help put America back to work.**

Wed. 4-30-58

Some members of Congress, which is considering jobless legislation and moving toward a decision on tax cuts, called the new employment figures cheering but not conclusive.

Meany said things failed to improve as much as usual this time of year. He said the unemployment rate rose from 7 per cent to 7½ per cent in April—a postwar record.

The April drop brought the number of unemployed to 5,120,000. It contrasted with a 25,000-man increase in unemployment in March.

**Despite the improvement over March, the 78,000 drop in April compared with a 200,000 decline in unemployment for April in each of the past four years. Unemployment normally declines in the Spring when farm and other outdoor jobs become available.**

The government released the figures about 10 days ahead of time in an apparent effort to boost public confidence in the economy and perhaps stem rising congressional talk of a tax cut.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson said shortly before the report was issued that the time was rapidly approaching for Congress to decide whether it wanted to cut taxes as an anti-recession measure.

Despite the April drop in numbers of jobless workers, the rate of unemployment rose to 7.5 per cent of the work force—the highest level since before World War II.

The Commerce Dept. said many unemployed men were taken back on the job during April as a result of "seasonally expanding outdoor activities."

**"But," it said, "these improvements were largely offset by further layoffs in other sectors and an unusually early influx of students into the labor market."**

The report was issued as the House Rules Committee voted to give the House its choice between rival Democratic and Administration plans for emergency extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

By a vote of 8 to 4, the committee sent the Democratic extension bill to the floor for action. But it stipulated that President Eisenhower's more modest proposal, or modified versions of it, could be offered to the House as a substitute.

The rules group, which acts as a traffic cop in funneling bills to the House floor, also voted to permit the House to vote on other proposals for aiding the needy in the business slump. It set aside six hours for formal debate.

**There were 57,349,000 persons working in non-farm industries in April compared with 57,239,000 in March and 58,506,000 in April of last year.**

The department said nearly a half million of the 600,000-man increase in employment occurred in agriculture. It said housewives and students, many of whom had not worked before, were hired for most of the farm jobs.

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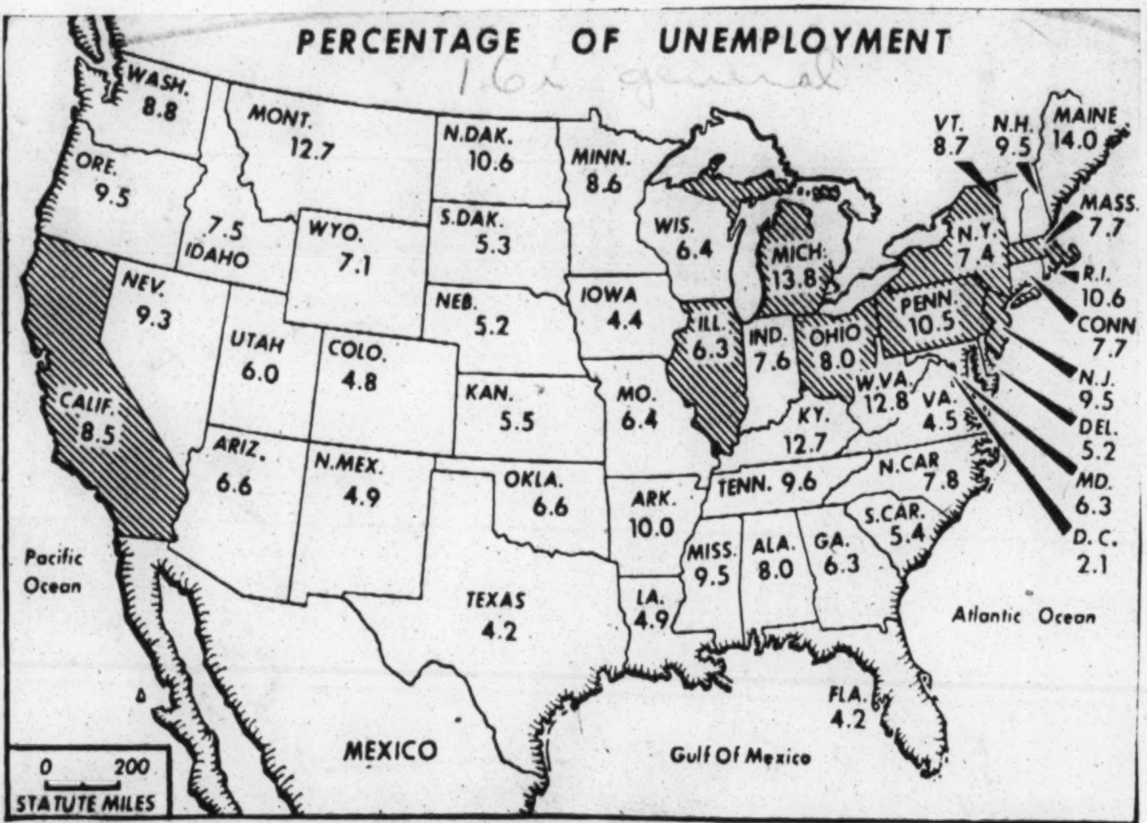

MAP SHOWS PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY STATES

# U. S. Idle Centered in 8 States

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP). — Which States and industries are hurting most from unemployment? The answers can be pinpointed from Government job data for March.

A study of the Commerce and Labor Departments job reports shows this:

Enquirer

Three out of five of the Nation's 5,200,000 workers made idle by the recession are located in just eight States—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and California.

Hardest hit are Maine and Michigan, each with about 14 percent unemployed, followed by West Virginia, Kentucky and Montana, each with about 13 percent. Least affected by unemployment is the District of Columbia, where Government is the biggest business.

Philadelphia Pa

New York, Pennsylvania and California, in that order, have the greatest numbers of workers without jobs, but have lesser percentages of their work forces idled than some other States such as Michigan and Maine.

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The unemployed include one out of ever seven workers in transportation equipment manufacturing, which means mainly the auto factories; and one out of every eight workers in the railroad, steel and mining industries.

### FACTORIES TOP LIST

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For railroads it was 13 percent unemployment this year compared with 2.5 percent last year. For steel it was 13.2 percent compared with 2.6 percent.

### TRACE MAIN AREAS

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### STATE BREAKDOWNS

State breakdowns. For the week ending March 29 the insured unemployment and rate of idleness among insured workers was as follows:

Alabama 45,617 idle, 8 percent; Arizona 13,179, 6.6 percent; Arkansas 26,376, 10 percent; California 319,845, 8.5 per Colorado 15,746, 4.8.

Connecticut 59,765, 7.7; Delaware 6852, 5.2; District of Columbia 9796, 2.1; Florida 33,149, 4.2; Georgia 46,812, 6.3.

Idaho 8280, 7.5; Illinois 176,957, 6.3; Indiana 86,543, 7.6; Iowa 19,158, 4.4; Kansas 20,558, 5.5.

Kentucky 61,070, 12.7; Louisiana 28,198, 4.9; Maine 29,150, 14.0; Maryland 46,402, 6.3; Massachusetts 121,194, 7.7.

Michigan 271,273, 13.8; Minnesota 56,689, 8.6; Mississippi 24,724, 9.5; Missouri 63,747, 6.4; Montana 15,749, 12.7.

Nebraska 11,728, 5.2; Nevada 6568, 9.3; New Hampshire 13,881, 9.5; New Jersey 149,416, 9.5; New Mexico 7652, 4.9.

### 342,294 IN PENNA.

New York 377,659, 7.4; North Carolina 67,423, 7.8; North Dakota 7218, 10.6; Ohio 212,453, 8.0; Oklahoma 26,916, 6.6.

Oregon 35,508, 9.5; Pennsylvania 342,294, 10.5; Rhode Island 27,028, 10.6; South Carolina 22,583, 5.4; South Dakota 3976, 5.3

Tennessee 64,043, 9.6; Texas 75,936, 4.2; Utah 11,492, 6.0; Vermont 6530, 8.7; Virginia 32,514, 4.5.

Washington 56,667, 8.8; West Virginia 48,758, 12.8; Wisconsin 54,848, 6.4; Wyoming 4585. 7.1

**Georgia Business**

# Jobless Pay Stops For Idle 10,000

16 Ga. General

By JIM MONTGOMERY

Thousands of Georgians will be watching this week's Senate battle over extension of jobless pay benefits with more than an academic interest.

The exact number is not known at this time.

But it is estimated that at least 10,000 of the 33,437 Georgians who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits since mid-1957 are still idle.

Jim Montgomery

No doubt some who have picked up their final jobless pay checks in this period have been able to find jobs—especially those whose compensation ran out during the summer and fall months of last year.

**However, nearly half of the jobless benefit exhaustions—16,571 to be exact—have been recorded since the first of this year.**

Constitution P. 23

And though Georgia's nonfarm employment totaled more than 940,000 in March, it remained some 20,000 shy of a year ago, which suggests that few jobs have opened up for the more than 3,500 a month whose jobless pay has ended since Dec. 1.

Here is how Georgia's monthly unemployment benefit exhaustions have run since they picked up sharply in the final month of 1957, as compared with the same month in the preceding year and (except for December) two years ago and four years ago (which was during the 1953-54 recession) respectively:

Tue. 5-13-58

**Last December—3,557 (as against 2,202 in December, 1956); January—3,845 (as against 2,853 a year ago, 2,015 in 1956, and 1,993 in 1954); February—3,569 (as against 2,440 a year ago, 2,067 in 1956, and 2,092 in 1954); March—4,332 (compared with 2,870 last year, 2,347 in 1956, and 2,971 in 1954); April—4,825 (against 2,532 last year, 2,051 in 1956, and 3,248 in 1954).**

Those with used-up jobless benefits are in addition to the 56,597 with active claims (including 11,593 drawing partial compensation) as of May 3.

Atlanta, Ga.

Representing 7 per cent of the state's insured work force, the number of unemployed drawing benefits at the beginning of this month topped this year's previous peak of 55,906 in the week ended April 19, and was almost double the number of a year ago.

Until there is a sharp reversal in industrial activity to bring steady employment increases, the monthly total of jobless pay exhaustions can be expected to climb even more in the coming months, when benefits begin to run out for those who have increasingly swelled the compensation rolls since the heavier industrial layoffs of late 1957 and early 1958.

That is why thousands of Georgia workers are anxiously awaiting the outcome of Senate deliberations on the extension of jobless pay benefits.

**One proposal is the House-approved administration measure which would provide funds for a 50 per cent extension (up to 11 weeks in Georgia) in the duration of unemployment benefits, which funds the states would repay later.**

A Democratic opposition proposal would grand a flat 16-week extension to those whose benefits are exhausted, plus providing 16-week coverage to persons now excluded from unemployment compensation.

The Democratic proposal probably would have more far-reaching effects in the Southeast than elsewhere, since this area has a greater proportion of uninsured workers (farm labor, domestics, etc.) than most other parts of the country.

Ironically, however, it was the Southern Democrats who teamed up with Republicans to approve the administration program over the broader Democratic bill in the House.

**A similar coalition is reportedly shaping up in the Senate, indicating victory for the administration bill.**

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# SLUMP IS CUTTING INCOME OF UNIONS

## Auto and Steel Units Are Hit Hardest—Keep Health and Pension Funds Solvent

By A. H. RASKIN

The recession is slashing the income of unions as well as employers.

N.Y. Times

The giant automobile and steel unions have been hardest hit, a reflection of the high unemployment rates in their industries. Ironically, one of the few unions relatively untouched by the dip in dues revenue has been the huge International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which was ousted by the merged labor federation for corruption last December.

P. 1

Fri. 5-9-58

A survey among a dozen major unions yesterday indicated that the United Auto Workers was the only one that had found it necessary to cut staff, salaries and services.

New York N.Y.

### Big Reserves a Factor

**However, the parent American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations also has trimmed its staff, principally as a result of the expulsion of the teamsters and two other racket-infected unions.**

The billions of dollars in the reserves of industry-financed pension funds have enabled them to ride out the business slump with minor strain, even though the lack of regular work has brought a speed-up in the rate at which elderly workers are retiring.

Health and welfare funds have even less of a problem in staying solvent because most of them carry a built-in safety factor. As the drop in working hours causes a fall-off in employer payments to the funds, the number of workers entitled to protection also goes down. The general rule in the mass production industries is that a worker's right to receive hospitalization or other benefits ends after he has been jobless a month.

N.Y. Times

P. 12 C

The impact of the recession on collective bargaining has been mixed. The International Woodworkers of America decided last week to shelve demands for a 25-cent hourly pay rise and renew the old contract covering 45,000 Northwest lumber men without change.

Fri. 5-9-58

New York N.Y.

However, a strike threat by the International Association of Machinsts resulted in a tentative agreement Wednesday on a 22-cent package increase for 16,000 employes of the Lockheed Aircraft Company. This may become a pattern for other major producers of planes and guided missiles.

### Pivotal Negotiations

The pivotal negotiations between Walter P. Reuther's U. A. W. and the Big Three auto companies have been marked by a union effort to postpone a showdown for three months in the apparent hope that it will be able to exert more bargaining leverage when new models go into production in the fall. The companies are resisting the union push in the hope of forcing a renewal of the old pact for a two-year period.

With soft-coal output lagging 23.7 per cent behind last year, John L. Lewis has passed up the opportunity to call for reopening United Mine Workers agreements.

The United Steelworkers of America, in an industry operating at half-rate, is entitled to an automatic increase of 9.1 cents an hour in July. David J. McDonald, union president, has rejected informal Administration suggestions that the organization forego the increase to ward off higher steel prices.

Per capita dues payments by the auto union to the A. F. L.-C. I. O. have fallen 400,000 from a year ago. However, the Reuther group's official report is that its own dues collections last month totaled 1,075,000, against 1,315,000 in April, 1957. Expenditures in February ran $202,000 above the union's income of $1,711,388.

### Available Cash Lacking

The union has a net worth of $36,000,000, but two-thirds of this is in a special strike fund that cannot be used for routine union affairs. It is almost bereft of cash available for immediate use. Its liquid reserves are estimated at $3,600,000, of which nearly $3,000,000 is in mortgage loans to locals scattered over the country.

Among the belt-tightening measures taken are a 10 per cent pay cut for the union's officers and executive board members and a recommendation that subordinate staff members accept a similar reduction. Orders have been given for the lay-off of ninety-seven staff members, curtailment of union radio programs and publications and sharp cuts in administrative expenses.

The steel union, with membership down to 880,000 in March, is 300,000 below last year's peak. However, it has instituted no retrenchment program.

**Its social security experts intend to meet with company executives here Tuesday in an attempt to work out a formula for continuing Blue Cross and other insurance safeguards for the unemployed for a year after their separation from the payroll.**

### Machinists' Revenue Up

The Machinists Union, with membership scattered through scores of metal-working industries, reported a 10 per cent drop in its total of just under 1,000,000. However, its revenue is up because the rank and file authorized a rise in per capita dues last month.

16 General

**The two chief unions in the needle trades have suffered moderate drops. The International Ladies Garment Workers is down 4 per cent and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers 8 to 10 per cent.**

**The International Union of Electrical Workers has lost 50,000 dues-payers. Its last reported total was 314,000 in December.**

**The Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Union, with 450,000 members, reported a "very slight" reduction. A similar report came from other key unions in the service and railroad trades.**

**The orphaned teamsters, under the leadership of James R. Hoffa, said their paid membership in the first quarter had gone up 39,159 from a year ago. This brought the total to 1,404,739.**

**The overall membership of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. for March was 13,039,000. Two new affiliates, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, helped offset the shrinkage in general membership and the departure of three scandal-tainted unions. However, the total was still nearly 1,500,000 below last year. One hundred organizers' jobs have been abolished in recent months.**

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# Unemployment Slips By Another 82,000

Commercial Appeal

## But Figure Includes Many Who Ran Out Of Benefits

Thu. 5-30-58

WASHINGTON, May 29.—(AP)—The Government reported Thursday that unemployment among workers insured for jobless benefits dropped by 82,000 during the week of May 17 to 3,019,500.

Memphis, Tenn.

This was the fifth straight weekly decline in insured unemployment from a high of 3,363,300 during the week ended April 12.

P. 1

Over the five-week period insured unemployment dropped by 10 per cent and the rate of unemployment among insured workers from 8.1 to 7.2 per cent.

The improvement must be tempered, officials said, by the fact that more than 900,000 workers normally insured for jobless benefits have exhausted their rights to further payments and are not counted among the insured unemployed. Some of these workers, however, have undoubtedly found other jobs, they added.

A year ago insured unemployment totaled 1,364,200, or 3.4 per cent of insured workers.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security said 44 states reported declines in insured unemployment for the week ending May 17.

The bureau said the decline in recent weeks reflected seasonal improvement principally in construction and other outdoor work.

# EISENHOWER SAYS JOB RISE SHOWS SLUMP IS EASING

## But He Says Flattening Out Does Not Mean 'We Are on the High Road'

*Transcript of news conference and summary, Page* 14.

**By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30—~~President Eisenhower~~ said today that April figures on employment and unemployment added to the "continued and emphatic evidence" that the decline in the economy was flattening out.

N.Y. Times P.1

The President told his news conference the figures would not, however, warrant the conclusion that "we are on the high road to an advance."

Bus. 5-1-58

He noted that the figures did not look so good after allowance for normal seasonal changes as they had before such adjustment. [Question 1, Page 14.]

New York N.Y.

Yesterday's report showed a seasonal rise of 596,000 in employment and a small drop of 78,000 in unemployment. Normally in April unemployment falls by at least 200,000.

### A Complicated Question

The President said once again that the question of a tax cut was a complicated one and that the situation required "very close and studious analysis of the situation before we make a real move."

Different types of tax cuts would accomplish different purposes, he said, and "just a tax cut of itself does not necessarily mean a revival of economic activity and of increased prosperity." [Question 15.]

Shortly after the President spoke, his Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, said he expected an improvement in business "in the late summer or early fall." He said he believed, like the President, that the economy was now "leveling out."

Mr. Weeks told the United States Chamber of Commerce meeting here that a tax cut was under constant discussion in the Administration but that no decision had been reached. He said he personally felt the greatest economic stimulus would come from a change to permit more rapid depreciation of business plant and equipment for tax purposes.

### Four Urge Tax Reduction

The President had cited that proposal as an example of the sort of tax change that had been suggested to him. It is known to have considerable backing within the Administration, if a decision to cut taxes is reached.

There were these other economic developments today:

¶A panel of six economists, testifying before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, was unanimous in saying that a "major" new stimulus by the Government, even though it would add to the budget deficit, would not necessarily create a future inflation problem. Four of the group urged an immediate tax cut of at least $5,000,000,000 and the two others said they would favor this move if there was no improvement in the outlook in the next month or two.

¶The Commerce Department reported that manufacturers sales, new orders, inventories and unfilled orders all continued their decline in March, after seasonal adjustment. However, the key new order figure showed a seasonally adjusted drop of only $100,000,000, the smallest since the recession began last August. The main reason was a big pick-up in defense orders.

¶The Federal National Mortgage Association reported another big surge of business in its mortgage-buying program started by the anti-recession housing bill. In the third week of the program, the agency committed itself to purchase 2,884 mortgages worth $34,375,000, slightly more than the combined total of $28,806,000 for the first two weeks. The hope is that this will lead to a pick-up in the actual housing starts in a month or two.

¶The Agriculture Department reported a small rise of 1.14 per cent in farm prices in March, bringing them to the highest point since January, 1953. Farmers' costs also rose, by slightly less, thus leaving the "parity index" at the February level of 87. The relation of farm prices to farm costs in the 1910-1914 period is taken as 100.

¶Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers union, urged a ninety-day moratorium on the withholding tax as part of a many-sided anti-recession program. He testified before the House Banking Committee.

The views of the economists at the Joint Economic Committee were obtained in a poll conducted by the hearing chairman, Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois. The group generally felt that potential inflationary effects of further Government anti-recession action could be dealt with after recovery was well under way, either by higher taxes or a tight money policy by the Federal Reserve system.

Several warned, however, that the inflation would probably result if these measures were not taken. Their unanimous view was that a big deficit now—with its effect of adding to demand and to the money supply—Would not be inflationary because so much of the economy's resources of labor and plant were under-employed.

Those who backed a $5,000,000,000 tax cut now were Sidney E. Rolfe, of the C. I. T. Financial Corporation, a consumer credit concern, Richard A. Musgrave of the University of Michigan, Everett M. Kasalow of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William W. Tongue of Jewel Tea Company, Inc. Those who preferred to wait a month or two were Roy Blough of Columbia University and Ralph E. Burgess of American Cyanimid Company.

The group differed widely on the type of tax cut they preferred, and on the question of whether it should be permanent or temporary. None doubted, however, that a tax cut would help speed recovery.

**Today's Commerce Department report put seasonally adjusted sales of manufacturers in March at $25,200,000,000, off $400,000,000 from February. This decline was roughly in line with the drop in recent months, though less than the February drop.**

**Inventories at the end of the month, seasonally adjusted, were $52,100,000,000, down another $400,000,000 from February—again in line with the drops in recent months. Order backlogs fell by more than $1,000,000,000 to an end-March figure of only $46,600,000,000, drastically below the $63,000,000,000 of a year earlier.**

**The encouraging figure was that for new orders. At $23,900,000,000 after seasonal adjustment, orders were off only $100,000,000 from February. They were still far under the $28,100,000,000 of March a year ago, however.**

**The actual volume of both sales and new orders, before seasonal adjustment, increased in March over February. Orders, for example, were up from $23,300,000,000 in February to $24,800,000,000 in March.**

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# JOBLESS CLAIMS SHOW SLIGHT DIP

## But a Few Major Industrial Areas Note Rise—700,000 Have Exhausted Benefits

**By A. H. RASKIN**

Slight drops in the number of workers drawing unemployment insurance were reported in several major industrial centers last week, but a few showed the volume of claims still on the upgrade.

The significance of the figures in the areas with lower benefit totals was reduced by the rate at which insurance rights were being exhausted by workers out of jobs for twenty-six weeks or longer.

N.Y. Times

A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Employment Security estimated that nearly 700,000 workers had used all their benefits and had been forced off the insurance lists in the first four months of this year. Congress is now considering proposals for renewing the eligibility of these workers.

5-1-58

Seasonal improvement in construction and the recall of some factory workers after one-week lay-offs were the chief factors in cutting the rolls in some areas. However, total unemployment remained far above the levels of a year ago and no substantial signs of an industrial pick-up were reported.

New York N.Y.

### 2% Drop in Detroit

Detroit, the country's hardest-hit production center, had a 2 per cent drop, from 209,949 to 205,338. But the decline left the total 327 per cent above the claims load for the same week last year.

For all of Michigan a fall-off of 3.5 per cent was recorded, cutting the total from 362,228 to 349,373. This was 236 per cent higher than the comparable figure for 1957. Officials predicted no basic improvement in the immediate future.

In this city job insurance applications dropped a little less than 1 per cent, but a bigger reduction upstate brought the New York total down 2 per cent. For the city the decline was from 244,600 to 242,500, which left the claims rate 58 per cent above last year.

The state-wide total was 453,500, a drop of 9,500 from the preceding week but still 88 per cent above a year ago. For the upstate districts the insurance total of 211,000 represented a one-year rise of 138 per cent. Exhaustion of benefit rights cut 3,488 workers off the rolls last week.

The jobless roster in Chicago rose 4 per cent to the highest point in the present recession. The increase of 5,035 in applications brought the city figure to 119,580, triple the 1957 level. An upswing in construction kept the rolls steady in the rest of Illinois.

### Record in Pennsylvania

William L. Batt Jr., Secretary of Labor and Industry for Pennsylvania, reported that 509,000 workers in that state were idle in mid-April, a seventeen-year record. This represented 10.9 per cent of the labor force, as against a national average of 7.5 per cent.

Philadelphia showed a small drop in insurance claims last week while Pittsburgh, capital of the steel industry, had a small rise. For the state, continued claims dropped 1.1 per cent to 343,446. This was two and a half times the 1957 total.

Los Angeles registered its first drop in applications since the industrial slums began. Its total of 137,500 claims was 1.7 per cent below the preceding week, but remained three and a half times the figure a year ago.

A decrease of 5.7 per cent cut the San Francisco total to 48,668. This was 107 per cent higher than last year's claims load. For all of California the week brought a 7.5 per cent drop in claims. However, the state total of 296,648 topped the 1957 figure by 152 per cent.

Boston was down 462 claims to a total of 16,646, double a year ago. Massachusetts' claims declined by 2,676 to 141,081. This was 84 per cent above last year.

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### THE RECESSION ISN'T LOCAL

Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was the principal speaker at the opening day ceremonies of the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. And the head of the C.I.A. chose this occasion, and this audience of 4,000 American business men to discuss the facts about Russian competition with this country in foreign trade in words that were blunt to the point where they might be described as alarming.

N.Y. Times

Not only is Soviet economic growth exceeding our own by a ratio of two to one, Mr. Dulles told his listeners, but the Soviet set-up is proving itself as well adapted to waging economic war as political war.

5-1-58

One paragraph in Mr. Dulles' speech stood out with particular impressiveness in the light of an observation by President Eisenhower at his news conference last week on the current business recession. This was his comment that "we are meeting a minor emergency internally." Mr. Dulles' address pointed up the fact strongly that it was idle to talk of the business setback as a purely domestic phenomenon at a time when we were engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Soviet Russia for the world's markets. He said:

New York N.Y.

"While the Soviet Union has been making spectacular progress the United States has been losing ground, partly as a result of a depression, which has caused production cutbacks and increasing unemployment." And he added, "A recession is an expensive luxury. Its effects cannot be confined to our own shores."

# Wage, Price Moratorium Asked of Ike

## Slump Advisers Want 'Freeze' For One Year

Courier Journal

By The Associated Press

Hot Springs, Va., May 9.—A proposal that President Eisenhower call for a one-year moratorium on wage and price increases was laid before the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council Friday.

The council, an advisory group of top-flight industrialists, is holding its spring meeting with Secretary of Commerce Weeks, Secretary of Defense McElroy, and other Government officials.

The wage-price moratorium was suggested by a special antirecession committee formed at Week's request and headed by T.V. Houser, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

**Split on Tax Issue**

Louisville Ky.

Weeks told reporters after the daylong session that the council was completely split on the question of tax reduction but received the recommendation for a wage-price moratorium without discussion. He said he himself hasn't given enough thought to the moratorium plan to have an opinion on it.

Weeks said the great majority of the corporation heads—perhaps 85 per cent—seem to feel the recession has gone about as deep as it will go, but they do not expect a recovery before fall. P. 1

**Will Ask New Report**

He said the antirecession committee's report does not represent a formal recommendation of the advisory council. He said he intends to ask the committee to continue its work and file another report at a council session scheduled for June in Washington.

Sat 5-10-58

There was so much difference of opinion on the advisability and type of possible tax reductions, Weeks reported, that he intends to have the council members polled informally overnight.

"Sooner or later a decision has to be made," he told newsmen.

**Inflation Called Enemy**

Members of the Houser committee urged that all emergency antirecession measures be considered in the light of inflationary risks. They were unanimous in holding that inflation is the No. 1 long-term problem of the economy.

As a means of preventing a further decline in public purchasing power and possibly to encourage price reduction, the committee said Eisenhower should issue a call for a moratorium on "further wage-rate increases by labor and on corresponding price increases by business."

It said the business community should do its part by pushing strong selling campaigns, improving products and cutting said the increase in April over March was almost entirely in private housing. The total of 95,000 starts was slightly above the figure for April a year ago.

**F.H.A. Activity Near Record**

Courier Journal

The Veterans Administration reported that appraisal requests for proposed new veterans' housing to be finance with mortgages guaranteed by the V. A. were 24,800 in April, higher than any month last year and far above the 8.406 of March. Actual G.I. housing starts were 4,785 in April, compared with 3,092 in March.

The Federal Housing Administration reported near-record levels of activity in several aspects of its program. Applications for mortgage insurance on proposed new homes covered 31,610 units, the highest since April, 1955. For both new and existing homes, applications totaled 79,471, the second highest month on record.

Sat 5-10-58

**3 Things Aid Program**

Actual starts under the F.H.A. program in April were 20,238, also the highest volume since April, 1955.

*V.A. and F.H.A. programs have benefited greatly by three things:*

1. The easing of credit conditions generally, which have brought their interest rates more in line with other investments.
2. Easing of down payments and other terms. P. 12
3. A new mortgage-buying program for new homes by the Federal National Mortgage Association under the emergency antirecession housing bill.

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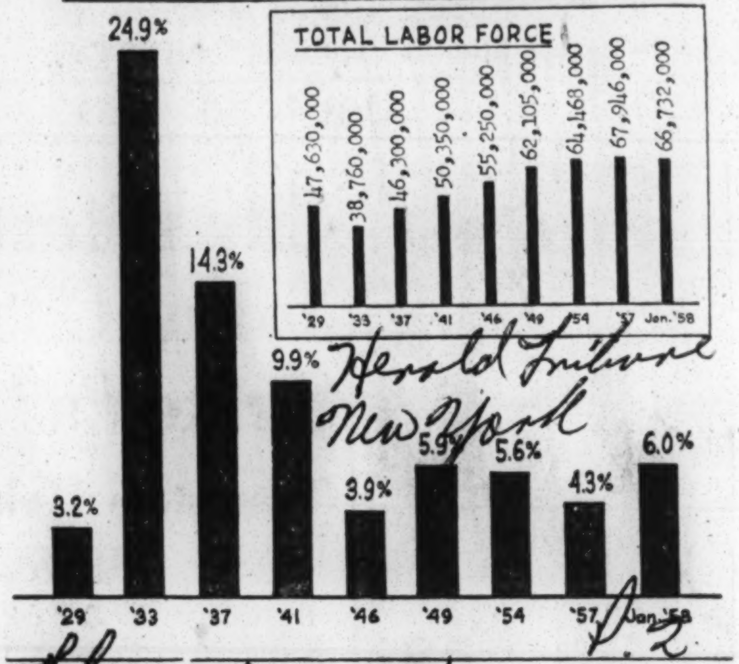
# Comparing Per Cent of Workers Unemployed



Herald Tribune New York

P. 2

Thurs. 4-10-58

Herald Tribune

This chart shows a comparison of the percentages of the total labor force of the United States which have been unemployed in nine years since 1929. In January, 1958, 6 per cent of the total labor force of 66,732,000 was jobless—about one-fourth of the percentage of unemployed in the depression year of 1933, when 24.9 per cent of the total force was idle. In 1949, under the Truman Administration, the percentage of unemployed was 5.9, matching almost exactly January, 1958, figures.

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# Jobless Pay Rolls Drop By 70,900

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.

(Copyright 1958, The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, May 16—The largest drop this year in joblessness among workers covered by the unemployment compensation system was reported today by the Labor Department.

Constitution

The drop in "insured unemployment" in the week ended May 3 was 70,900. It brought the total down to 3,194,800, the lowest since Feb. 15 but still over twice as high as a year ago. The May 3 total was 7.7 per cent of the covered labor force, compared with 7.8 per cent the week before.

P. 2

Sat 5-17-58

The report implied that much of the reduction was seasonal, as workers were recalled to jobs on construction projects and other outdoor activities. However, several states also reported some improvement in conditions in the automobile industry.

Atlanta Ga.

The good news in the insured unemployment figure was partly offset by a small rise in "initial claims"—a measure of new layoffs. These rose by 5,400 to 408,600 in the week ended May 10. But this total was still well below the prevailing level through March and April.

There was little change in the number of workers exhausting benefits in the eight large states reporting weekly on exhaustions. The total for the week ended May 10 was 24,900, down 200 from the previous week.

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# PRESIDENT SAYS RECESSION DAYS ARE ABOUT OVER

## Eisenhower Declares Situation Does Not Justify Federal Tax Reduction

News & Observer

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower said Wednesday the downward force of the recession is largely spent and does not justify a federal tax reduction.

Eisenhower showed as much concern over price rises as over the business slump. The latter we are weathering well, he told his news conference, but persistent inflation can lead us into "very, very serious trouble."

P 1

Thurs 5-29-58

The President deplored any attempt at wage-price control as being incompatible with a free economy. Yet if inflation continues, "something will have to be done, sure," he said.

"I don't know what the government can do," he admitted, "as long as it insists upon the freedom of an economy to establish its own wage and price levels."

**Stabilizing Approach.**

As one stabilizing approach, Eisenhower called for sanity in spending on military programs. The country has recovered from the atmosphere of urgency and crisis generated by Russia's Sputniks and the onset of recession, he said. Now it can examine critically every dollar spent on defense — and, he added, achieve economies by enacting his own program for reorganizing the Pentagon.

Thurs 5-29-58

Eisenhower dealt with a half-hour crossfire of questions calmly, deliberately and with self-assurance. Mostly the newsmen stuck to domestic problems, because at the outset he barred questions on the crises in France and Lebanon is being too delicate to discuss.

But within minutes Eisenhower propelled himself into the French situation by saying of Gen. Charle de Gaulle, the Free French leader of World War II who now is bidding to become France's strong man: "I happen to be one of those people who liked him. I had a long experience of friendly contact with him. . . ."

And before the session ended

Eisenhower was defending the U. S. Foreign Service from a charge of "scotch and soda diplomacy," and was saying that the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine has a broader thrust than a mere weapon against overt Communist aggression.

James R. Reston of The New York Times raised the latter issue. He said a broader interpretation has emerged recently — namely, that under an amendment which was sponsored by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D - Mont), the President could intervene with force of arms to deal with any Middle Eastern aggression.

# Unemployment Up During March

## But Treasury Secretary Warns Against Stampede To Cut Taxes

16i

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, April 7.—Officials said Monday night the Government will announce Tuesday that unemployment increased in March by 25,000 to a total of 5,198,000.

Employment was reported to have increased by 323,000 for the month to 62,311,000.

General

The data was reported after Secretary of The Treasury Anderson counseled in a New York speech against any pell-mell rush to cut taxes and called for caution and prudence in antirecession measures.

### Highest Level Since 1941

The jobless increase, smallest monthly rise in the current recession, still leaves unemployment at its highest level since 1941.

Courier Journal

But it represents a considerable slowing down of the jobless trend and leaves hope for reductions in the unemployment total in April and May, although June may show its usual jump in unemployment when students flood the labor market looking for summer jobs.

P. 7

The reported 25,000 increase in March unemployment, while only nominal, comes within the margin of error conceded possible for the Government's job estimates. It is conceded the figures may vary by 120,000 or more, one way or the other, in any one month.

### Lost $1,500,000,000

Americans have lost $1,500,000,000 in wages and salaries as a result of the recession, the National Conference Board reported Monday.

Jour. 4-8-58

However, they have gained back about 30 per cent of the loss in unemployment benefits.

The research group said that in February, 65 per cent of the total number of jobless workers were receiving unemployment benefits. This compared with 61 per cent in the 1948-49 recession and 59 per cent in the 1953-54 recession.

Louisville, Ky.

The Treasury Secretary said the Eisenhower Administration is ready to do whatever is judged helpful to promote the nation's economy. But he said the remedies must be aimed at preserving stability and long-term expansion.

### Congress In Recess

"Such a course," Anderson said, "should reasonably avoid competitive or hasty proposals and should bring to bear on this important problem the most competent judgment and prudent thought, in the best interests of all the American people."

Anderson seemed to pinpoint stronger sentiment in the Eisenhower Administration against cutting taxes as a tool to reverse the recession trend, particularly in view of the additional pump-priming spending measures before Congress.

Courier Journal

Most members of Congress are now in their home areas on Easter recess and their attitude on any tax cut may depend heavily on what they learn in talks with the voters. Anderson appeared anxious to avoid any situation in which Republicans and Democrats might compete for tax cuts as an election-year popularity device.

P. 12

16i

### Replies to Critics

Jour. 4-8-58

The proper attitude on antirecession matters, Anderson said, should be "steady-as-we-go, with a tough-minded confidence in the future."

Anderson spoke at a Savings Bond-campaign luncheon in New York City. Replying to critics of the Treasury's $4,600,000,000 bond-sales goal this year, while other Government agencies are encouraging consumer spending, the secretary said:

Louisville, Ky.

"The habit of thrift is not something to be encouraged at one time and discouraged at another. As a matter of fact, the present economic downturn is the aftermath of an inflationary boom which would have been much milder had Americans saved more than they did during recent years."

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# Many Factors Enter Into Census Of Nation's Unemployed

BY JOHN W. LOVE

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 8 —If a man loses his job, and his wife then tries unsuccessfully to find a job, the number of unemployed in this country increases by two.

If their boy then looks for part time work while he continues going to school, he also is counted as unemployed until he finds it.

Post Herald

Part-time jobs have been increasing in numbers in bad times as well as good. They often increase faster when unemployment is rising—and not just because full time jobs may be cut back to part time.

B'ham, Ala.

**For such reasons the monthly estimates of unemployment in this country go up a little faster than many people would consider to be warranted by their definitions of unemployment.**

The monthly unemployment report, most watched indicator of changes in business activity in this country, is a prodigious job of statistical sampling. An excellent one of its kind, it does have its fuzzy spots.

Apr. 4-9-58

In a middle week of each month, the one which contains the 12th, interviewers call on about 40,000 families in 330 localities and find 35,000 of them at home. From what the adult members of the families tell them, the Census Bureau computes the amount of employment and unemployment the country over. The calculation is made by multiplying by some 1400 the conditions the interviewers find in such families.

P. 7

**Various tests show the national totals of employment cannot be off by 1 per cent of the total that could have been determined by an expensive national census. The unemployment figure is a little less exact.**

The interviews with the 35,000 reveal all the seasonal changes in unemployment. They show it declines in a normal March—President Eisenhower had sound seasonal reasons for his forecast in late February to the effect that job opportunities would increase.

**According to seasonal factors currently used by the Census Bureau and the Labor Department, March employment normally rises 1 per cent over February's. Unemployment normally declines by 8 per cent. The extent to which today's report differs from the normal is one measure of recession.**

The returns also show that unemployment usually rises in January and June. In January because of the weather and layoffs of extra Christmas help by the stores. In June because so many students get out of high school and college and look for work.

When many are unemployed, additional family members are likely to be in the labor market because the family head is unemployed, the Census Bureau sometimes explains.

This is why a wife may become unemployed without losing any job. She may merely decide to look for one. There is no way the bureau can ascertain this additional number. The interviewers don't ask why a person is looking for a job. It might not be any of their business!

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# Jobless Figure Cut By 93,300

16i

## Weekly Decline Is Biggest Since 1956—Total Now Only 3,101,500

General

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Government reported Friday insured unemployment among workers protected for jobless benefits showed a sharp drop of 93,300 during the week of May 10. This brought the figure down to 3,101,500.

Commercial Appeal

It was the biggest weekly decline since August, 1956. The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security also reported initial claims for benefits declined by 49,400 to 359,200 during the week ended May 17. This was the lowest such figure since early December.

5-24-58

### Tempered By Fact

The improvements in insured unemployment and benefit claims are tempered by the fact, officials said, that a large number of idled workers have exhausted their rights to benefits.

Memphis, Tenn.

About 800,000 workers have run out of benefit rights since the first of the year, but some of these undoubtedly have found new jobs.

The insured unemployment of 3,101,500 for the week ended May 10 is still more than double the figure a year ago. Also, the 359,200 initial claims total for the week ended May 17 compares with 218,600 for the comparable week last year.

### Biggest Drops In West

Largest reductions of insured unemployment during the May 10 week were reported by the two West Coast states of Washington and California.

Some improvements in the auto industry were said to have contributed to insured unemployment declines in Michigan, Missouri and Indiana. Other declines were noted in Indiana, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

# House Unit To Vote Today On New Jobless Relief Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Ways and Means Committee Democrats reached tentative agreement Thursday on a billion-dollar emergency plan for relief of unemployed workers. It would be financed wholly by the federal government.

News & Courier

The program, going beyond a plan advanced by President Eisenhower, will be put to a committee vote Friday. Chairman Mills (D-Ark) said he expected it would be called up in the House next week.

P. 2A

The agreement was reached at a caucus of the Democratic committee majority.

The proposed relief bill would apply both to jobless workers insured under state compensation programs and those who are not now eligible for jobless pay.

It has been estimated that about 60 per cent of the present five million unemployed are now covered by state programs, and 40 per cent are not covered.

The tentative compromise would provide 16 weeks additional unemployment compensation benefits to workers who have exhausted their benefits under present state programs.

President Eisenhower asked for not more than a 50 per cent extension of the number of weeks now provided by the states. This would mean a maximum of 13 additional weeks in the larger industrial states, and less in most others.

Fri 4-18-58

The Democratic program also would provide the same 16 weeks of benefits to workers not covered by unemployment insurance, and who do not now qualify for any jobless pay.

Charleston SC

Eisenhower's program made no provision for unemployed workers not covered by state programs.

Committee estimates placed the cost of extending federal jobless benefits to covered workers at between 750 and 800 million dollars before the plan would expire June 30, 1959.

There were no official estimates on the cost of benefits for uncovered workers, but it was expected the total in the bill would exceed a billion dollars.

### JOHNSON'S PROTEST

Meanwhile, Sen. Johnson (D-Tex) protested in the Senate against what he called "a policy of letting things ride" at a time of national recession.

His remarks, in turn, drew a protest from Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) against any suggestion that President Eisenhower is sitting matters out.

The debate between the Democratic and Republican leaders in the Senate was pinned directly to Eisenhower's vetoes of a bill to freeze farm price supports and a measure that would have authorized a vast array of rivers and harbors projects.

Both measures were supported by Democrats as recession-combatting steps and Johnson said he is convinced that when Eisenhower vetoed them he was acting on some bad information.

Knowland said Eisenhower has gone along with important congressional measures to deal with the slump, and has taken effective steps on his own.

"The President is a great American carrying problems perhaps greater in responsibility than any other person in the world today," Knowland said.

### KNOWLAND'S REPLY

Knowland also said that despite an unemployed total above five million, the country has more than 61 million persons at work. He submitted this as disproving any thought that the nation has economically come to its knees.

Johnson announced that he would ask Senate committees to make a thorough study of the two vetoes.

"I cannot help but feel that a 'status quo' philosophy — a policy of letting things ride — portends trouble for America," Johnson said.

Referring the issues to committees avoids any immediate showdown on the question of overriding the vetoes. It takes a two-thirds majority to override. Johnson said earlier that unles he feels assured of the required votes he will make no effort to pass the measures over the vetoes.

Sen. Thye (R-Minn) got into the debate by saying he agreed Eisenhower has not been idle in the face of the economic slump. But, he added, he will vote to override the vetoes if given the chance.

On the other hand, Sen. Dirksen (R-Ill) said he was ready at any time to vote to sustain Eisenhower. He called the President a statesman who is looking down the road into the future.

Other recession developments continued on various fronts:

1. The Senate Banking Committee voted 8-7 for a bill to set up revolving funds whereby federal money could be loaned for industrial, community and rural development in areas where business is depressed.

The bill, opposed by the administration on grounds the authorized sums are excessive, would provide 300 million dollars for the loan funds and 75 million in annual grants.

2. Chairman Byrd (D-Va) of the Senate Finance Committee reported that its correspondence with business men and others shows there is considerably less apprehension about the economic situation among the people than most had thought.

"There is nothing to indicate that we are likely to have a severe depression. I think we have about hit bottom and can expect an upturn next fall," Byrd said.

3. Government officials weighing the extent of the slump said the nation's production rate has fallen about 15 billion dollars a year below the level of six months ago. They figured the gross national product has slipped to an annual rate of about 425 billion dollars.

4. Other government officials gave new thought to the paradox of rising costs during a time of recession. Their view: Living costs will rise still more, mainly because meat and other food prices just keep on going up.

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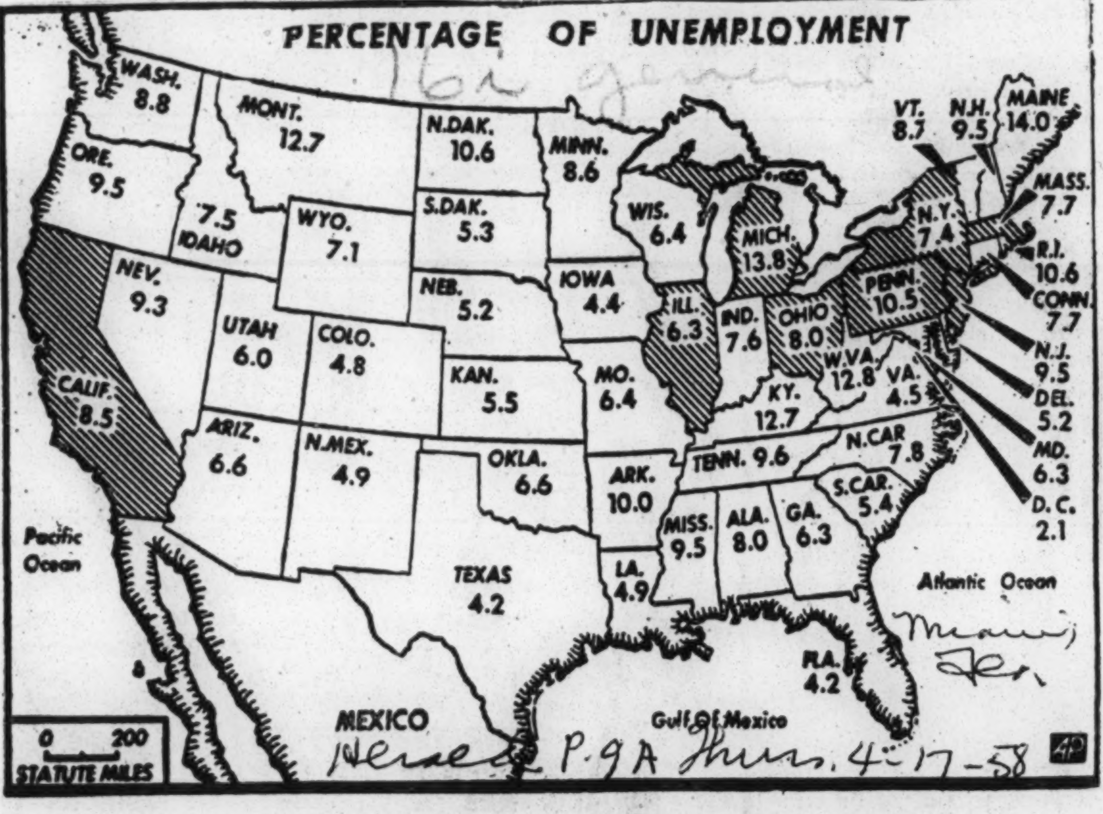
# Florida Not One of Eight Big Jobless States



Miami, Fla.

Herald P. 9A Thurs. 4-17-58

### 3 Out of 5 Jobless Live In Eight Shaded States

***. . . Florida's unemployment rated one of nation's lowest***

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Which states and industries are hurting most from unemployment? The answers can be pinpointed from government job data for March.

A study of Commerce and Labor departments job reports shows this:

Herald P. 9A

**Three out of five of the nation's 5,200,000 workers made idle by the recession are located in just eight states —New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and California.**

Thurs. 4-17-58

Hardest hit are Maine and Michigan, each with about 14 per cent unemployed, followed by West Virginia, Kentucky and Montana, each with about 13 per cent. Least affected by unemployment is the District of Columbia, where government is the biggest business.

Miami, Fla.

New York, Pennsylvania and California, in that order, have the greatest numbers of workers without jobs, but lesser percentages of their work forces idled than some other states such as Michigan and Maine.

**Most severely hit of all industries is construction. One out of five construction workers was idle in March, a situation apparently improving somewhat in April with better weather conditions.**

The unemployed include one out of every seven workers in transportation equipment manufacturing, which means mainly the auto factories; and one out of every eight workers in the railroad, steel and mining industries.

Out of every 100 unemployed workers 36 came out of the factories, 16 out of wholesale or retail trade, 15 from construction, 13 out of service industries, 12 off the railroads and other forms of transportation, communications and public utilities; five from the farms, two from public administration, and one from mining.

The auto industry had a 14.5 per cent unemployment toll in March compared with 3.1 per cent a year earlier. For construction it was 20 per cent this year compared with 12.5 per cent last year.

**For railroads it was 13 per cent unemployment this year compared with 2.5 per cent last year. For steel it was 13.2 per cent compared with 2.6 per cent.**

These figures don't cover farm, domestic and self-employed workers exempt from unemployment insurance coverage, and for that reason percentages of unemployment indicated may be somewhat overstated for some farm states.

For the week ending March 29 in Florida the insured unemployment was 33,149 and the rate of idleness among insured workers was 4.2.

# 1.5 Billion Pay to Jobless Is Voted by House Group

Times New York
Sat. 4-19-58
p1

## Democrats Win Fight for Plan Costing Twice What Administration Asked —Unemployment Claims Rise

162 General

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The

WASHINGTON, April 18—Democrats won approval of a Congressional committee today for a $1,500,000,000 unemployment relief program.

The plan, adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee over vigorous Republican opposition, would cost about twice as much as the proposal of the Eisenhower Administration.

It calls for sixteen weeks of emergency Federal payments of up to $45 a week for about 5,000,000 jobless workers. The benefits would be paid whether or not the applicant was eligible for Federal-state unemployment compensation insurance.

The committee's action coincided with publication of Labor Department figures that indicated unemployment was still rising.

The department reported meanwhile, that the number of workers drawing benefits under the Federal-state insurance system rose 37,803 to 3,314,307 in the week ended April 5.

It reported 461,808 new claims for benefits filed in the week ended last Saturday. This was a decline of 40,023 from the previous week, but the drop was regarded as illusory.

The explanation was that the previous week's figure was inflated because of the start of a "new benefit year" in a number of states. As a consequence, workers who had exhausted their benefits in the old year had swelled the number of applications.

The emergency program approved by the committee was drafted at a caucus of the panel's Democratic members yesterday.

Republicans tried and failed today to shape it along more conservative lines. The big test, which they lost by 14 to 7, was on a proposal by Representative John W. Byrnes, Republican of Wisconsin, to strike out provisions giving benefits to uninsured workers.

The committee will meet Monday for a formal vote on reporting the bill, now being drafted, to the House. Democratic leaders plan to call up the measure on the floor later in the week.

### 'Beyond Wildest Dreams'

Representative Byrnes, who led the Republican fight to tone down the program, declared afterward that "the Federal Treasury is now wide open."

"This has gone beyond the wildest dreams of the Fair Deal and the New Deal," he said. "It is more than a dole—there's not even a needs test. Nobody knows how much it could or would cost."

16c
Genl

Representative Daniel A. Reed of upstate New York, senior Republican committeeman, accused the Democrats of "panicky political irresponsibility." He said they had been "needless of the cost to taxpayers" in bringing forward an "unworkable hastily conceived dole system."

The Administration plan would limit the extra benefits to jobless workers who had exhausted their state insurance benefits. The approved bill would also cover those who had not been eligible for state benefits.

It would authorize sixteen weeks of payments, compared with an average of about eleven weeks under the Administration plans.

The cost would be met by Federal appropriations. The Administration plan called for ultimate repayment either from state treasuries or by raising the Federal tax that business pays to finance administrative expenses of the existing insurance system.

The bill fixes the dollar amount of the new weekly benefits at the same rates as are provided by the state unemployment compensation laws. This is in accordance with Administration recommendations. Payments range from $5 in some Southern states to $45 in New York.

Other terms and conditions for the emergency benefits would be the same as those fixed by state law.

It is unofficially estimated that more than 3,000,000 insured workers and 2,000,000 uninsured would be immediately eligible for benefits.

Workers losing their jobs between last June 30 and July 1, 1959, would be covered. Railroad employes, who have a separate unemployment insurance system, would be excluded.

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# HOUSE GROUP ASKS 1.5 BILLION OUTLAY TO HELP JOBLESS

Times P. 1

## Approves Democratic Plan —Tax Slash and Small-Business Aid Pressed

New York N.Y.

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21—Congress continued its anti-recession drive today. The House Ways and Means Committee approved a $1,500,000,000 unemployment relief program. The Senate voted to step up Government procurement spending. Bills to cut taxes and aid small business were introduced.

16c
Genl

These were the major developments:

Tues. 4-22-58

¶The House Ways and Means Committee in a day-long session approved a Democratic measure to grant sixteen weeks of emergency Federal unemployment payment of up to $45 a week for about 4,000,000 jobless workers. The benefits would be paid to workers who had exhausted their regular Federal-state unemployment compensation and to other workers not eligible for Federal-state payments.

¶The Senate sent to the White House a bill to permit civilian agencies to use up to 50 per cent of their budget estimates for the fiscal year 1959 for procurement during the present fiscal year, which ends on June 30. The Budget Bureau has estimated that this would permit the obligation of $195,000,000 in the next ninety days and the spending of $54,300,000. President Eisenhower asked for the authority on March 28. It was approved by the House on March 31.

¶The House Banking and Currency Committee, conducting a projected five-weeks' examination of the unemployment situation, heard Governor Harriman of New York denounce the Eisenhower Administration and call for an emergency tax cut, expanded public works and extended unemployment compensation to meet the recession.

¶Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, introduced a bill to create a small business investment administration and give it $250,000,000 in lending authority to supply up to half the capital for new privately sponsored corporations that would make long-term loans to small businesses.

### A Victory for Democrats

¶Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the assistant Senate Democratic leader, introduced a tax bill to increase personal exemption from $600 to $800 and abolish a number of excise taxes.

In another action, the Commerce Department reported that the percentage of consumers' after-tax income spent on durable goods was at a ten-year low.

The Ways and Means Committee's decision on unemployment compensation marked a major victory for the Democrats, going far beyond Administration proposals. The Administration plan would limit extra benefits to jobless workers who had exhausted their payments.

The Democratic bill would meet the cost with direct Federal grants. The Adminstration proposed that Federal funds be repaid ultimately either from state treasuries or by increasing the Federal tax that business pays to finance administrative costs of the present jobless insurance system.

p 22

The bill will be introduced in the House tomorrow and the committee will take a formal vote upon it then. Democratic control makes formal approval by the Committee virtually certain.

New York N.Y.

### Attack By Harriman

Governor Harriman, testifying before the House Banking and Currency Committee, charged that the recession had been brought on by "ill-advised policies, and inaction on the part of the Administration has permitted it to deepen."

Genl

He proposed a relaxation of the Government's tight money policy and the purchase by the Federal Reserve Board of several billion dollars worth of Government bonds. He also suggested a large and diversified program of public works and emergency tax relief for low and middle income groups.

16c

Senator Johnson introduced his bill to create a small business investment administration after William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had indicated support of a similar device in testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Tues. 4-22-58

The Johnson Bill, backed by nine cosponsors from both parties, would be aimed at stimulating a supply of long-term credit—ten years or more—for smaller businesses, new and established. It could charter small business investment companies and supply up to $250,000 of initial capital for them, although it would never be permitted to lend more than one-half of the total capital.

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# U.S. Jobless Increase to New High

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 4-26-58

## 49,000 More Draw Benefit Payments

p 2

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment still is rising among workers insured for jobless benefits. The government reported Friday night idleness among insured workers rose by 49,000 to a record 3,363,000 during the week ended April 12.

162

The rate of unemployment among the 43 million insured workers rose from 8 to 8.1 per cent, also a record.

General

Secretary of Labor Mitchell said in a statement the report makes it "all the more urgent for Congress to enact speedily the administration's legislation extending the duration of unemployment insurance payments for those who have exhausted their benefits."

Saying more than 500,000 workers have run out of benefits, Mitchell said he hoped Congress "will not delay any longer and will pass the administration bill so these workers and their families may have money to live on."

Congress is considering several alternatives, including a Democratic plan to extend the period of payment to the jobless.

Insured unemployment for mid-April was about 100,000 above the mid-March figure. However, this does not mean the over-all April unemployment figure will show an increase, because farm workers are among the noninsured. Presumably, farm employment has been increasing.

But the insured unemployment data does indicate that the April unemployment figure will be close to the 5,200,000 total recorded for March. Usually unemployment declines by about 500,000 between February and March.

# PRESIDENT FIGHTS JOBLESS PAY BILL

Times, P. 1

## But It Clears House Unit With G.O.P. Help Despite His Plea to Party

New York, N.Y.

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

Wed. 4-23-58

WASHINGTON, April 22—Republican leaders in Congress got President Eisenhower's backing today for a "major fight" against a $1,575,000,000 unemployment relief bill sponsored by Democrats.

Within hours, however, rank-and-file defections developed as the House Ways and Means Committee formally reported the disputed measure to the floor, 16 to 9.

Three of the committee's ten Republicans voted with the Democratic majority. Two of the fifteen Democratic members opposed the bill.

Other Congressional developments in the anti-recession field included these:

¶Tax reduction as a means of combating the economic slump was opposed by William McC. Martin Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

¶Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan urged a "bold program" of public works and greater unemployment compensation benefits. He said he would place public works spending "much higher" than general tax relief on his anti-recession list.

### Mitchell at Conference

The chairman of the Hopse Ways and Means Committee, Representative Wilbur D. Mills, Democrat of Arkansas, announced that the unemployment relief bill would be called up in the House next Monday. The Rules Committee is expected to clear it Thursday for consideration under procedures permitting amendments from the floor.

The measure calls for sixteen weeks of payments to nearly all unemployed job seekers at rates ranging up to $45 a week. Representative Mills estimated that beneficiaries would include 3,100,000 persons upon the exhaustion of their rights under states unemployment insurance laws and appty to 2,100,000 uninsured workers.

President Eisenhower registered his objections to Republican leaders this morning at their regular weekly legislative conference at the White House. James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor and author of the Administration's more conservative plan, was present.

Times p. 35

The Senate Republican leader, William F. Knowland of California, predicted afterward that the President would veto the bill if it reached him in its present form.

Republican opposition is centered on the provisions for emergency benefits to workers who are not covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Payments under the Administration plan would be limited to insured workers.

Another objection is that the payments would be financed outright by the federal treasury. The Administration plan called for ultimate reimbursement, either from state treasuries or by a temporary increase in Federal taxes that business concerns pay to meet adminis rative costs of the existing insurance program.

Wed. 4-23-58

### President's View Given

Senator Knowland said the President felt that the Democratic bill would "seriously jeopardize" historic Federal-state relations. This, he explained, referred to the tradition of the states' primary responsibility in the unemployment insurance field.

Even before the conference, there were signs of rank-and-file dissention. Representative Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, a Republican on the Ways and Means Committee who voted against the Democratic bill, urged that the Administration develop a more liberal plan of its own. He sadi the existing Administration plan would be "hard to defend" on the floor.

Joining the Democratic majority on the final committee vote were Republican Representatives Robert W. Kean of New Jersey; Howard H. Baker of Tennessee and Hal Holmes of Washington.

The Democrats who voted against the bill were Representatives Burr P. Harrison of Virginia and A. Sydney Herlong Jr. of Floriday.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations issued a statement endorsing the bill as "far superior" to the Administration plan. The statement expressed regret, however, that the bill failed to recognize "the need for permanent reform and updating of our unemployment compensation system by the establishment of minimum Federal standards."

Mr. Martin testified at a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee on the country's financial condition. The Federal Reserve chief's opposition to tax cuts at this time was in response to questions by the committee chairman, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat of Virginia. Mr. Byrd voiced his agreement.

Mr. Martin predicted a deficit of $10,000,000,000 in the 1959 fiscal year, which starts next July 1.

"I would accept the risk of the deficit we are now running," he said, "but I would not increase it by a tax cut until the situation is clearer than it is today."

Mr. Martin noted that the business decline was continuing, but at a less rapid pace than it was thirty to sixty days ago. He saw "a tendency now for some leveling out to occur," but said this might be a result of seasonal factors.

Governor Williams testified before the House Banking and Currency Committee. His lukewarm attitude toward tax reduction was in contrast to that of previous witnesses representing the Fair Deal wing of the Democratic party. Former President Harry S. Truman and Governor Harriman of New York were among those who had testified earlier for a tax cut to cure the recession.

In another development, President Eisenhower asked Congress for $32,160,802 in supplementary funds to carry unemployment compensation programs for veterans and Federal employes through the curren fiscal year.

### Dip Continued in March

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UP)—The Commerce Department reported today that business continued to decline in March despite scattered bright spots.

It said "economic activity quickened in March—mainly in outdoor occupations—but after allowances for seasonal changes, th edownward movement of business was extended."

The report by the department's "Office of Business Economics was based for the most part on statistics previously issued piecemeal by various Government agencies. However, it sought to interpret these developments.

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# Icy Fingers of Recession Touch 4 of 10 Families

16-2 General

By GEORGE GALLUP

**The Gallup Poll**

PRINCETON, N. J. — The current business slump has hit home with Americans in a variety of ways.

Herald

To a retired steel executive in St. Petersburg, Fla., it means that "I'm getting no dividends on my investments."

To a widow in Clinton, Iowa, it means that "I've had to take in roomers and because of that I've lost my Social Security benefits."

To a Negro farm hand on a cotton plantation deep in the Mississippi delta, the business downturn means that "there's sure not much cotton to pick nowadays."

Miami Fla.

All told, about four out of 10 of the 50 million U. S. families have already felt the recession in one way or another. This is revealed in an institute survey of voters across the country in which the people themselves told of their own personal "recession problem."

**The greatest number of those affected say that it's either a direct case of unemployment or a "fringe effect" of the job situation—a grocery store owner whose sales are off or a service station owner who's had to extend more credit than normal.**

Tues. 4-22-58

While four out of 10 homes have been affected, those who take an optimistic view of today's business situation can take comfort from the fact that six out of 10 have not been.

P. 8 D

The institute reporters assigned to find out just what the recession means to the typical American asked this question:

**"Has the present business situation affected you and your household in any way?"**

Over half of the people they talked with—as the following figures show—have yet to be directly affected by the slump. Many of these people added, however, "at least, not yet."

| | Per Cent | Millions of Homes |
|---|---|---|
| Yes, we've been affected | 42 | 22,000,000 |
| No, we have not been | 58 | 38,000,000 |

Analysis of the reports from across the nation reveals that the slump—so far as its effect on voters is concerned—has not been limited to any one group or any particular region of the country. In all groups, a sizable percentage reported that they had been affected.

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# Jobless Rate Reported Double for the Negro

By Lawrence Barrett

General

The rate of unemployment among Negroes since 1947 has been double that among white workers and the gap is slowly growing, the State Commission Against Discrimination reported yesterday.

N.Y. Tribune

Commission Chairman Charles Abrams, commenting on the figures compiled by his research division, said the trend threatens to create a "permanently impoverished class." Only swift action by Washington on a national scale can prevent this, he warned.

P. 12

Mon. 5-5-58

Entitled "Non-White Unemployment in the United States, 1947-1958," the report actually applies to Negroes. They comprise 95 per cent of the civilian, non-white work force as classified by the Bureau of the Census. The commission gathered its figures from monthly reports of the bureau.

N.Y., N.Y.

In March, the survey showed, 14.4 per cent of the Negro labor population was jobless, or one in seven workers. This compared with 6.9 per cent among whites.

When the Census Bureau first published unemployment figures broken down according to color in July, 1947, the percentages were 6.1 for Negroes and 3.8 for whites. The gap varied in size until the 1953-'54 recession, when 10.5 per cent of Negro workers were idle in March, 1954, compared with 5.3 per cent of whites.

After 1954, the commission said, "the non-white recovery . . . was markedly less." Mr. Abrams said he could give no conclusive explanation for the widening of the gap.

### Three Other Factors

He cited three factors contributing to the Negroes' economic plight in addition to discrimination:

Their concentration in the wage-earning groups, which makes them more subject to mass lay-offs.

Their concentration in unorganized industries where seniority rules are not generally followed, coupled with lack of tenure in jobs where seniority does count.

Poorer education and training that results in a smaller choice of jobs.

Until this situation is remedied on the national level, Mr. Abrams said, the Negro will continue to occupy a low position in society. Conditions will worsen, he predicted, with the steady flow of Negroes from rural regions to industrial areas

General

UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO LINE UP FOR COMPENSATION
Applications Soar In Illinois. (AP Wirephoto.)

# U. S. Unemployment Level Worries Some Economists

16i General

By ROBERT FARRINGTON

News + Courier

Charleston S.C.

Sun. 2/16/58

P.A.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—The last time the nation had 4½ million unemployed, eight years ago, the pickup in jobs began in March, the month President Eisenhower has predicted will see an upswing this time.

Historically, jobs are always fewer in winter but pick up in the spring. What has some economists worried, however, is the million-job drop between December and January, double the "normal" number and the biggest recorded since the 1930s depression. Quite a few do not share Eisenhower's optimism and think economic recovery will lag until the summer or fall. The nation's usual employment pattern has had some odd shifts.

In 1949, the pickup didn't come until April, but then the traditional pattern reversed and unemployment rose in the following months, reaching a peak for the year in July of four million out of work. In 1954, February and March were both bad with 3.700.000 out, but things got better in April and continued to improve with a few wobbles through the year.

This February may set a record, however, as the worst unemployment month in 18 years. Secretary of Commerce Weeks predicts five million may be without jobs. This figure tops February 1950, when 4,700,000 were out.

(The 4½ million unemployed figure over which President Eisenhower expressed concern this week is actually for the Dec. 16-Jan. 15 period, classed as January by the statisticians.)

If this February's unemployment does not exceed Weeks' five million estimate, February 1950 will still hold the record for having the greatest percentage of the nation's working force without paychecks since 1941.

There's a lot of argument about that percentage.

The number of unemployed divided by the number in the working force gives the percentage of unemployed. Commerce Department statisticians take this unemployment rate and adjust it for seasonal variations, part-time workers and a number of other factors.

The Commerce Department figures the January unemployment rate at 5.8 per cent. Administration critics, using different adjustments, say it is closer to 9 per cent. The unadjusted rate (4½ million divided by a labor force of 67 million) is over 6½ per cent.

The formula for comparing the modern adjusted rate with the unadjusted rate of 20 years ago is a statistical nightmare.

The government gave up and lists both in the economic report Eisenhower sent Congress last month. Sometimes the adjusted rate produces a higher percentage some months than the unadjusted rate, and sometimes the reverse.

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SURPLUS FOOD GIVEN TO UNEMPLOYED
At Chattanooga, Tenn. (AP Wirephoto.)

## Treating Our Own Unemployment Conditions

16i General

World P. 8

Sat. 2-22-58

Birmingham Alabama

From statistics gathered from over the nation there would be an indication that unemployment is on the rise. The disclosure that a higher percentage of Negroes are out of work than whites would occasion no surprise in the face of employment practices.

In industrial centers unemployment insurance and social security provisions will offset hardship until normal conditions arise.

On the other hand, where there are no provisions, naturally the unemployed will occasion some inconvenience until jobs open up.

Naturally the talk about breadlines and hardship will take a political turn and as such conditions might be blown up to political proportions. The general public is not unmindful of this fact.

There is an acute unemployment condition among Negro farmers, who once tenanted the land now in the soil bank. These farmers, with the land deposited in the soil bank from under them, must look to the nearby towns and cities for piece work. This affords quite a handicap to them. If the Department of Agriculture will take a second look it might do something to alleviate this fear.

Hardly there would be any occasion for alarm at this time on the employment front. It will be recalled that after the panic a few years ago, when unemployment mounted up to many millions, conditions have never been of such that all of these people went back to work as they had previously been employed. Many of them were absorbed into the streamlines of various industries, while others resorted to economic readjustments through less spending and fewer obligations.

As far as is noticable, there are no signs of wholesale suffering on the part of those who are actually unemployed. That is as should be in a system of economics well figured out, with agencies farflung to administer to economic ills in emergencies

# More Colored Workers Minus Jobs Than Whites

Informer Houston, Tex. 9.1
Sat. 2-22-58

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA) The latest unemployment figures, released jointly Tuesday by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Labor Secretary James P Mitchell, show that a higher percentage of colored workers are jobless than whites.

Of the 4,494,000 persons out of work last month, 855,000 or 19 per cent of the total unemployed, were colored as compared with 3,639,000 whites.

There were 11,897,000 colored people in the total civilian labor force of 106,781,000. Of the total colored civilian labor force, 6,160,000 were employed --586,000 in agriculture and 5,574,000 in industry.

Of the 855,000 unemployed, making up 12.2% of the civilian labor force, 591,000 were colored men and 263,000 were colored women.

**There are 4,883,000 colored people (1,234,000 men and 3,649,000 women) not in the labor force. All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined by the Census Bureau as "not in labor force."**

The Government reported Tuesday that unemployment rose by 1,100,000 between December and January to a level of 4,494,000 while total civilian employment fell by 2,200,000 to 62,200,000.

At the same time, state insured unemployment rose by 900,000 to 2,850,000 in mid-January, with an especially sharp increase early in the month and some levelling off as the month progressed.

**Mr Weeks and Mr Mitchell reported that all of these changes were sharper than usual for this time of year, as they reflected further cutbacks in manufacturing as well as the customary large turn-of-the-year cut in outdoor work, retail trade and temporary post office jobs.**

As usual in January the report said, the increase in unemployment was less than the drop in employment because many housewives and others, who had temporary holiday jobs withdrew from the labor market instead of seeking other work.

Total nonagricultural employment, which includes the self-employed, domestics and unpaid family workers, dropped by 1,800,000 over the month to 57,300,000. At the same time, the number of workers on nonfarm payrolls dropped by 2,100,000 to a level of 51,000,000.

Informer

Insured unemployment showed a further rise in all states over the month with the largest increases ocurring in New York 103,600; Pennsylvania, 84,300; Michigan 75,500; California 67,400, and Ohio, 54,600.

Sat. 2-22-58

Large-scale auto layoffs were mainly responsible for the rise in Michigan, while Ohio, Pennsylvania and California reported increased joblessness in primary metals and metal working industries.

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## UNEMPLOYMENT PERSPECTIVE

Times P. 22-C
Fr. 2-14-58
New York, N.Y.

The latest Federal data on unemployment have aroused a political storm in Washington. In this Congressional election year it is understandable that the opposition party should scent the possibility of victory in November by confronting the voters with a black economic picture, responsibility for which will be put on the Eisenhower Administration. However, correct assessment of our economic situation is too important to be left to those who are politically motivated. Moreover, the effort to draw the darkest possible conclusions from present data holds the serious danger of encouraging a climate of economic defeatism which could in turn become a threatening psychological factor hindering improvement. So let us seek a balanced view.

There are three disturbing elements in the January report. The increase of unemployment from December to January, 1,120,000 persons, was the largest since 1941. The total number of unemployed reported, 4,494,000 persons, was the largest since the peak of the 1949-50 recession. The number of workers working fewer than thirty-five hours a week last month was at a post-World War II high of 2,000,000.

Taken by themselves, however, even these disturbing elements do not provide justification for panic-mongering, since there are also important reassuring elements in the picture. Employment last month was 62,238,000 persons, within a small fraction of 1 per cent of the same figure a year ago, when pessimistic forecasts such as we have been hearing recently were conspicuously absent.

Again, taking account of seasonal fluctuation, unemployment last month, as a percentage of the total labor force, was smaller than at the peak of either the 1949-50 or 1953-54 recessions. This last point is particularly important, because many who are now drawing the darkest conclusions from the present figures forget that these figures must be measured against the substantially greater labor force and greater employment we have now. Finally, we are moving toward a period of the year when seasonal forces will tend to raise employment and lower unemployment, rather than the reverse, as in the present comparison between December, 1957, and January, 1958.

There is no blinking the fact that for the individuals and families involved unemployment means both material and spiritual suffering. Panic and dismay in an individual who loses his job are understandable. But from the point of view of the national economy at the present time, the available data give no justification for panic, since we have been in relatively worse situations earlier in the post-war period without suffering anything remotely approaching catastrophe.

What is justified in the present situation is intelligent concern and careful watchfulness, but neither of these resembles politically motivated efforts to cultivate hysteria.

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# Jobless Report Shows Economy Dip Slowing

News + Observer
Wed. 4-9-58
Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Tuesday the latest unemployment statistics, showing a 25,000 increase in March, indicate a slowing up of the decline in the nation's economy.

The government reported that the 25,000 increase last month brought unemployment to 5,198,000 or about 7 per cent of the nation's working force. Employment picked up by 323,000 to a total of 62,311,000.

Eisenhower said in a statement the figures show a pickup of jobs in March and a leveling off of unemployment.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, saw the data as a continued deepening of the recession without sign of any pickup. Facts are facts, Meany said, "and there isn't a single ray of sunshine" in the report."

The new idle total of 5,198,000 represents a 16½-year high, going back to the heavy unemployment totals of pre-war 1941.

The March increase of 25,000 among the jobless was tiny compared with the whopping unemployment normally declines in March.

The Commerce and Labor Departments pointed out in their regular monthly job report that the 25,000 unemployment boost comes well within the 120,000 margin of error considered possible in the data in any one month. The figures are obtained from polling 35,000 households and projecting them nationwide.

The departments also said March weather was a little colder and stormier than usual, thus possibly deterring outdoor employment. However, they conceded that unemployment failed to show its usual March improvement, normally about 5 per cent or in this case about 250,000.

Unemployment as a ratio of the labor force rose from 6.7 per cent in February to 7 per cent in March. Both employment and unemployment increased because of a 350,000 expansion in the labor force.

The March job situation showed a pickup of 250,000 in farm employment, mainly women and students, while factory jobs declined again, by about 200,000.

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# Climb Continues In Unemployment

## New Benefit Claims Reach 421,900

WASHINGTON, April 4 (U.P.)—The government reported today that unemployment still was climbing at the end of March in defiance of normal seasonal trends.

Post Herald P. 2
Sat. 4-5-58
Birmingham Alabama

**The Labor Dept. said unemployment benefit claims filed by newly laid-off workers rose to 421,900 last week, an increase of 12,500 over the previous week.**

Jobless claims usually are considered a reliable index to the overall job picture.

Last week's increase reversed a two-week decline in new claims. The total also was nearly double the 212,300 new claims reported for the corresponding week a year ago.

**The department said there was a sizeable increase in new claims in Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Michigan, New Hampshire and Missouri. This overshadowed small declines reported by most other states.**

Pre-Easter lay-offs in candy and clothing firms contributed to the rise in New York. Further auto cutbacks boosted claims in Michigan. Pennsylvania reported temporary lay-offs in the metal construction and apparel industries.

16i 1958

**WOMAN'S WORLD:**

# Avoid blind-alley jobs in Government say career women

16i General

**By the NNPA News Service**

Women who have gained recognition in Federal service think it offers qualified women excellent opportunities for developing a successful career.

Afro-American

To women who are interested in entering Federal service or who want to advance their careers, women in high - level Government jobs offer some words of advice.

P. 11

Baltimore

Once a woman has found where her interest and abilities lie, these officials consider it very important that she secure the best training and experience possible and then see the type of job in which she will be able to use her abilities properly.

Sat. 4-5-58

They warn women against allowing themselves to drift into blind - alley jobs.

* * *

**ACCORDING** to the chief of a large division, "Many women who do not have confidence in their ability to get another job fail to obtain varied employment experiences and thereby thwart their chances for advancement.

"Even though a woman finds specialization of great value, she should not forget that training can enhance her employability immeasurably."

**Other suggestions relate to behavior on the job. As one woman executive put it, "The employment role of women is more difficult than men's in many ways. Our office conduct must be above reproach. We must avoid the extremes of timidity and reticence on one side and of aggressiveness and domination on the other."**

"Take advantage of the shortage fields," recommended a personnel officer. "The physical sciences and engineering are crying for trained personnel. Here are fields where women can advance quicky if they are qualified."

A woman engineer agreed with her, adding, "Few women realize how interesting and satisfying a career in professional engineering can be."

* * *

**THERE WAS** general agreement among most officials that women's employment opportunities in Federal service have improved considerably in recent years.

The progress was credited to women's better education and training qualifications, improved job experience, and increased interest in their work as a career.

To young women with suitable interest, aptitudes and training, these officials offered strong encouragement to enter Federal Service.

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GENERAL

# German Minister Believes Recession 'Psychological'

16i General

Daily Home

P. 1

Thurs. 4-3-58

Talladega, Ala

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP)—Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard flew back from a 10-day visit to the United States today and said the American recession is mostly psychological.

"The American people," he told reporters, "have been hit by a psychological short-circuit."

He said he noticed a widespread feeling of insecurity in the United States, but added that this was not the only reason for the recession.

Referring to the flow of goods from American industries, Erhard said: "The saturation point has been reached and the consumer is reacting with a buyer's strike."

Erhard said this applied especially to the automobile industry. He said auto manufacturers and distributors have been practically forcing their new models down the throats of buyers during the past several years.

Erhard, principal architect of West Germany's postwar economic recovery, said that everywhere he went in the United States, people regarded him as an economic medicine man who could cure almost everything.

He said his recommendation was more government spending, but said antirecession measures should not be allowed to weaken the dollar.

"The U. S. dollar," Erhard declared, "is the standard for all things. We circle like satellites around the sun. What happens to us if the sun no longer stands still?"

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# 10,000 MORE HERE GET JOBLESS PAY

Times

New York

## Biggest Increase of Year—Post-Easter Layoffs Seen—Major Centers Gloomy

Thurs. 4-3-58

By A. H. RASKIN

The number of workers drawing unemployment insurance in this city rose by nearly 10,000 last week, the largest increase since the beginning of the year.

Officials predicted that the situation would get worse in the next few weeks as a result of post-Easter layoffs in the apparel trades, New York's principal industry.

General

16i

Gloomy employment news came from other major centers, despite White House hopes for a seasonal upturn in jobs. The Labor Department's chief manpower expert reported that the national unemployment total for March would show an increase of about 200,000 over the February figure of 5,173,000.

**Disputes Mitchell Figure**

The estimate was made in St. Louis by Seymour L. Wolfbein, head of the Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. It contrasted with a statement Monday by James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, that he did not expect the March figure would be "much different" from the previous month's total.

A further rise in unemployment insurance was reported in Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. Other key industrial centers showed a leveling off in joblessness, but no pick-up.

Detroit, with a volume of insured idleness nearly triple the figure for the comparable period last year, had a slight decline last week. But the drop was roughly equal to the number of workers who had been unemployed so long they had exhausted their benefit rights.

The spurt in New York joblessness indicated that the length of the national business slump was catching up with this city's diversified economy.

**82% Above '57 Total**

In January and February the number of workers on the insurance rolls in the five boroughs was running about one-third higher than the corresponding months of 1957. The increase last week brought the total 82 per cent above the parallel period a year ago.

The claims list in this city went up from 220,496 in the week ended March 21 to 230,483 last week. Upstate areas, which have been consistently harder hit than the metropolitan district, showed a rise from 211,864 to 214,130.

The state-wide total of 444,613 on insurance benefits was a little more than double the 1957 figure. For the upstate areas alone the one-year increase was 124 per cent.

Two factors in the unemployment statistics were of particular concern to state and city officials. One was that 2,725 workers used up their twenty-six weeks of benefits last week, bringing the total since the start of the year to 29,521.

P. 12

Additional protection for these long-term unemployed depends on the passage by Congress of proposed legislation to extend the benefit period to thirty-nine weeks.

New York

The other disturbing factor was a rise of 5,000 in initial claims for insurance, a rough measure of the volume of new lay-offs. The state total of new claims rose from 55,356 to 60,365, with almost all of the increase concentrated in this city.

Times

Chicago had 111,622 workers on the insurance lists last week, up 3.6 per cent from the previous week and 164 per cent from th esame week a year ago. For Illinois as a while the total inched up fractionally to 198,914.

16i General

The Philadelphia figure of 89.407 continued claims was an increase of 3.7 per cent from the week ended March 22 and 40.6 per cent above the 1957 total. The Pennsylvania insurance claims went up from 325,465 to 340,051.

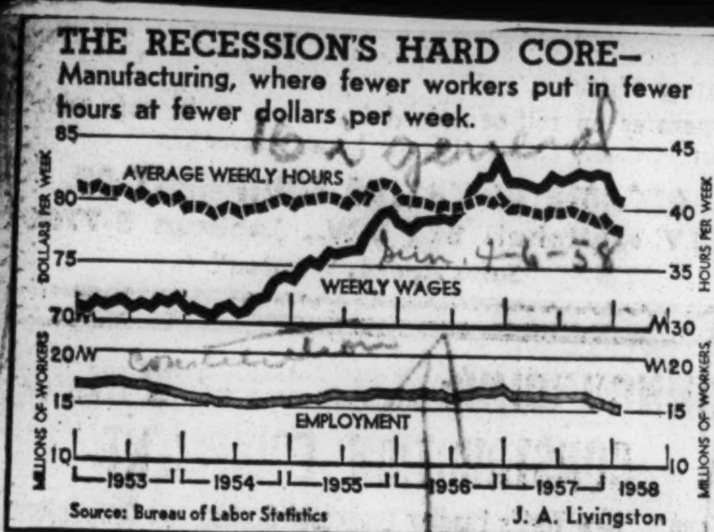
For Boston and the rest of Massachusetts the combined total of initial and continued claims rose 4,818 last week to a total of 141,021. This was 89.4 per cent above the figure last year. In the Greater Cleveland area, claims totaled 52,628, an increase of 1,839 over the week before. A year ago the figure was 12,750.

New idleness among workers in garment and rubber product shops raised the idle total in Los Angeles, and analysts there predicted that the trend would continue. The insurance list went up from 127,154 to 130,180, bringing the figure 229 per cent over the same week in 1957.

Detroit had a 1 per cent drop to 182,356, but this left the total 286 per cent higher than for last year. For all of Michigan the application file went up 2 per cent to 326,660. Officials reported that scheduled plant shutdowns made it certain that the mid-April jobless figure would be higher than the total a month earlier.

## THE RECESSION'S HARD CORE—

Manufacturing, where fewer workers put in fewer hours at fewer dollars per week.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

J. A. Livingston

16 i general

Jun. 4-6-58

Constitution

# Ike's 'Depression' Becoming a Reality

## Administration's Delay Less Justifiable Daily; Action Must Come in 2-3 Weeks

**By J. A. LIVINGSTON**
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

16 i

General

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—A month ago, President Eisenhower said a tax cut is a possibility "if there is any deepening of the depression." At the time, depression was a slip of the tongue. Depression was a word to be avoided. March, so it was expected—hoped—would bring an upturn in business, a decline in unemployment.

Now, April's here. The recession has deepened. Layoffs continue to exceed rehirings. Thus, General Electric calls back 3,800 to make refrigerators at Louisville, but lays off 1,900 in its Louisville home-laundry plant, and 3,000 at its tube plant in Owensboro, Ky. Westinghouse closes its Columbus plant for a week, idling 4,000, and General Motors' Frigidaire division at Dayton lays off 1,100. CBS Hytron goes on a four-day week at Danvers, Mass. (3,000 workers).

Du Pont expects to recall 70 to 80 workers at its nylon plant in Chattanooga and has cancelled layoffs of another 50 workers; Chemstrand will recall 350 out of a thousand workers laid off at its Pensacola, Fla., works, and hopes to take on more if orders continue at recent rates. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical, at Trentwood, Wash., is recalling 100 workers, and ACF Industries, at Buffalo, 150 workers—this last in response to a $2,865,709 Army contract. And Pittsburgh Plate Glass is taking back 700 to 800 at Crystal City, Mo.

Journal

Jun 4-6-58

**BUT THE BUICK** closing at Flint idled 11,000 workers for a week. Fisher Body, at Flint, laid off 1,200 workers; Pontiac laid off 3,000 at Pontiac and Oldsmobile 800 at Lansing. Detroit and vicinity is in a full depression. No use mincing words on that.

Constitution

Some white-collar workers, clerical workers, are being laid off or furloughed. Such workers breezed through the 1949-50 and 1953-54 readjustments. The Pennsylvania Railroad has instituted a 10 per cent cut in salaries of all persons drawing $10,000 a year or more.

Jun 4-6-58

* * *

Atlanta

Ga.

**SO FAR, THIS** has been primarily a manufacturers' recession. Employment in manufacturing plants, at 15,600,000, is down 11 per cent from the postwar high in June, 1953. It's below the low in the 1954 recession. The drop is traceable partly to increased efficiency.

P.20 D

Manufacturing workers are averaging only 38.5 hours per week, a 7 per cent drop from the 41.6 per week in November, 1955, the postwar high. Gone is most overtime. The weekly pay of the average factory worker, at $80.85, is down $1.66 from a year ago (see chart). This, in spite of cost-of-living, "productivity," and other wage boosts.

There still is no positive evidence that the decline has been arrested. It has slowed down. We may, as President Eisenhower has indicated, be going through the worst. But this is iffy. It assumes that business men, notably manufacturers, have cut inventories down to the re-order point, that automobile manufacturing is so far down that any upturn in sales would result in rehiring.

* * *

**YET DELAY** becomes less and less justifiable. Unless we are now at a culminating point in the decline—unless the worst is coming together all at once, in layoffs, inventory cutbacks, and the drop in consumer spending—the administration and Congress will have to act soon.

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# MITCHELL EXPECTS A SPRING UPTURN; JOBS UP IN MARCH

## Secretary Declares He Can 'Safely Predict' Increase in Figures for Month

## SEES A FALL IN JOBLESS

16 i

## National Planning Unit and State C. of C. Call for Decrease in Taxes

General

**By ALLEN DRURY**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6 — James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, predicted today that there would be "an upturn this spring in employment and a downturn in unemployment."

Times P. 1

The Secretary said he could "safely predict" that employment figures for March, to be released by the Labor Department on Tuesday, would be higher than in February. Unemployment figures for the month, he said, "will not change much from February."

Mon 4-7-58

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Mitchell appeared with Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of upstate New York, in a televised interview for broadcast to New York stations.

He predicted also that members of Congress, now visiting their districts during a ten-day Easter recess, would return to the Capitol on April 14 prepared to approve an Administration request for extended unemployment compensation benefits.

### Extension Bill Pending

An Administration bill to extend the period of unemployment benefits by 50 per cent with Federal help is now pending before the House Ways and Means Committee. It would add thirteen weeks, for example, in a state where the present period is twenty-six weeks. A Democratic-backed measure would extend the period uniformly to forty-two weeks.

Mr. Mitchell said that if Congress approved an extension, compensation checks could be on their way "within a couple of weeks."

The National Planning Association proposed, meanwhile, an anti-recession package of low-bracket income tax cuts, excise tax reduction and improved unemployment insurance. The nonprofit, nonpolitical organization also urged long-range government and private development programs.

[The Council of State Chambers of Commerce also urged "wise tax reduction" to stimulate business incentives and investment, according to The United Press. It said a huge Federal anti-recession spending program would not restore confidence in the economy.]

On the subject of taxes, discussed also today in separate interviews by several members of the Senate, the Secretary said an Administration decision on whether or not to recommend a cut would probably come after the economic indicators for April were in and had been appraised.

He said he personally would favor a tax cut rather than large-scale public works if the recession deepened because "it's more incisive; it's sharper; it's quicker."

Times P. 14C

Mon 4-7-58

New York, N.Y.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, predicted that the recess would "clear some of the Washington fog and smoke" from the minds of members of Congress and bring them back favoring a tax cut.

Senator Douglas said he might make another attempt to win Senate approval for his plan to cut both income and excise taxes. The Senate defeated it on March 13 by a 71 to 14 vote when Senator Douglas offered it as a rider on a House-passed insurance tax bill.

16 i

Senator George A. Smathers, Democrat of Florida, said in a separate interview that he would seek Senate action this month on a bill to repeal the 3 per cent excise tax on freight and the 10 per cent passenger tax.

General

The Senator, co-sponsor of the bill, said it would be "the quickest way to bring about a general price cut on nearly all of our consumer goods and attack the recession head-on."

Meanwhile, in a report on the country's banks, Jesse P. Wolcott, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, announced that total assets of all insured banks had increased 3 per cent during 1957. He said this growth, even though slightly belo wthe growth rate of the three previous years, had raised total assets to $249,000,000,000.

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# Increase In Jobless Slows Down

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Florida Gains, Page 18C

16 i General

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Officials said Monday night the government will announce today that unemployment increased in March by 25,000 to a total of 5,198,000.

Tue 4-8-58

Employment was reported to have increased by 323,000 for the month to 62,311,000.

The data was reported after Secretary of the Treasury Robert Anderson counseled in a speech in New York against any pell mell rush to cut taxes and called for caution and prudence in anti-recession measures.

RA

The jobless increase, smallest monthly hike in the current recession, still leaves unemployment at its highest level since 1941.

**But it represents a considerable slowing down of the jobless trend and leaves hope for reductions in the unemployment total in April and May, although June may show its usual jump in unemployment when students flood the labor market looking for summer jobs.**

The new figures undoubtedly will be discussed today when President Eisenhower meets with his top economic advisors to take a fresh look at the slump.

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# Jobs In Factories Fewer Last Month

## Hours Worked And Weekly Pay Also Decline

General

WASHINGTON, May 8.—(UP) — Manufacturing employment slumped 270,000 in April in defiance of normal spring trends, the Government reported Thursday. The average weekly pay of factory workers and their hours of work also declined.

During the month, the number of persons out of factory work for 15 weeks or more rose by 450,000 to a new postwar high of 1,900,000. Some 600,000 had been without jobs for at least six months. An estimated 230,000 had exhausted unemployment benefits.

Reversal of the usual April trend in manufacturing was disclosed in a report by the Labor and Commerce Departments. It indicated that the recession in manufacturing industries worsened last month even though overall unemployment went down.

The joint report said that total unemployment usually dropped substantially at this time of year, but it was relatively unchanged from March to April. It blamed factory layoffs and "unusually early" job hunting by students.

The report showed that manufacturing jobs in April dropped 1,700,000 below a year ago. Most of the decline, 1,400,000, occurred in the durable goods industries which produce autos, machinery and refrigerators.

Hours of work in manufacturing industries fell from 38.6 hours a week in March to 38.3 hours in April, a postwar low. The average factory worker's weekly earnings dipped slightly to $80.81.

# Broad Anti-Recession Program Is Formulated By Eisenhower; Will Extend Jobless Benefits

## RULES OUT WPA, PWA

### President Puts Emphasis On Roads, Reclamation Spending, Housing

By WILLIAM THEIS
International News Service Writer

WASHINGTON, March 8. — President Eisenhower Saturday announced a seven-point anti-recession program including extended unemployment benefits and stepped-up highway and reclamation spending.

Commercial Appeal

The plan outlined to GOP congressional leaders involves more than three billion dollars in accelerated spending, most of which would spread over the next three years in apportionment of Federal highway funds.

Sun 3-9-58

Jobless compensation under the program would be extended beyond the present 26-week limit in most states. The extra payments would be from Federal funds.

Memphis

### Will Aid Housing

Included was 200 million dollars to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for purchases of FHA-insured mortgages of up to $10,000 on new homes. Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole said the action should have "a significant effect" on housing construction and employment this spring.

P. 1

There were 137,000 new unemployment claims for the week ending Feb. 22, bringing the total to 3,268,000, a new postwar record. The number of persons out of work is now reported past the five million mark.

Mr. Eisenhower spelled out his proposals in a letter to Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin (Mass.).

The plan is plainly intended to counter anti-recession programs brought forward by Democratic congressional leaders.

Mr. Eisenhower pointedly said: "I am concerned over the sudden upsurge of pump-priming schemes, such as the setting up of huge Federal bureaucracies of the PWA or WPA type. That kind of talk evidences lack of faith in the inherent vitality of our free economy and in the American as an individual."

### Jibe Aimed at Johnson

The President's "pump-priming" jibe clearly was aimed at Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson (Texas), who said he is "wedded" to a standby PWA.

Senator Johnson replied by calling Mr. Eisenhower's announcement a "commendably prompt, partial reaction to the new call for action issued by Congress" but said the details are not clear.

The senator added: "I agree fully with the President's statement that the economy is at its best when people manage wisely their own resources. We have five million unemployed who have few resources to manage wisely or unwisely."

Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) criticized the program for not including a tax cut and said it may be "too little and perhaps too late."

P. 13

The President warned against distribution of the people's money "in dubious activities under Federal direction" and concluded: "Unsound programs of that kind would do great damage to America rather than contribute to our economic strength."

Appeal

The Chief Executive proposed use of Federal funds to continue unemployment payments through the states. Under existing state laws, payments generally are made for a period of 26 weeks and Federal funds have been used mostly for administrative purposes.

### How It Would Work

Under Mr. Eisenhower's proposal, which will be spelled out to Congress next week, the Federal Treasury temporarily would underwrite the payment of weekly benefits for a longer period.

The President said: "I deeply believe we must move promptly to meet the needs of those wage earners who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits under state laws and have not yet found employment."

Sun 3-9-58

The other six proposals of the President would involve accelerated Government spending rather than any huge increase in expenditures. The additional six points are:

A speedup of Government spending for construction of civilian projects such as Engineer Corps civil works, roads and facilities in national parks and the Bureau of Indian Affairs road - building activities. Mr. Eisenhower said this would allow the spending of nearly 200 million dollars several months earlier than planned.

Faster spending for water resource projects and increased spending for such projects in the coming year. The increased appropriation would amount to 180 million to be apportioned to the Bureau of Reclamation, the Engineer Corps, and the Agriculture Department for watershed protection. He also will ask Congress to allow an early start on small reclamation projects which were authorized by the 1956 Small Projects Act. This would allow the spending of 25 million.

### Will Spur Home Building

He directed the Budget Bureau to make an additional 200 million available to the Housing and Home Finance Agency to spur construction of homes costing up to $10,000.

He will ask Congress to amend the Highway Act to allow an increase in apportioning funds to the states for construction. He said he wants to apportion an additional two billion, 200 million in Federal funds for this purpose over the next three calendar years.

As previously announced, the Defense Department has been instructed to speed up the award of contracts by 50 per cent. This is expected to channel about 450 million into areas hard hit by unemployment.

The Veterans Administration, at Mr. Eisenhower's instruction, has acted to liberalize borrowing policies for GIs.

News Secretary James C. Hagerty was asked if the President is considering a tax cut as an anti-recession device. Hagerty pointed to the final statement of Mr. Eisenhower's letter which said:

"Finally, it should be understood that other programs and measures are under study and, as circumstances may require, will be administratively set in motion or proposed to the Congress."

### Citizens Have Role

Concerning the general economy, the Chief Executive told the GOP congressional leaders:

"The course of our huge, complex economy mainly depends upon what individual citizens do —upon their creativity, their productivity, their initiative and enterprise, and the millions of economic decisions which they freely make each day.

"The proper relation of Government to the growth and vigor of such an economy must necessarily be to stimulate private production and employment, not to substitute public spending for private spending, nor to extend public domination over private activity."

The President noted he already has seven proposals pending before Congress and urged prompt action on these. Among them is the two billion dollar program to modernize post offices over the next three to five years.

Senator Arthur Watkins (R., Utah), announced that part of the stepped up public works program will include almost 30 million dollars for reclamation projects in his area.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — (AP)—Senator Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) predicted Saturday the Senate will pass a bill this month sharply boosting Federal funds for roadbuilding projects over the nation. Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate Public Roads Subcommittee, plans to get the measure out of the Public Works Committee next week.

"I am confident it will be passed by the Senate before we take the Easter recess," he declared. The recess is to start April 3.

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# More Colored Than White Are Jobless

Informer P. 1

LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA) More than twice the percentage of colored workers were unemployed in mid- February than that of white workers, according to figures released Tuesday by the Commerce and Labor Departments.

Houston Texas

Unemployment totaled 5,200,000 in mid - February, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks jointly announced.

Job

General

The number of jobless, normally stable at this time of year, was up by 700,000 from a month earlier.

Sat 3-22-58

Continued layoffs in durable goods manufacturing and unusually bad weather in some areas, which affected construction and other outdoor activities, accounted for a major part of the rise.

In addition to the job losses which mainly affected men, unemployment was further increased by the entry of a considerable number of women and young persons into the labor market.

State insured unemployment which does not include these new labor market entrants, rose by 300,000 between mid-January and mid - February.

The combined Labor - Commerce statistics show a total civilian noninstitutioanal population of 118,787, of which 106,876,000 are white and 11,911,000 are colored. The civilian labor force consists of 60,031,000 whites representing 56.2 per cent of the colored population, and 7,129,000 nonwhites, representing 59.9 per cent of the nonwhite poulation.

Informer

Of the 7,129,000 nonwhites in the civilian labor force, 4,361,000 are male and a 769,000 are female.

P. 8

The Commerce and Labor Departments reorpted 4,100,000 white unemployed and 1,073,000 nonwhites unemployed.

White spuemployd represent 6.8 per cent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed non whites represent 15.1 per cent of the civilian labor force.

Job General

There are 55,931,000 white employed. Of that number 4,238,000 are employed in agriculture, and 51,693,000 in nonagricultural industries. Of the 6,056,000 unemployed nonwhites, 592,000 are employed in agriculture and 5,464,000 in non-agricultural industries.

Sat 3-22-58

Initial claims among workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs and the Federal employee program declined during the week ended March 1, as more normal winter weather resulted in fewer emergency shutdowns. A total of 35 staet sreporedt smalleer volumes.

**The Gallup Poll**

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C. P. 3-A
Sun. 3-23-58

# Unemployment Fears Grow

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the job-lean years of the late 1930s—when one-sixth of the total working force was unemployed—an Institute survey finds that the problem of unemployment is considered the No. 1 concern of the country today.

Adults interviewed in the latest survey first were asked:

*What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?*

A comparison between results obtained in the latest survey and those of one month ago shows:

| | Today | Feb.,'58 |
|---|---|---|
| **Unemployment** | **40%** | **7%** |
| **Keeping the peace** | **17** | **30** |
| **Sputniks, space problems** | **7** | **11** |
| **Integration** | **4** | **4** |
| **National defense** | **3** | **9** |
| **Others** | **20** | **29** |
| **No opinion** | **9** | **10** |

Voters who named a specific problem were asked a further question:

*Which political party do you think can do a better job of handling the problem you have just mentioned—the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?*

For all problems mentioned, and eliminating those who did not make a choice between the two major parties, the voting goes this way:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Democratic** | **63%** |
| **Republican** | **37** |

THAT question in the past has been a good barometer of political strength—and in the case of today's figures shows the Democrats with a greater advantage than they have had since 1944, when the question was first asked.

In 1952, with the Korean stalemate and the threat of war as the top issue in voters' minds, the Republicans had the advantage as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Republican party** | **57%** |
| **Democratic party** | **43** |

Again in 1956, with foreign policy the top problem, those naming either party voted this way:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Republican party** | **55%** |
| **Democratic party** | **45** |

By November of last year, the Republicans had lost the advantage and the vote was: Democratic—52 per cent, Republican—48 per cent.

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*Column of the Day*

Herald Tribune P. 1

# Unemployment Picture Not So Bad as It Looks

Fri 2-28-58

By Donald I. Rogers

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New York N.Y.

The real measure of a recession is not in tabulating the losses in corporate profits or in gauging the decline in dividends but in totaling the number of unemployed. A breadwinner without a job is not particularly interested in the figures on the dip in the Gross National Product—he wants to know where and when he's going to find re-employment.

But even unemployment totals are misleading in measuring the extent of recession, and, currently, many people are being fooled into believing that the economy is depressed more than it really is because of the apparent size of the army of unemployed.

Donald I. Rogers

Actually no greater percentage of the work force is unemployed today than when Mr. Truman was in the White House, though such would not be suspected from his statements on the subject. It is really not a question of how many are unemployed, but what percentage of the total work force is unable to find work.

America's work force has been increasing yearly, and currently there are more people employed than during any previous administration. Thus, since we have more employables and more employed, it is not startling to have more unemployed, because the whole work force is larger. A study of the figures is reassuring and leads to the conclusion that nothing about the unemployment picture warrants the near-hysteria manifest in some areas of the press and in Washington.

In 1949, for instance, regarded by economic historians as a "good" year—a prosperous one—there were 62,105,000 Americans in the total civilian labor force. Some 58,423,000 of them were employed, and 3,682,000 of them registered as unemployed. The average annual percentage of unemployment of the total labor force was 5.9 per cent.

In that "bad" year of 1957 just passed, there were actually fewer unemployed—2,936,000. A record number was employed, 65,010,000. And the total labor force had increased to a record high of 67,946,000. The percentage of unemployed in the whole labor force amounted to 4.3 per cent.

This is certainly not a record to be ashamed of, for, considering all of the factors, it is the finest in history.

What the Administration's critics will be citing soon are the just-released figures for January's employment totals. These show a total labor force of 66,732,000; employment of 62,238,000; unemployment of 4,494,000 and unemployment as a percentage of the total labor force of 6.0 per cent.

This is one-tenth of 1 per cent higher than the percentage of unemployed in 1949. But it must be remembered that the figure for 1949 is an average for the year, and to reach 5.9 per cent, there must have been much higher monthly percentages. The figure for January, 1958, however, represents unemployment for what is historically one of the worst months of the year, when unemployment is expected to increase and normally does.

## Per Cent of Unemployed In U. S. in Recent Years

| Year | Total Labor Force | Average Monthly Employment | Average Monthly Unemployment | Unemployment as a % of Labor Force |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1947..... | 60,168,000 | 57,812,000 | 2,356,000 | 3.9% |
| 1948..... | 61,442,000 | 59,117,000 | 2,325,000 | 3.8 |
| 1949..... | 62,105,000 | 58,423,000 | 3,682,000 | 5.9 |
| 1950..... | 63,000,000 | 59,748,000 | 3,351,000 | 5.3 |
| 1951..... | 62,884,000 | 60,785,000 | 2,099,000 | 3.3 |
| 1952..... | 62,966,000 | 61,035,000 | 1,932,000 | 3.1 |
| 1953..... | 63,815,000 | 61,945,000 | 1,870,000 | 2.9 |
| 1954..... | 64,468,000 | 60,890,000 | 3,578,000 | 5.6 |
| 1955..... | 65,847,000 | 62,941,000 | 2,904,000 | 4.4 |
| 1956..... | 67,530,000 | 64,708,000 | 2,822,000 | 4.2 |
| 1957..... | 67,946,000 | 65,010,000 | 2,936,000 | 4.3 |
| Jan. '58.. | 66,732,000 | 62,238,000 | 4,494,000 | 6.0 |

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# TELLS JOBLESS CLAIMS RISE IN SOUTH ILLINOIS

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS]

Claims for state unemployment compensation in southern Illinois have risen, in contrast to figures released for the state as a whole.

The Murphysboro office of the state employment service said claims for the week ended March 8 totaled 2,523, an increase of 193 from the previous week. The office serves Jackson, Union, Perry and Randolph counties.

Earlier this week, Roy F Cummins, director of the Illinois department of labor, said total claims filed in the state were 183,067 for the week ending March 8. This was a drop of 15,183 from the preceding week.

Chicago Ill.

### 2,000 Claims at Herrin

Ed Aken, Herrin unemployment office manager, said claims for Williamson and Johnson counties remained about the same. Approximately 2,000 claims were filed in the Herrin office.

The Murphysboro office said claims decreased in only one county last week, Randolph. An increase is expected in Randolph county in the next two weeks as a result of the closing of the International Shoe company plant in Chester.

The shoe factory, employing 550, will go on a four day week when work resumes March 24. The plant closed March 14.

### Shirt Plant Closing

In McLeansboro, the Elder Manufacturing company, which manufactures shirts, said it will shut down this week-end or early next week. Russell Pemberton, plant manager, said the shut down would idle 250 workers, mostly women.

"This is the slowest I've seen it since taking over as manager of the plant in 1943," Pemberton said. He said a lack of orders and general economic conditions forced the closing. He set no reopening date.

Owen Herbert, manager of the Mount Vernon employment service office, said claim in his four county area—Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton and Washington—are the highest since after World War II when returning veterans were in a readjustment period.

### Drop in Claims

In Marion and Clinton counties, unemployment claims decreased slightly, Earl W. Koelling, manager of the Centralia office, said.

Most of the 1,845 claims filed for the week ending March 13, Koelling said, came from persons left unemployed by closing of a shoe factory in Trenton and the smelters in Beckemeyer and Sandoval.

In East St. Louis, the railroad retirement board office said that 10 per cent of southern Illinois railroad men are unemployed, the percentage is slightly below the national average, the board said.

The board said there are 30,000 railroaders in the 44 county area it serves. Approximately 2,675 unemployment claims now are being handled by the board, a spokesman said.

SYLVIA PORTER

# 'In-migration' Explains Job Problem

P. 6

Daily News

Fri 3-28-58

Jackson Miss.

SAN FRANCISCO — "In-migration."

It's a word I seldom hear back in New York, for in my hometown, population has been shrinking in recent years.

But here in California, it's a word which comes quickly and easily from experts on employment and business prospects. While the word has been almost a synonym for boom since 1945, it is now used to explain some of the state's job problems.

In California today, there are 44,000 fewer jobs than a year ago, but there are 192,000 more unemployed than a year ago.

Why the huge difference? Because California's labor force has grown by a full 148,000—and a primary reason for the growth has been in-migration—the fact that thousands of new workers have come to this area, have gone into the job market, haven't found, or kept, the jobs they sought and thus are now counted among the state's unemployed.

### COMPLICATING FACTOR

In the Metropolitan area of San Francisco, there are now 21,000 fewer jobs than a year ago. Also in this area, there are 66,000 more unemployed.

Also in this area, there are 66,000 more unemployed.

Why the startling difference? Because the labor force in the San Francisco area has risen by an extra 45,000, and a primary reason for the rise also has been in-migration.

"We think in-migration is beginning to taper off now," a top authority on employment told me, "and the way I view the near-term outlook for business expansion in California, I think the dip is a good thing."

As this authority sees it, the fabulous trek to the west was a major force in California's great boom between 1946 and 1957, but a complicating factor now. He would prefer to see California absorb workers already here before a new surge develops.

"We notice a lot of claims for unemployment benefits are coming from workers who only recently migrated from depressed areas in the mid-west and northeast," said another economist.

### CHECK SKILLS IN DEMAND

This economist argues tens of thousands who have migrated to California in the past year didn't realize the business situation was "softening" here too and they weren't prepared for stiff competition in the job market.

"There are certain types of highly specialized job skills still in intense demand," added a third source, "but there are very few real scarcities and I doubt if there will be soon again."

This expert went on to warn all who are planning to migrate west to check first what skills are in demand.

As a short-term visitor to the far west, it would be presumptuous to reach any neat, pat conclusions. But there are basic rules to guide the individual dreaming of migrating here or to any other region.

(1) Before you make any concrete move, check and double-check with utmost care the general economic conditions in the area you are considering. Get every bit of information available. Know what you're moving into as of this date.

### HOME MAY BE AS GOOD

(2) Make sure your skills are needed in the area and there is not a surplus of workers in your field. You can get the exact situation by querying firms to which you might apply for a job.

(3) Find out whether economic conditions are better in the new area than in your own—assuming, you're planning to move because of business of job rather than climate conditions. Right now, you might find opportunities as good at home as, say, in California.

(4) If your plan is to open a small business, you'll be wiser to over-exaggerate rather than to under-estimate risks involved. Small businessmen are having a rough struggle to survive everywhere. You must have real know-how, enough cash and assured channels of financing to carry you through the first dangerous years.

### BIGGEST POPULATION BY 1975

This is tonly realistic advice. Actually these are sound rules that apply as much in roaring booms as in phases of recession.

Study those few figures at the start of this column, realize what is happening even in what almost surely will be the biggest state in the union in terms of population well before 1975.

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~~Vandercook Says:~~ AFL & CIO News

# Time Passes; Jobless Increase

*(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of John W. Vandercook, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Vandercook over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)*

Washington D.C.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has expressed his personal sympathy to "every unemployed worker, every housewife trying to keep the family going on an unemployment check," and for other recession victims. And Mr. Eisenhower has promised that his Administration will do everything it "constructively" can to bring about better times.

Vandercook

Those are welcome words. They represent a welcome retreat toward realism from Mr. Eisenhower's statement, as recently as last January that he was sure that the budget could be balanced and there might even be a surplus.

P. 5

But time is passing. The Administration publicists have talked encouragingly about what would be done, or could be done, to turn the recessionary tide.

Sat. 3-29-58

**And unemployment continues its dreary, upward climb. Unfortunately, in duplication of a GOP tradition which history will long remember, this Administration has already compiled a much longer list of the things it will not do to arrest the downward drift in the economy than of the things that it will do.**

Eisenhower will not let the federal government take over the responsibility of continuing unemployment benefits after their expiration dates. All that he will propose are some bookkeeping changes by which the federal government would lend the states the sums needed, with the understanding that the states will repay those loans, with interest.

If a veto will accomplish it, the President will not let Congress freeze farm price support payments at their last year's levels. He believes, with Sec. Benson, that they should be reduced still further.

The Administration will not entertain the idea of a tax cut; at any rate for "several" months more and until the recession has still further deepened. And Eisenhower is opposed, with special vehemence, to all schemes of economic pump-priming by great federally-undertaken public works projects.

**Practically every item on the agenda for halting a recession by government action has thus been stricken off. Inaction inspires inaction; action inspires action.**

A public works project may put no money in my pocket, but if I pass by it I am stimulated by the spectacle of work. The sight of constructive enterprise is a glimpse of the continuing, creative process. It is that in which our government must quickly restore our faith.

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# Move Aimed At Raising Employment

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Fri 3-28-58

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Thursday passed a highway construction speedup bill designed to create thousands of new jobs and get the nation's giant roadbuilding program back on schedule.

Passage was by a rollcall vote of 84-4. Those voting against the bill were Sens. Byrd (D-Va), Robertson (D-Va), Bennett (R-Utah) and Curtis (R-Neb)

P. 1A

The bill also would set up for the first time a system of federal incentives for the states to control the system.

This hotly disputed section, which caused the sharpest floor fight on the bill, was retained in a watered-down form yesterday by a 47-41 vote.

### 4-DAY DEBATE

The Senate debated the bill for four days, remaining in session on it 13 hours Wednesday.

It is the second major anti-recession measure to pass the Senate this year. The other, a $1,850,000,000 housing bill, now is at the White House for action by President Eisenhower.

Sponsors of the Senate road bill hope to get it into conference quickly with a different highway measure passed recently by the House. They would like to see the final version sent to Eisenhower before Congress starts an Easter recess April 3.

The Senate bill would pump $1,800,000,000 of additional federal-state funds into the highway program this year. It would make possible an over-all highway program of $5½ billion for the year.

### ESTIMATES OF JOBS

Estimates of the new jobs created by the bill ranged all the way from 88,000 in 1958 to 520,000 when all the acceleration features of the measure take full effect.

Sen. Gore (D-Tenn), chief author of the bill, said that it would be highly important as an anti-recessionary measure but that its permanent, long - range effects were fully as significant.

Gore stressed particularly the provisions to prevent a stretchout of construction of the interstate system. This originally was to be completed in 13 years. But because of increased cost and financing difficulties a stretchout of up to 25 years was in prospect.

The billboard control section was softened by adoption of an amendment of Sen. Cotton (R-NH) which would apply the incentives only to new right-of-way along the interstate. This would eliminate about 25 per cent of the 41,000 miles.

**OPP SALUTES MILLS**

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Tues. 4-1-58

# Government Policies Get Blame For Textile Woes

16 General

P2-A

OPP (Special) — Unrealistic policies of the federal government were blamed here Monday for many of the textile industry's current economic difficulties.

W. Ray Shockley of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Atlanta, made this charge in a speech before a joint meeting of Opp civic clubs.

The meeting was the kick-off event in a week-long salute to Opp and Micolas Cotton Mills by the citizens of Opp under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce.

Shockley said the U.S. cotton textile industry since 1947 has lost about 13.5 per cent of its market while the woolen and worsted mills have lost about 36 per cent of their markets. Markets are being taken over largely by foreign competitors, he said.

Shockley said foreign mills have been placed in a favorable competitive situation by an accumulation of circumstances which developed largely as the results of federal government policies.

U.S. tax funds have been used to subsidize expanding foreign mills," helping them in taking from American mills many of their markets at home and abroad, he said. Foreign mills are sold American cotton at the world price which is about six cents a pound less than U.S. mills have to pay under the price support program, he said.

Fred M. Lyon, president of the Opp and Micolas Mills, told the audience that his organization was grateful for the week-long salute and he expressed confidence in the future of the mills.

Beri Moore, president of the Opp Chamber of Commerce, presided at the luncheon.

The week-long celebration will include social events plus sales in Opp stores and mill tours. A banquet on Thursday evening will feature a fashion show starring the Alabama Maid of Cotton, Miss Margaret McClinton of Hueytown.

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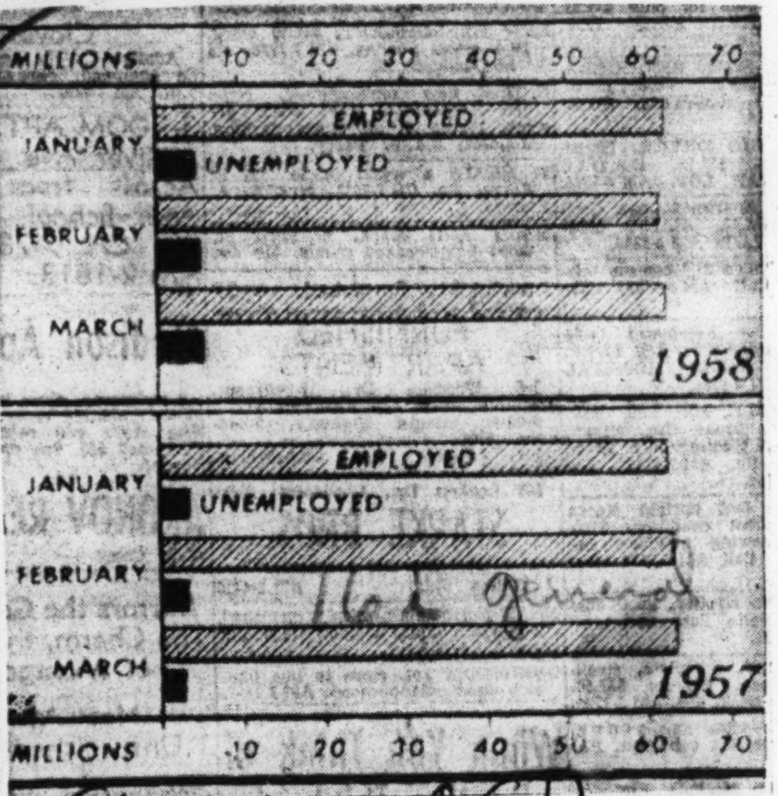

Advertiser P.G.P.
Montgomery Ala. Thurs.
4-10-58

## UNEMPLOYMENT RISE CONTINUES

Chart comparing first quarters of 1957 and 1958, based on figures found in regular monthly report of Commerce and Labor departments released in Washington, shows proportion of unemployed to total labor force rose in March from 6.7 to 7 per cent. The report showed that unemployment rose by 25,000 during month, to a total of 5,198,000—highest in 16½ years. Report also indicated an increase of 323,000 employed in March, taking total of those at work to 62,311,000.—AP Wirephoto Chart

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# Get 'Em Work, He Asks, But No WPA

General

By DAVID W. SECREST

16 A

WASHINGTON (INS) — The chairman of the House Banking Committee said Wednesday the best way to fight the recession is to "furnish people with useful work" —but he does not mean revive the WPA.

World P.1

The congressman, Rep. Brent Spence (D) Ky., will preside over five weeks of hearings on unemployment after the Easter recess. He said in an interview he is "not worried" about increasing the national debt a little if the money is spent on good investments— like roads, water works and sewage plants.

Thurs 4-10-58

### AFTER 2,000 YEARS

He commented: "After all, the Appian Way is still standing after 2,000 years. Money spent on housing is an investment in the same way. It increases our national wealth."

Atlanta, Ga

The chairman said he has lined up ex-President Harry S. Truman as lead-off witness for the hearings because "he is more intimate with government than any man alive—and besides, he knows how to stir up a little public interest."

Question: Mr. Spence, do you think the March figures on unemployment, showing an increase of only 25,000 over February, are significant?

World P5

Answer: "Yes, they mean the trend toward joblessness is still there, in spite of what should normally be a seasonal increase in jobs. My committee will try to find some way to remedy it."

### DO YOU KNOW?

Q: Why hold five weeks of hearings if there is a crisis? Don't you already know pretty much what is needed?

Thurs 4-10-58

A: "Yes, but we can use these hearings to lump together a lot of legislation that has been pending for a long time. We might get out a 'depressed areas' bill to steer industry and jobs to labor surplus areas. We can put in an increase in funds for community facilities like water and sewage works. We may include some housing legislation and better credit arrangements for small business."

16 A

Atlanta, Ga

Q: How about a tax cut?

A: "Maybe there should be one, on the lower income brackets and small business. Of course that's another committee."

Q: Do you think the recession is going to get worse before it gets better?

A: "I think we can straighten it out now if we approach it constructively. Te trouble is the administration is just standing by and hoping it will right itself. It won't."

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# Recession Weapon One Word, Buy!

16 A
General

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON — (INS)—President Eisenhower said Wednesday he sees no need for an emergency tax cut. He gave the nation a one-word slogan for its fight against the business recession: "Buy!"

The Chief Executive told his news conference that his mail shows there is "no great clamor" for tax relief. He said there are "real grounds for hope" that the economy will soon be on the upgrade.

World P.1

Mr. Eisenhower added that he will make a tax slash decision "when the conditions require" but declared with emphasis: "I see no need for emergency action now."

Asked "what people should do to make the recession recede," he replied tersely: "Buy!" When a newsman inquired, "buy what?" the President snapped: "Anything."

### DON'T BUY CARELESSLY

He modified the latter advice, however, by saying: "Well, I don't say you should buy carelessly. I said to you the other day, let's be selective in our buying; let's take things we need."

"Look here," he continued, "once America just buys the things it wants, our people, our manufacturers, will be busy making these things."

Thurs 4-10-58

The President's mood was amiable except when he was asked whether his pentagon overhaud program "might make a czar of the defense secretary." Then the famed Eisenhower temper exploded.

Mr. Eisenhower pledged a fight for his military reorganization program no matter "how strong or how numerous" its opponents are.

"Here is something for the United States," he barked. "Here is something that is necessary."

Atlanta Ga

### GO TO PEOPLE

If powerful opposition develops, the President said, "I would get onto the air as often as the television companies would let me on. I would keep it up until I would have the United States understanding that it is their pocketbook, first of all; more han that, it is their safety."

The President said grimly: "I don't care just who is against this thing. It just happens I have got a little bit more experience in military organization and the direction of unified forces than anyone else on the active list."

Daily Times
P.2

The President said that the continued climb of prices despite mounting unemployment, "is not an extraordinary phenomenon" but a normal "part of the business cycle." He commented, however, that "it is a thing which you would hope would not be occurring."

Thurs 4-10-58
Atlanta Ga

# Number Of Jobless Increases In Major Industrial Centers

Advertiser P. 8
Fri. 1-24-58
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Labor Department reports there was increased unemployment in almost all major industrial centers in late 1957. Joblessness was still rising in many areas in early January, it said.

The department added 21 areas to the list of those with substantial labor surpluses bringing the total to 45 as compared with 19 a year ago.

However, the report said year-end surveys in the 149 areas regularly studied showed that more than two-thirds of the areas continued to have no more than moderate surpluses of labor as the year began.

The department said that in many instances area employment totals remained at or near previous peaks as continued strength in some nonmanufacturing industries helped cushion employment loss in manufacturing industries.

The announcement said employer opinion indicated a possibility that the employment decline may taper by mid-March.

In some areas, the report said, unemployment has reached the highest level since the 1949 and 1953-54 business declines.

The department said increases in labor surpluses were large enough in 40 of the 149 areas to result in area classification changes.

In addition to the 21 areas added to the list of those with substantial labor surpluses, 17 were changed from low unemployment classifications to categories indicating a moderate labor surplus. Two classified as having substantial labor surpluses in November were moved to categories denoting even greater unemployment. These two were Muskegon, Mich., and Erie, Pa. They were said to have labor surpluses of between 9 and 11.9 per cent.

Designation as a surplus labor area entitles industries there to preference in obtaining government contracts.

The January report lsted no areas in group A—those having a labor surplus of less than 1 1-5 per cent. Thirteen were listed in group B, 1.5 to 2.9 per cent (considered low); 91 in Group C, 3 to 5.9 per cent (considered moderate), and 45 in groups D, E and F, 6 per cent and up (considered substantial).

Areas added to group D (6 to 8.9 per cent) included Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn.; New Bedford, Mass.; Huntington and Wheeling, W. Va.

Areas moved from B to the C category included Boston; New Haven and Stamford - Norwalk, Conn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Norfolk-Portsmouth and Roanoke, Va.

In addition to classifying the 149 major areas, the Bureau maintains a list of smaller areas with substantial labor surpluses. Areas added to this list in January, bringing the number to 72, as contrasted with 57 a year ago included Talladega, Ala.; Marlboro, Milford, Pittsfield and Southbridge-Webster, Mass.; and Burlington and Springfield, Vt.

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# More Jobless Here Than in '49 Recession

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 1-23-58
P. 1

Unemployment in Metropolitan Atlanta is at a higher level now than it was during the 1949 and 1953-54 business recessions, State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiett said Wednesday night.

Atlanta area unemployment also is above that of a year ago, Huiett said, "and probably can be attributed primarily to layoffs in the aircraft and automobile industries."

A U.S. Labor Department report Wednesday said Metropolitan Atlanta had shifted in late 1957 from a "low labor surplus" area to a "moderate labor surplus" area. The report said Atlanta moved from Group B (areas having a labor surplus of 1.5 to 2.9 per cent) to Group C (those having a surplus of 3 to 5.9 per cent).

The report added 21 industrial centers to groups D, E and F (areas having a labor surplus of 6 per cent and up), bringing the total to 45 as compared with 19 a year ago.

Huiett said, "About 31,000 Georgians are filing for total unemployment compensation and about 15,000 for partial unemployment compensation."

"During the first 15 full working days of 1958, unemployment compensation totaled $2,655,870," Huiett said, "compared with a total $26,933,875 paid out during all of 1957."

The U.S. Labor Department said there was a slim chance that rising unemployment might taper off slightly by mid-March and Huiett said he shared this optimism.

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# Jobless Claims Drop 70,900 During Week

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-2-58
P. 14 D

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The number of workers filing new claims for unemployment insurance totaled 452,300 last week, a drop of 70,900 from the previous week.

Declines occurred in all but six states because of a slow-down in layoffs in the apparel, textile and construction industries, the Labor Department said. Last week's drop followed a decline of 86,500 in the number of new claims filed in the preceding week.

Last week's total, however, was still well above 304,500 new claims filed in the corresponding week a year ago.

The number of insured jobless decreased by 13,800 to 2,850,000 during the week ending Jan. 18, mainly because of changes in the methods of handling claims in a few states. This compared to 1,724,000 for the corresponding week in 1957.

* * *

**THIRTY-TWO STATES** and Alaska reported increases in the number of insured unemployed. Sixteen states—including Illinois, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York—reported declines. (Alaska is counted as a state for unemployment insurance purposes.)

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# Idle Near 4,000,000, Still Rising

## Over 6% Out In Third of Cities

*By The United Press*

Herald Tribune
P. 1
Thurs. 1-23-58
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — The Labor Department today designated nearly one-third of the nation's major industrial centers as areas of "substantial" unemployment. Nearly 4,000,000 are idle over the nation.

Such "surplus labor" labels are given to areas with more than 6 per cent of their worker force idle. This now applies to forty-five of the 149 major areas covered by the department's survey. There were twenty-four areas on the "labor surplus" list in November and nineteen in January, 1957. Such areas are eligible for special consideration in the award of government contracts.

The twenty-one areas added to the 6 per cent unemployment list in the last two months follow:

Battle Creek, Mich.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Canton, Ohio
Huntington, W. Va.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Louisville, Ky.
Newark, N. J.
New Bedford, Mass.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Ore.
Racine, Wis.
South Bend, Ind.
St. Louis
Trenton, N. J.
Utica-Rome, N. Y.
Waterbury, Conn.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Youngstown, Ohio

Muskegon, Mich., and Erie, Pa., were listed among areas with 9 to 12 per cent unemployment.

Seventeen areas, including Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Cleveland and Indianapolis, were labeled areas of moderate labor surplus because of rising unemployment.

Herald Tribune
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Thurs. 1-23-58
New York, N.Y.

Others in this grouping were New Haven and Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.; Atlanta, Joliet and Rockford, Ill.; Binghamton and Rochester, N. Y.; Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.; Norfolk-Portsmouth and Roanoke, Va., and Madison, Wis.

The department's Bureau of Employment Security reported that a year-end survey showed that unemployment increased somewhat in almost all of the nation's principal industrial centers. In some places, it reached the highest level since the 1949 and 1953 recessions.

The Labor Department said unemployment might taper off slightly by mid-March. It said many employers indicated they would hire a few more workers but that "uncertainty" was widespread.

The aircraft, auto and electrical machinery industries expect further layoffs in the months ahead. Some job pick-up was predicted for the construction, apparel, chemical and some machinery industries.

The bureau said recent rising unemployment stemmed primarily from cutbacks in the key auto, aircraft, machinery and metals areas.

"Factory pay rolls were still declining in most areas as the new year opened," the report said.

Some labor experts predict the total will reach 5,000,000 or more before the business decline hits bottom.

# Full Employmen Bill Introduced

By WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON—(INS)—A Federal Full Employment Bill to provide jobs through public works projects was introduced in Congress Wednesday as Democrats charged the administration with working "to bring about a recession."

[illegible] P.1

The legislation was offered by Sen. Albert Gore (D) Tenn., at the same time a bi-partisan group of 35 house members was petitioning spreading unemployment in depressed areas.

Thurs 2-6-58

Atlanta Ga

Gore's bill would create a Federal Public Works Administration, with a 500 million dollar fund, to allocate money on a nine-to-one basis to states desiring to construct job-providing projects.

Gore was joined in his demand for Federal action by Senator Robert S. Kerr (D) Okla., who accused the Eisenhower administration of making an "earnest endeavor to bring about a recession."

Gore said he could "make no other interpretation" than this from testimony of former Treasury Secretary George Humphrey and his then Undersecretary Randolph Burgess in explaining the administration's "tight money" policy. Gore added:

"But I do not believe they wanted to bring it to the extent that we have it."

Kerr told the Senate that from the standpoint of "achieving its objectives" he believes the Eisenhower administration could "take a great deal of pride in the recession."

Gore observed in reply that this was "one of the principles of the tight money policy."

Gore added he did not wish his bill to be interpreted as a "Forecast on my part of a major depression in the offing." He said the country has great reserves of strength but that with "predictions of five million unemployed . . . I see danger signals."

The Tennessee Senator said that when he found "thousands" of able-bodied Tennesseans recently "standing hours in the cold and rain to obtain an allotment of surplus food commodities, I have seen danger signals."

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# U.S. Jobless Total Near 4.5 Million

## January Increase Largest Monthly Since World War II

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The government reported today that 1,120,000 Americans were added to the unemployment rolls in January.

It was the biggest monthly increase since the end of World War II. It led to renewed demands from Congress for more and speedier government action, designed to restore the nation to full prosperity.

Advertiser P.1

Total unemployment reached 4,494,000 last month, the Commerce and Labor Departments reported. They said the increase, reflecting a sharp drop in factory employment, was about twice the normal seasonal rise in unemployment which occurs in the post-holiday slump.

Wed 2-12-58

Montgomery, Ala.

ANOTHER MILLION

Sen. Douglas (D-Ill) contended the government's figures did not give the real picture of total unemployment. Taking into consideration those whose working hours and paychecks have been reduced, the senator said, you would get the equivalent of at least another million unemployed.

Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn agreed with Douglas.

My personal opinion is that we are collecting the dividends of monopoly pricing, the tight money policy and the administration's farm policy." Kefauver said.

The problem cannot be solved until there is a willingness on the part of the administration to recognize that it exists."

TAX CUTS URGED

Senators Humphrey (D-Minn), McNamara (D-Mich) and Ellender (D-La) called for a program of tax cuts, public works and other steps to strengthen the economy.

Some other recession statistics were released by the government.

Total employment dropped off 2,158,000 in January to a level of 62,238,000.

The average work week declined to 38.7 hours, 90 minutes less than it was in January, 1957.

Average weekly earnings of factory workers dropped by $1.47 from December to January. Last month's average was $81.27. This was $1.14 lower than the same month of 1957.

16c

RATE INCREASE

The January total of unemployed men and women represented 5.8 per cent of the civilian working force. The rate had ranged from 4 to 4½ per cent for more than two years until the recession set in last fall.

Joblessness came close to 7 per cent in several months during the 1949 slump. It went above 6 per cent during the post-Korea recession.

Advertiser P2

Secretary of Commerce Weeks has predicted unemployment will touch the five-million mark in February. This would be the highest since 1941, representing more than 6 per cent of the current larger working force.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN

But Weeks said the situation would improve steadily after that, leading to recovery by May or June. Some economists, however, feel the country won't snap back until next year.

Wed 2-12-58

Sen. Ives (R-NY) told a reporter he expects the upturn to come a lot faster than many have predicted. He said he believes the auto industry had more to do with bringing this on than any other thing."

Montgomery Ala

Motor manufacturers overproduced in 1955, he said, "and made the dealers sell until the market became saturated, and we're paying for it now."

URGES ACTION

Congress must act if the administration doesn't take the initiative, said Sen. Humphrey. "Recession is communism's best ally," he added.

Ellender interpreted the latest unemployment figures as evidence that President Eisenhower "is whistling in the dark when he states there will be an upturn in the next two or three months."

"I am not a pessimist," the Louisiana senator went on, but that is not surpising. We're suffering to a large extent from all this foreign spending that I've been talking about. Taxes are so high they destroy initiative."

Weeks and Secretary of Labor Mitchell saw a 450,000 drop in factory employment last month as the most significant development. The factory force now stands at 15,900,000, about 1,100,000 lower than in January 1957.

INCREASED DECLINE

This decline, much greater than normal for the season, occurred mostly in the auto, machinery, steel and other metal industries. counted in aircraft employment.

State-insured unemployment rose by 909,000 to a total of 2,850,000 in mid-January.

Total non-farm employment, including the self-employed and domestic workers, dropped by 1,800,000 to 57,200,000.

The government report showed that the recession has hit the auto, durable goods industries much harder than the textile, food and appliance, machinery and other other non-durable groups. About 80 per cent of the decline in factory employment over the last year was in durable products

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## JOBLESS PAY: THE CHALLENGE

More people covered by unemployment insurance are now out of work than at any time since the Federal-State system went into effect in 1938—3.1 million, representing 7.5 per cent of the 42 million insured.

Times P. 8E

The [illegible]onal figures, released last week [illegible] of Feb. 15 by the Department of Labor, are deeply disquieting—even though claims fell off somewhat between Jan. 11 and Feb. 7 and haven't varied much, up or down, since then. But only those workers are included who are covered by unemployment insurance. The total number of people out of work now is estimated at about five million—more than in any year since 1941.

Sun. 3-[illegible]-58

N.Y. N.Y.

16c

These figures should be of grim concern to the Government in its efforts to turn back the tide of the present recession. So should they be also to both employers and organized labor, in whose hands are the decisions, as to plant and prices and as to wage increases, which so largely determine the ups and downs of the health index of the economy.

But most directly challenged is the adequacy of the existing unemployment insurance system. The present situation calls for its thor[illegible] reappraisal and for bold efforts to bring it more in line with its objectives—both to aid the unemployed and to keep up purchasing power when the economy needs it the most. It isn't only the individual worker who needs help in times like these. It is also his butcher, his grocer and his landlord.

The unemployment insurance system is administered at Federal expense by the several states, which set their own terms as to benefits paid. The Federal Government levies a tax on employers everywhere, against which offsets are allowed proportionate to taxes they pay to each state. Five years ago President Eisenhower urged the states to enact minimum adequate standards as "a valuable first line defense against economic recession." But Senator Kennedy has said in a recent speech in Congress, that "not one state has met the standards the President requested."

In the meantime increases in wages and in the cost of living have largely outdated the benefit scales, which were originally intended to provide at least half of the workers' regular earnings. Senator Kennedy estimates that actual benefits today average only one-third of lost wages. Part of the difficulty has been the failure to lift the ceilings on benefits as wages and living costs have gone up. Then, too, there are other serious inadequacies and divergencies—in coverage, eligibility and the duration of benefits.

The time has come—is indeed long past—to meet this nation-wide problem with nation-wide and adequate minimum standards set up and enforced by the Federal Government. A group of Senators, led by Senator Kennedy, and another group in the House have introduced a bill to do it. The Kennedy-McCarthy measure, now before both houses, deserves wide attention. Its details may be open to question, but its objectives are sound—and especially timely at this particular moment

16i 1958

GENERAL

Times p. 1

New York, N.Y.

Mon. 4/14/58

Times p. 14

Mon. 4-14-58

# States Await U. S. Action In Slump, Survey Shows

## Many Hesitate to Move on Their Own—Federal Extension of Jobless Aid and More Public Works Sought

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

A spot check of thirteen states disclosed yesterday that most of them were looking to Washington for a strong lead in fighting the recession.

The findings in The New York Times survey, covering areas from coast to coast, underscored the appeal by President Eisenhower for the returning Congress to act "as swiftly as possible" on his proposal for the liberalization of unemployment insurance of unemployment insurance.

He has asked that the period of coverage be extended for half again as long as most state systems provide. For many states, particularly in the East, this would mean a thirteen-week extension.

Many states also want more Federal public works. A $1,579,000,000 rivers and harbors and flood-control bill awaits approval or veto by the President.

Many states have hesitated to move on their own. Some State Legislatures apparently would have to implement any plan by Federal Government to increase the period of jobless pay coverage.

Virtually every state included in the survey has accelerated public works programs already on the books but none has inaugurated any new program.

None of the thirteen states even considered tax relief to stimulate the economy. Three of the thirteen actually have increased taxes in the hope of making up revenue losses resulting from the business downturn.

The states covered in the survey were New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, California, Maryland, Virginia and Florida.

The Governors of many of these states are Democrats. Some, like Averill Harriman of New York, Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey and G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, figure in speculation about the 1960 Presidential race.

Others, like Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts and Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, are standing for re-election.

But none has been more outspoken in calling for Federal leadership than Goodwin J. Knight of California, a Republican, who is running for the Senate this year. Mr. Knight has urged extension of unemployment insurance but is equally insistent that Government contracts be funneled in a steady stream into his state.

He has said that present defense contract flow creates "either a feast or famine."

States that have raised or broadened taxes are New York, Maryland and Florida. Governor Furcolo of Massachusetts has asked withholding of state income taxes to stop evasions and raise collections.

New York is the only one of the states surveyed that has increased both the amount of unemployment insurance benefits and the time of coverage. The latter, however, is conditional on Congressional action.

A criticism often voiced is that so-called state anti-recession programs involve projects that would have been undertaken, recession or no recession.

Governors generally seemed more concerned with the recession than did their legislatures. Many were confronted with legislatures fully or partly in control of the opposition party.

### The Findings

The state findings, as reported by correspondents, follow:

### NEW YORK

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13—A direct result of the recession has been a substantial liberalization of New York State's unemployment insurance program.

Differences between Governor Harriman, a Democrat, and the Republican-controlled Legislature over the manner of financing an increase in the amount of benefits were put aside as the maximum weekly stipend for the jobless was raised from $36 to $45.

The Governor wants the duration of benefits to be extended from twenty-six to thirty-nine weeks. The Legislature voted the extension, conditional on Congress's appropriation of the money. The measure awaits the Governor's signature.

In other moves, the Governor ordered "acceleration" of more than $120,000,000 worth of public works contracts and named the Industrial, Commerce and Social Welfare Commissioners to a special committee on unemployment.

Critics noted that most of the public works program would have been undertaken this year, recession or no recession. They awaited proposals from the special committee.

The Legislature passed a bill designed to make it easier for prospective home owners to obtain mortgage financing. It must be acted on by the Governor, who voted an earlier version of the measure.

In the face of the business downturn, the Legislature went along with Governor Harriman's proposal that an abatement in state income taxes, good for as much as a $35 annual reduction, be discontinued. The action had the effect of a tax increase.

### CONNECTICUT

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, April 13—Connecticut's General Assembly is discussing anti-recession proposals at a special session.

Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff, a Democrat, in calling the Republican-controlled Legislature into session, proposed a $410,000,000 bond issue for public works and highway construction as well as liberalizatiton of unemployment compensation.

He asked that maximum benefits be raised from $40 to $45 a week with dependency allowances going up from $4 to $5 a week. He wanted coverage for thirty-nine instead of the present twenty-six weeks and elimination of the one-week wait for payments to begin.

On Friday, a Republican legislative caucus decided on extending coverage to thirty-nine weeks, without a rise in benefits, and providing $62,000,000 foh highways, aid to towns for urban renewal and other public works. The legislative program, up for consideration tomorrow, also proposes exempting purchases of industrial machinery from sales tax until July 1, 1959.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 13 — Gov. Foster Furcolo, a Democrat seeking re-election this year, is seeking a $50,000,000 bond issue to provide employment in Massachusetts.

The Democratic-controlled House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly for the issue after bitter debate in which two fistfights broke out. The ordered public hearings that Republican-organized Senate will slow consideration of the proposal.

Republican opponents for the governorship assailed the proposed bond issue as a "campaign chest" and "dole." Governor Furcolo's only other anti-recession move has been to urge that highway contracts be expedited.

Rather than asking for a tax cut, the Governor has proposed withholding of the present state income tax to prevent evasion of payments. He has backed Federal proposals to extend unemployment compensation, implementing state legislation already on the books.

### NEW JERSEY

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13—Although New Jersey has felt keenly the effects of the current recession—five of its major industrial regions have been declared labor surplus areas—nothing concrete has been done in the state to meet the situation.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner, a Democrat, has repeatedly stressed the seriousness of mounting unemployment. He has called on the State Legislature to adopt a $63,700,000 public construction program proposed in his annual budget. But, as yet that body has failed to take cognizance of this request.

Mr. Meyner insists that any increase in unemployment benefits shou'd be effected at the Federal level to asure an equal burden on the industry of all states. Meanwhile, the Democratic-controlled State Assembly and Republican-dominated State Senate are both in favor of extending benefits at the state level but at odds over how far they should go.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13—Pennsylvania's Legislature, which meets biennially, is not in session this year but Gov. George M. Leader's Administration has moved on two fronts to ease the recession.

He announced Friday that four state agencies were moving up $20,996,365 in public works ranging from health projects to aeronautics to provide jobs. A week before, the state raised subsidies to local governments by $12,000,000.

Fifty thousand jobless in the state have already exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits, which now run for thirty weeks. Governor Leader, a Democrat, has urged the Federal Government to extend benefits for thirteen weeks.

### OHIO

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13—The Republican Administration of Gov. C. William O'Neill has said it will let contracts this year for $750,000,000 in highways and other public works.

None of this outlay represents new authority, because the Legislature meets every other year and is not sitting in 1958. Ohio voters approved a $500,000,000 bond issue for roads in 1953 and one for $150,000,000 for public buildings in 1956.

The Governor says no implementing state legislation will be needed to put into effect liberalizations of unemployment insurance voted by Congress.

### MICHIGAN

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., April 13—Unemloyment constitutes a major issue in Michigan with 15.5 per cent of the state's labor forces out of work.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, a Democrat standing for re-election, proposed $114,000,000 in new public works, which is was estimated would produce 28,000 to 34,000 jobs. The Administration claimed $36,000,000 of the program could be initiated quickly.

With the Legislature about to depart for a month's recess, the Republican leadership talked in terms of a $100,000,000 public works bond issue, subject to approval by the voters Nov. 4.

The legislature seems likely to delay action on a bill extending unemployment insurance coverage a maximum of eight weeks but requiring twenty instead of fourteen weeks to qualify. A lead from Washington is awaited.

The Governor has pushed anti-recession measures harder than the Legislature. His proposal for extending unemployment benefits simultaneously would have afforded payroll tax relief for small employers. The Legislature discarded the recommendation.

Mr. Williams signed two bills liberalizing bond financing in Detroit. They will permit Mayor Louis C. Miriani to speed up slum clearance, thus opening job opportunities.

With sales tax receipts down, no thought is being given in any quarter to tax relief. The Governor and Legislature agree that austerity measures are necessary.

### ILLINOIS

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13—Gov. William G. Stratton, a Republican, has acted to accelerate public works programs but has resisted trade union pressure for a special session of the Legislature on the recession.

With the Legislature meeting biennially, no new public works programs have been initiated to offset unemployment. Maximum unemployment benefits went up from $27 to $40 a week March 23 under a state law enacted in 1955.

### MISSOURI

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 13—The Legislature met this year in a special session that ended April 4 but members devoted more time to petty politics than to the recession.

They voted down a proposal by Gov. James T. Blair, a Democrat, to set up a study of the feasibility of cutting taxes to spur an economic upturn: A Legislature proposal for direct relief to those ineligible for unemployment compensation never came to a vote.

The Governor, opposed to such a course, said the state could "not print enough money to take care of all who will apply if that is done." He proposed in a telegram to President Eisenhower, however, that the Federal Government provide assistance to the states for general relief on the same basis it does for old age assistance and aid to dependent children.

Under such an arrangement, the state bears 35 per cent of total cost.

The Governor also urged Federal funds for highway construction and flood control but did not propose a public works program for the state during the special session. The Legislature defeated proposals to increase taxes in St. Louis and Kansas City but neither decision had much to do with the general economic picture.

St. Louis, however, initiated action, possible under a state contract, for the distribution of Federal surplus foods within the city. St. Louis County now is putting a similar relief program into effect.

## CALIFORNIA

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 13—Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, a Republican, looks to Washington for leadership in the fight against the recession.

He has said that the Federal Government has the responsibility for initiating liberalization of the unemployment insurance program, which he favors. He is pressing for a steady flow of Federal defense contracts to the state.

He resisted pressure from organized labor to broaden the call to the Legislature, now in special session on the budget, to make possible enactment of an anti-recession program.

A Democratic measure demanding a legislative inquiry into the cost of living and the effects of inflation on the state government lost by a narrow margin. About $80,000,000 in appropriations for state water construction projects is being held up by a fight over water rights within the state.

The Governor has ordered that all public works construction now on the books be expedited. Republicans in the Legislature support his position that the 1958 session of the Legislature should be restricted to budget deliberations for which it was called.

## MARYLAND

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 13—The recession has forced a rise in taxes on three fronts in Maryland.

To balance a $360,000,000 budget, the Legislature raised income and sales taxes by 50 per cent. In addition, employers' contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Fund will go up July 1 as much as 100 per cent to cover the $6,000,000-a-month drain on the fund.

Unemployment compensation claims in the state are up 250 per cent within a year. And of 82,500 jobless, only 45,000 qualify for benefits.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, a Republican, sought unsuccessfully to get the Legislature to freeze employer contributions to the fund. He reasoned that such a step would discourage lay-offs and so stimulate business.

The State Welfare Department asked for a $500,000 contingent fund to meet increased welfare demands but the Legislature voted only half that amount. Th Governor has failed to call a special session of the Assembly to act on increasing and extending unemployment insurance benefits. A bill to extend coverage an additional thirteen weeks died in February.

## VIRGINIA

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 13—The economic outlook in Virginia is good and improving but the state government is nevertheless speeding public works.

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. directed last week that half of the state's $30,000,000 building program, originally planned to run for two years, be initiated before July 1. Unspent reserves and even endowment funds will be tapped to get the program started in advance of appropriations.

The Governor said the program had not been prompted by the recession, felt only in isolated spots. But he said it would make more jobs available earlier, put money into circulation and give private industry a "green light" to expand.

## FLORIDA

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 13—Florida has been hurt by the business recession and a severe winter.

Sales tax receipts are running about $1,000,000 a month behind estimates even though they are 22 per cent higher than they were a year ago. To help make up the difference, the tax has been broadened to cover more items.

Public works are being stepped up so that half of a $62,000,000 program will be built before July 1, 1959. No new program is planned.

Unemployment insurance benefits in the state run for only sixteen weeks, lowest in the nation.

During the February cold snap, $30,000 had to be released from emergency funds to help migrant farm laborers get work in southern Florida. They are ineligible for unemployment compensation. Many did not have money enough to leave the state.

Governor LeRoy Collins pictured the state as "taking losses in stride." He said its growth had been "solid and substantial, proving the soundness of our three-fold diversified economy of tourist, agriculture and industry."

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# Unemployment Figures Look Better When Seen In The Proper Light

News & Courier

16

P. 13

Mon 4.14.58

Charleston, S.C.

When it comes to reading the signs of recession, the American people are under pressure to believe this or believe that, depending on who is doing the talking at the moment.

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO professes to see signs of "deepening depression" in an announcement that unemployment rose 25,000 in March.

President Eisenhower is persuaded there is a change for the better.

Without intending to be disrespectful, we point out that both Mr. Meany and Mr. Eisenhower — who are doing a large share of the talking about economics these days —are partisan sources. After considering the same set of figures, they have come to opposite conclusions. The public is confused.

What confuses most people is the belief that unemployment figures mean something all by themselves. This is a dangerous assumption and far from the truth. The significance of total unemployment figures lies in their relationship to other facts and figures. As The Wall Street Journal has said, this is a business about which too few people, including politicians and labor leaders, bother their heads.

"For example," says The Journal, "the 5.2 million total is not an increase from no unemployment at all, since there are always two or three million people between jobs, seasonally unemployed or out of work for other reasons.

"Total employment, in fact, INCREASED between mid-February and mid-March this year to over 62.3 million. Total employment in March was 63.9 million and that was the highest March total on record.

"Now a decline in employment of some 1.6 million is a good deal different from the impression created by the 5.2 million total jobless figures. Plainly the smaller figure is a more accurate measure of what has happened to jobs during the last year.

"Total employment this March was greater than in the same month in 1955, when things were really booming."

While we do not underestimate the ability of some businessmen to collect accurate information on economic conditions and evaluate it correctly, it is obvious that there are many others who collect all their information from unreliable sources and evaluate it not at all. They are the businessmen who are the first to run scared. They listen to depression talk, believe it, and pass it along.

Depression talk is irresponsible anywhere in the United States. In the Southeast it is nonsense.

Even though the countryside is echoing with complaints about how bad things are, merchants in South Carolina are still doing brisk business.

Employment in the United States today is very high, even in comparison with the biggest boom years of all. If employment, as many businessmen believe, is an index of the nation's economic health, then conditions are very healthy indeed.

It is possible to talk a patient into collapse, however. That may happen if enough people broadcast the definition of depression proposed for us by politicians with personal axes to grind.

161 1958 GENERAL

# PRESIDENT ASKS EXTENSION BY U.S. OF PAY TO JOBLESS; LISTS 7 ANTI-SLUMP STEPS

## SPENDING TO RISE

Times P.1

### Eisenhower Opposes the Democratic Idea of 'Pump-Priming'

New York

Sun. 3-9-58

*The text of Eisenhower letter is printed on Page 54.*

By **EDWIN L. DALE Jr.**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8 — President Eisenhower announced today a new set of anti-recession actions, involving new spending of an undetermined amount but possibly as much as $1,000,000,000 this year.

The main item in the seven-point package, in both potential spending and economic impact, was a decision to use Federal funds to "extend for a brief period" unemployment compensation benefits for workers who had exhausted their benefits or soon would.

It was indicated this would call for an extension to thirty-nine weeks, compared with twenty-six weeks or less in most state laws. The extension would require an act of Congress.

Because of uncertainty about the scope of this proposal, no dollar figure could be placed on the Administration package.

**1.2 Billion New Spending**

The other measures would increase spending by about $1,200,000,000 in 1958 and 1959. They involve new outlays of about $400,000,000 and earlier spending of about $800,000,000 already scheduled.

Of the $800,000,000, some $600,000,000 would be made available for spending next year by removing a statutory restriction on placing contracts under the Federal aid highway program.

The President made his announcement in the form of a letter to Senator William F. Knowland of California and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, his party's leaders in Congress.

Times P.1
New York
Sun. 3-9-58

Associated Press Wirephoto

**HOLD BREAKFAST CONFERENCE: President Eisenhower with Senator William F. Knowland at White House.**

In the letter the President said he was "concerned over the sudden surge of pump-priming schemes, such as the setting up of huge Federal bureaucracies of the P. W. A. [Public Works Administration] or W. P. A. [Works Progress Administration] type."

Times

It was understood the Administration had already decided that, if further measures were necessary, the device of a large tax cut would be used rather than a public works program.

In Congress, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic leader from Texas, called the announcement "a prompt, partial reaction to the new call for action issued in the Congress this past week."

P. 54

Other Democrats echoed this view, but Senator Knowland denied the program's timing had anything to do with Congressional Democratic moves.

One element behind today's announcement, and the President's pledge to use "other programs and measures as circumstances may require," touched on politics.

Sun. 3-9-58

It is believed that a failure of the economy to turn upward by August at the latest would inevitably result in a Democratic majority in the House of 100 members or more after the November elections.

This was the package of measures announced today:

About $200,000,000 will be spent "several months earlier than previously planned" on such programs as Army Engineers civil works, road work in the national parks and road building on Indian reservations. This acceleration of projects already under way will result from a directive by the Budget Bureau on the orders of the President.

General

In the field of water resources, where Congress appropriates the money as work proceeds, an acceleration requiring new appropriations of about $210,000,000 will be asked. This will be spread among reclamation projects, Army Engineers river and harbor work and Agriculture Department watershed protection projects. The package includes about $25,000,000 for minor reclamation work under the 1956 Small Projects Act. This item will result in new spending in the next fiscal year, beginning July 1.

The President released $200,000,000 of a special mortgage fund of the Federal National Mortgage Association, never previously used, to purchase at par mortgages of up to $10,000 insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The aim here is to spur construction of low-cost housing, an area where mortgage funds are still somewhat tight. This too will be new spending.

**Road Amendment Sought**

The Administration will ask Congress to amend the National Highway Act to eliminate the so-called "Byrd Amendment," which limits spending in any year to the amount of money in the highway trust fund. The effect of this would be to add $2,200,000,000 to the allotment of funds to the states in the next three fiscal years, starting July 1.

The change would not add anything to proposed spending in the 1958 calendar year, according to the best available estimates, but would permit letting of about $600,000,000 in additional contracts by the states in the last half of this year.

The President ordered the military departments to try to award more contracts in "labor surplus areas, with first priority to small business concerns in such areas." This would mean neither more spending nor more contracts this year, and might, according to past experience, have the effect of slowing down the rate of contract placement.

The President's order was backed up this afternoon in a Defense Department directive. It ordered that prime contractors give preference to concerns in labor surplus areas when they let subcontracts.

The President cited two actions in the housing field already taken. The Veterans Administration has increased allowable "discounts" on 4½ per cent G. I. mortgages, with the aim of inducing more lenders to participate in the program. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board has announced a new program by which savings and loan associations can borrow on five-year terms from their regional home loan banks in order to finance more mortgages—a program whose dollar volume has not yet been announced.

The last item was the extension of the duration of unemployment benefits. The President said only that the Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, had been directed to "present to me next week a proposal which, without intruding on present state obligations and prerogatives, would extend for a brief period the duration of benefits for these unemployed workers."

Elsewhere it was reported that the aim of the program was an extension to thirty-nine weeks, financed in some manner by Federal funds and carried out by an act of Congress. The problem of potential mass exhaustion of benefits under this program has been of increasing concern to the Administration, to Congressional Democrats and to private business men and economists.

There were authoritative reports that the Administration had virtually decided on one additional spending item, limited in size. This was in the Federally aided hospital construction program under the Hill-Burton Act. The budget calls for new appropriations for grants to the states of $75,000,000, and the probability is that the Administration will ask for an increase to at least $100,000,000 and perhaps as much as $200,000,000.

Today's actions occurred after a week of feverish Democratic action in Congress, chiefly in the Senate. A housing bill going far beyond Administration recommendations cleared committee, and two other bills, in the fields of highways and public works, started along what promised to be a shortened legislative road.

The President said today that large-spending "pump-priming" schemes "reflect the fallacy that economic progress is generated not by citizens wisely managing their own resources, but by the wholesale distribution of the people's money in dubious activities under Federal direction."

This reflected one important Administration decision—to oppose new and vast public works spending if more action should be necessary and to rely instead upon a tax cut.

There is not, however, any disposition in the Administration to shrug off the recession. Though there is still considerable confidence that the economy will improve by mid-year, this is not being counted upon as a sure thing.

What is more, high Administration officials are now willing to concede that they overrated somewhat the stimulative effect of the planned 50 per cent increase in defense orders in the current half year over the last half of 1957. They concede that this will mostly just make up for orders not placed last year.

The Administration's analysis of the political aspects of the recession runs this way, according to leading figures today:

A Democratic majority of 100 or more in the House would seriously erode the strength of the "middle of the road" groups in both parties and, with a Republican Administration, might lead to a chaotic situation in Government. One analogy is the situation from 1930 to 1932, when President Herbert Hoover had to deal with a heavily Democratic Congress.

August is seen by Administration political strategists as the latest possible turning point for the economy to prevent heavy Democratic majorities. It is recognized that Federal economic moves tend to take effect only slowly. Hence the decision to move more actively than had been contemplated up to now.

**DAVID LAWRENCE**

# Jobless Figures in Perspective

### Unemployment Is Cited as 6.7 Pct. Of Labor Force, Against 10 Pct. in '41

Star 4 1958

It is important to put the unemployment figures in perspective. Thus, while the actual number now out of work is as large as in 1941, it was then 10 percent of the total labor force but is only 6.7 percent of the Nation's labor force today. This latter percentage figure is the same as it was in 1949, during the Truman administration, just prior to the Korean War.

3-13-58

The truly significant figure on unemployment is not the approximately 5.2 million just announced by the United States Department of Labor, but the amount of the increase over 1956, which in many respects was a normal year. For there were 2.8 million unemployed in March, 1956, and these are the people who normally "float" from job to job or are temporarily idle or who work when the spirit moves them.

The net increase above the 1956 "float" is about 2.4 million. Where are these people located? How would more defense contracts allocated to a full-employment area do any good in other sections of the country where factories are shut down? People just don't give up their homes and nearness to relatives and move to other cities and towns to get new jobs. How could a tax cut, which puts more money in the pockets of those already working, do anything for those who are out of jobs and are not paying any taxes at all?

These are the searching questions that must be asked when every one of the proposed remedies of antirecession nature is examined.

For the fact is that unemployment is highest in the automobile centers and in the cities and towns where machinery and plant equipment are customarily manufactured. The Department of Labor, itself, announces that the increase in unemployment has occurred in automobiles, aircraft, metals, and machinery plants. The latest Government figures show an estimated drop of 13 per cent in the amount of business to be done in building new plants and equipment in 1958 as compared with last year. This is a sizable reduction.

One plausible answer to the situation is that, if people would begin to buy autos again, it would help the heavy-goods industries. But this is related to the inventory or accumulated surplus of cars already in dealers' hands. Sooner or later this backlog of cars will be considerably reduced by an increase in sales, but it takes time for that to happen.

It is argued that a tax cut will induce more buying. But experience in past recessions does not bear that out. Thus, in 1948 there was a tax cut but it did not prevent the 1949 recession.

A tax cut could result in more purchases of groceries and what are called consumer items, but, unless public confidence in the employment situation as a whole is restored, the tax-cut remedy will not be immediately effective.

Washington D.C.

This is but another way of saying that, when any tax-reduction plan is voted by Congress, it must be of the kind that will persuade the economists generally and businessmen as a whole that a healthy step has been taken. If there were an across-the-board cut, as advocated the other day by Vice President Nixon, it would do more to encourage businessmen to hire additional persons than if the tax cut were limited to those in the lower brackets. Any "redistribution of wealth" doctrine of the latter type looks well on the surface to some politicians, but it failed to bring recovery in the 1930s and has never been looked upon as a sound device.

The importance of the "across the board" theory is that it gives businessmen an incentive to expand and to make purchases of new plant and equipment. There can be no doubt that psychological factors are the most important of all today. People are hesitant to buy things they need, because of a fear of unemployment. While this is true of individuals, it is even more noticeable in businesses, which fear a continued lack of new orders and are drastically curtailing expenses.

The Government can do a great deal to improve the psychology of the people as a whole and to encourage a buying mood. But, despite all the professions of concern among the politicians on Capitol Hill, there has been no program offered as yet which would this month or next month bring re-employment to the 2.4 million unemployed above the normal "float." Authorizing more public works is helpful to a certain extent, but it takes time to draw plans, get bids and allocate contracts. Much more important, for instance, is what the Government itself is doing right now in buying automobiles and trucks it didn't purchase when the so-called "economy" wave was sweeping the Defense Department and other governmental departments during the year 1957.

A recovery program is bound to be developed by the President and Congress as more and more unpleasant news breaks on the economic front in the next few weeks. The unemployment figures could go to 6 million without being as high in proportion as the 10 per cent of the total labor force which was out of work in 1941.

The most important step of all is to convince people generally that a recovery is inevitable and that it is a matter of months and not years. Such a sentiment may be fully crystallized before autumn comes.

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# Aid for the Jobless

Post-Herald

Washington D.C.

3-16-58

Since Congress is unlikely to be in session the last half of this election year, the antirecession measures which it adopts ought to have maximum built-in flexibility. The plan of eight Republican Senators to extend the duration of state unemployment compensation payments for the balance of 1958 at state rates has considerable appeal in this respect. The Administration reportedly will seek only a 13-week extension, which could prove to be inadequate if the slump continues or worsens.

P.4-F

To be sure, there is also a need for improvement in the amount of the generally inadequate state benefits, as proposed under the Democratic McCarthy-Kennedy and McCormick-Mills measures. But these proposals would provide only limited extensions of the periods of eligibility. In addition, they face a stiff fight from the congressional states' rights bloc. This might delay or doom urgently needed emergency action to cope with the sharp rise in the numbers of unemployed who have exhausted their benefit eligibility.

The plan of the eight Republican Senators—Case of New Jersey, Aiken, Cooper, Ives, Javits, Kuchel, Payne and Purtell—would tend automatically to cut itself off if business revived later this year. But if recovery were slow in coming, the scheme would provide a firm cushion against widespread hardship and a drastic drop in buying power. Most of these same Senators also have urged diversion of up to 50 per cent of Federal purchases, where possible, to areas of labor surplus, along with increased public works spending. Taken together, these proposals would provide essential parts of a vigorous and realistic antirecession program.

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# LIGHTNER OFFERS A RECESSION CURE

### Tax and Economic Program Proposed by N.A.M. Head at Singer Tower Event

Times, 1.20

By **RUSSELL PORTER**

Milton C. Lightner, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, proposed last night a program to end the recession and spur economic growth.

In a speech for delivery at a dinner of the Downtown Manhattan Association at the Astor Hotel, Mr. Lightner urged:

¶Immediate reform of Federal tax rates.

Times, 4-10-58

¶More efficiency and economy at all levels of government.

¶The avoidance by organized labor of demands for inflationary wage increases.

¶The development by industry of new ideas, new products, new processes and new sales efforts.

New York N.Y.

The dinner commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Singer Tower at Broadway and Liberty Street, beginning New York's skyscraper skyline.

**Targets of the Program**

Mr. Lightner, who is chairman of the board of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was one of nine men who received medals at the dinner. The medals were awarded for achievement toward "improvement and preservation of old New York in lower Manhattan."

In his speech Mr. Lightner said his program would enable the Federal Government to balance its budget, meet its global commitments and avoid inflation.

He said present tax rates had damaged the economy. Tax reforms are needed, he went on, to encourage "a strong and expanding economy" that will "produce the tax money that the Government needs and greater real prosperity for everyone."

Mayor Wagner reviewed improvements that have been made in lower Manhattan in recent years and said: "The renaissance of Manhattan's downtown area is one of the most exciting developments in the ever-changing New York scene."

Recipients of awards at the dinner, besides Mr. Lightner, were Henry C. Alexander, chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Stuart Constable, executive officer of the Department of Parks; Harold H. Helm, chairman of the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank; Commissioner Richard C. Patterson Jr. of the Department of Commerce and Public Events; Rear Admiral Henry C. Perkins, commandant of the Eastern Coast Guard Area; Julian and Richard Roth, architects, and James M. Slattery, contractor.

The awards were presented by John D. Butt, president of the downtown association, and Seymour Berkson, publisher of The New York Journal-American. The awards were established by William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, in honor of his late father.

# Nixon Sees Action on Recession

## 'Downturn Won't Be Tolerated'

Herald

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.—Vice-President Richard M. Nixon said Saturday the Administration is aware that a prolonged economic downturn "cannot be tolerated" and will propose whatever steps are necessary to meet the situation.

He told a press conference, however, that no decision has been made yet by the Administration on whether further anti-recession measures are needed, and if so, whether they should take the form of a tax cut or increased public-works expenditures.

But he made it clear he still personally favors a broad tax reduction rather than heavier public-works spending if new government action becomes vital.

### Denies Divergence

At the same time, Mr. Nixon moved to head off speculation that he has moved out ahead of the Administration or in some measure disassociated himself from it on tax and recession policies. He maintained that he or any other Cabinet officer has the right to speak out on major problems until President Fisenhower makes a policy decision Then, he said, "that becomes the Administration and I go along with it."

Mon. 3-24-58

The Vice-President underscored this philosophy by describing his personal preference for a tax cut over public-works pump-priming this way:

**"That is my position. But I don't say it is or is not the Administration position."**

He added:

New York

**"I would not like to say what specific relief should be given because that decision will have to be made by the President and the Administration."**

N.Y.

Mr. Nixon said there are a few encouraging signs in the economic picture, but added that the Administration will not know until it gets the full figures for March whether new measures are necessary. Any decision, he said, should be delayed "a few weeks."

He said:

**"The American people generally can be assured that this Administration is on top of the economic situation. We are aware of the fact that a prolonged economic downturn. cannot be tolerated.**

**"The people can be reassured that, as they make their plans for 1958, the economy is basically sound. Without question, that sound economy will be backed up with government action in those areas where it is proper to do so."**

Mr. Nixon made his remarks on his right to give his own personal views on matters until Administration policy has jelled when reporters asked him to clarify his stand on a statement he made March 10 calling for a tax cut "in the next few weeks" if business activity does not pick up.

At the time, some Democratic leaders in Congress concluded that Mr. Nixon was speaking for the Administration, or attempting to enhance his own leadership stature with an eye on the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination. Thursday, in Chicago, the Vice-President expressed optimism on the economic picture and said that "a tax cut would not be timely now," but should be held in reserve in case it is needed.

The Vice-President, taking note of critics who maintain the Administration has not acted boldly or swiftly enough, declared that the government is concerned over the possible inflationary effects of tax cuts or increased Federal spending at the wrong time. He said:

**"We are concerned about the unemployed. But we are also concerned about the millions of families who must have enough money to pay their bills—the problem of higher prices and what it would do to them."**

Mr. Nixon said he felt it was "good Republican philosophy to cut taxes" rather than embark on a big public works spending program, and he said any such tax cuts should be aimed at creating jobs by encouraging investment as well as increasing purchasing power.

Among the encouraging signs Mr. Nixon pointed to were an increase in retail sales, a slight increase in steel production and a small drop in unemployment compensation claims. But he added: "We're not prepared to say at this time what March is going to show."

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# DEMOCRATS DRAFT NEW JOBLESS BILL

## 16 Weeks of Federal Checks Provided for Uninsured as Well as Insured Workers

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17—Democrats drafted a new unemployment relief bill today. It is expected to be approved tomorrow by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The measure, drawn up at a closed caucus of the committee's Democratic members, was described as a compromise between pending Administration and Democratic proposals.

It calls for outright Federal grants to provide sixteen weeks of emergency Federal unemployment benefits to jobless workers. The proposed relief would be available as additional benefits to those covered by Federal-state unemployment insurance systems. It would also be given to those ineligible for such insurance.

The cost of the plan, which would be financed wholly by the Federal Government, was estimated at $1,000,000,000 or more.

N.Y. Times

### Other Developments

Other Congressional developments related to the economic recession included the following:

¶The Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved, 8 to 7, a $375,000,000 program of Federal loans and grants for development of chronically depressed areas.

Fri. 4-18-58

¶The Senate postponed indefinitely showdowns on President Eisenhower's vetoes of the Democratic farm and public works bills. The vetoes were referred to the Agriculture and Public Works Committee for hearings and recommendations—an unusual but not unprecedented procedure.

¶The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and William F. Knowland of California, clashed over Mr. Johnson's observation that the Administration was following an economic policy of "letting things ride."

### July 1 Is Key Date

The new unemployment relief bill, according to the best information available, would benefit workers losing their jobs any time from last July 1 to June 30, 1958.

It would apply to an undetermined number of insured workers. More than 1,000,000 have exhausted their state benefits since July 1, but it is not known how many have found new jobs.

About 800,000 uninsured workers would also be eligible for unemployment relief under terms of the bill. Various restrictions, not yet specified in detail, would limit the number of uninsured beneficiaries. For example, only the husband or wife—not both—would be paid, although both might be unemployed.

In all cases, the weekly payments would be the same as are provided for insured workers under existing state laws. These range from a minimum of $5 in some states to a maximum of $45 in New York. The maximum in most states is $30 to $40.

The provision for sixteen weeks of payments was taken from a bill sponsored by Representatives John W. McCormack Massachusetts and Wilbur J. Mills of Arkansas, Democrats. So was the one for financing the benefits by Federal appropriation.

The Administration bill called for extra payments for periods equal to half the duration of benefits provided by the applicable state law. The state average is about twenty-two weeks.

The Administration plan also called for eventual reimbursement to the Federal Government of the cost.

Fixing the dollar amount of weekly payments at the level of existing state laws is in accordance with the Administration plan. The McCormack-Mills bill would have raised the level.

### Combines Provisions

The depressed-area bill, as approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, combined some provisions of bills sponsored by Senators Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, and Frederick G. Payne, Republican of Maine. The Payne bill was a modified version of an Administration plan.

The new measure calls for $300,000,000 of Federal loans and $75,000,000 of grants for industrial development of areas with long-term unemployment problems.

It also provides for urban renewal projects in nonresidential districts, Government purchasing in distressed areas and special vocational training in new job skills.

Administration opposition is expected on the ground that the authorized sums are excessive.

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# Ike Urges Congress Act on Added Aid to Jobless

## Move Swiftly as Possible Is Appeal

Times Picayune

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—President Eisenhower Sunday prodded Congress to act swiftly on extension of unemployment insurance benefits to ease the hardships which are being suffered.

New Orleans La.

The President called for a faster pace on legislation dealing with that homefront problem after conferring by telephone with Secretary of State Dulles regarding Russian terms for preparatory meetings looking to a summit conference.

Mon. 3-31-58

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told newsmen the Eisenhower-Dulles talks—two Saturday and two Sunday — also dealt with the French-Tunisian dispute. That phase of the talks touched mostly on French Premier Felix Gaillard's acceptance of the British-American "good offices" plan for reopening negotiations between France and Tunisia.

The President talked with Dulles in Washington and issued a statement on unemployment insurance benefits shortly before his scheduled flight back to the White House for a busy week.

Eisenhower came to Augusta Friday for a weekend of golf combined with work.

In his statement on joblessness stemming from the business slump, Eisenhower recalled that on March 25 he sent Congress a special message calling for temporary extension of unemployment payments for workers who exhaust their benefits under federal and state laws.

General

The administration program calls for a 50 per cent increase in the number of weeks the insured unemployed can get benefits. For example, in states which now pay benefits for 26 weeks the number would go to 39.

The President went on: "I said at the time that prompt action was necessary to give these workers and their families 'a greater measure of security.'

"This is not a matter of statistics or economic theory. It concerns people—human beings — who need, and should have, the assistance of their government.

"I hope the members of the Congress will move as swiftly as possible on this vital problem when they return to Washington. All of us in government have a special responsibility to alleviate the hardships which are being suffered through no fault of their own, by these workers and their families."

Congress returns to work Monday after a 10-day Easter recess. Some committee hearings on the pending legislation were held before the recess but final action still appears some time off.

The Eisenhower-Dulles telephone talks on the summit conference situation dealt with the proposed preparatory meetings by representatives of Russia, the United States and other governments.

Last Friday the United States called the Soviet terms for such preparatory sessions "manifestly not an acceptance" of British-French-American views.

This government promised a careful study of each plan. Hagerty said Eisenhower and Dulles have been making such a study this week end.

The press secretary added the American position may be ready for outline Monday to this country's NATO allies. That quite likely would mean a Western reply to Moscow later in the week.

That problem and others on the international and domestic fronts add up to the prospect of a busy week for Eisenhower.

He must decide by midweek whether to sign or veto two major bills. One would provide an additional $1,800,000,000 for the highway construction program and is regarded as a major move to combat the recession. The other would authorize future building of 1½ billion dollars worth of water projects.

On Thursday, in an important speech, the President will take to the people his fight for congressional approval of the administration's defense reorganization program. He will speak at a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the International Press Institute.

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# Cause of Recession? No One Really Knows

Herald Tribune P. 1

New York N.Y.

## It Came Like a Sudden Shower And Is the Oddest in History

*This is the first of five articles on the recession, analyzing its causes and cures and pointing out what to look for as a harbinger of recovery.*

By Donald I. Rogers
*Business and Financial Editor*

Two things make the 1958 Recession different from its two immediate predecessors. It is deeper and of longer duration than either of the recessions of 1949-'50 and 1953-'54. But what gives it exclusive distinction is that it occurred so suddenly—like a summer shower in the fair skies of prosperity—and no one really knows what caused it.

Mon 3-31-58

In a sharply depressed economy no expert will admit that the boom is ended. Every one looks toward its resumption, either in the near future or at some later time (early fall now seems to be a popular target date).

**With more than five million unemployed in spotty "critical" areas across the nation, two remarkably contradictory attitudes have developed. Consumers and business men alike have become conservative but not scared; they are saving their money. Political leaders, on the other hand, have become scared but not conservative; they are spending money, and are preparing to spend more.**

It is apparent that the state of the economy causes more worry among vote-conscious politicians than it does among profit-conscious business executives, and perhaps this becomes the healthiest sign at this point in the recession.

In other years academicians will be analyzing the etiology of this 1958 recession in the classrooms and perhaps by then there will be classic definitions of its causes. Now, however, the theories are legion and the degree of complexity depends on just how academic you want to get.

It is an accepted economic principle that every boom shall one day top out and be followed by a recession. The formula contends that, as consumers demand more goods and services, the manufacturing industries and suppliers of services items have continued to rise, or at least have held level, during the period of recession. Throughout the "troubled months" consumer spending has been high for luxuries, lower for necessities.

It is still necessary to wait days, sometimes weeks, to get an appraisal on a full-scale home air-conditioning job. Many builders' items, like radiators and bathroom fixtures, are still in short supply. High-quality clothes are snatched off the racks as soon as they are displayed. Exhibitors at the 1958 Motor Boat Show came away with the highest number of orders in history.

This constitutes luxury spending.

**In our national concern for the unemployed, a growing number of whom are exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits, we are prone to forget that nearly a record number of Americans are employed—regularly and at high pay. Some 62,000,000 are holding steady jobs right through this recession, and personal income, on a national level, is down by only 1 per cent.**

Yet shoppers are holding back. They are apprehensive. They are saving at a higher rate than at any time in war time or post-war history. Personal savings now tower at an all-time high. Many banks have halted their advertising and promotional programs aimed at encouraging thrift. They have all the deposits they can handle.

### Saving Theory Prevails

The things that consumers would normally be buying, electric toasters, replacements for worn-out automatic dish-washers, a new car in place of the two-year-old model now being used—all these things are being passed up in favor of the "penny saved" being a "penny earned" theory.

There is a difference between reluctance to buy and inability to buy. It is the difference between a recession and a depression.

A buyer's strike, for whatever reason, can be the cause of a recession, for it slows down the wheels of production and results in unemployment. Yet, in this unorthodox recession of 1958, the recession is not caused by buyers' resistance; the buyers—the consumers—are withholding their spending because of their inability to fathom the recession.

Not only do they fail to understand what caused it.

They don't know how it will end, or when it will end.

They don't know what economic signposts to look for, what harbingers of an upturn to be watching for.

So they are confused and somewhat parsimonious as a result. Their unexpected thrift has helped deepen and prolong the recession.

In subsequent articles the writer will attempt to pinpoint some of the more sensitive spots in the economy which can give the layman a tip-off

are forced to expand their facilities and build greater capacity, thereby adding further to the demand for goods and services. But there comes a time, says this economic law which dates back to Adam Smith, when the expanded capacity is capable of producing more than the consumers want, and, upon doing so, causes the boom to fizzle out.

Herald Tribune

That is what may have happened this time. But the causes may be different.

Only last summer, the nation was fighting inflation. Price inflation is caused by having too many people bidding for the goods and services at the same time. There are other causes, too, such as rising production and labor costs, but reduced to basics, inflation results from "too much prosperity," if it can be thus described.

P. 1-III

### 2 Reserve Actions

Goaded into action by the upward spiraling cost of living, the Federal Reserve Board moved to curb the speed of the boom by using its two most potent devices, raising the discount rate, which is the amount it charges member banks for borrowing money "at wholesale," and by raising reserve requirements, which represents the amount a bank must hold in reserve against its loans and deposits.

These moves had one primary target—to limit credit, make it harder to get. It cut right into the expansion plans of the manufacturing industries and of the suppliers of services. It nipped the housing boom, slashed into automobile purchases.

Mon 3-31-58

**Perhaps the Federal Reserve officials underestimated the significance of easy credit to the maintenance of prosperity. Perhaps economists did not fully measure the impact of the now-famous "tight-money policy."**

At any rate, two consequences are being measured in these days of its aftermath. First, it did not stop inflation, though it may have slowed the inflationary spiral somewhat. Second, it certainly did slow the rest of the economy, and, in some measure, the high unemployment rate today may be traced directly to this policy of curbing credit through pressure on the banking system.

### Consumers Cut Buying

Consumers ceased to buy at the rate they had maintained throughout 1955-'56 and most of 1957. The inventory pipe lines began to fill up, and plant managers looked up to find their warehouses filled with unsold goods. Lay-offs began, work shifts were shortened, overtime was cut out, economy measures were instituted. This gave birth to the recession. The boom had topped out.

But this is the oddest recession in recorded history.

Prices on most manufactured on the time and place when the recession's tide will turn. If the average American knows what's expected, what lies ahead, he can adjust to almost anything — including a fresh new boom, which might not be so far off.

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# Negro Hit Hardest By Recession

Washington—Negro workers have been hit much harder by the recession than whites, a Labor Department report disclosed Friday. P. 3

The department said 16 percent of "non-white" men in the total work force were unemployed in February compared to 7 percent for white men. Bystander

Since Febraury, 1957, the number of unemployed non-white men has climbed from less than 400,000 to 700,000. This is an increase of 90 percent compared with a 70 percent rise in the number of white men looking for work.

Thurs 4-24-58

Des Moines Iowa

The government said 1,073,000 of the 5,173,000 unemployed in February were non-white. Negroes comprise more than 95 percent of the "non-white" category

# Unemployment Claims At a Record 3.7 Million

Constitution, P.1
Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON (AP)—New claims for unemployment benefits rose to 440,400 in the week ended March 8 as the over-all number of idle workers drawing such payments hit a record high of 3,722,800, the government reported Friday.

The Labor Department, however, called the rise "relatively small" in relation to the steady jumps in recent weeks. Officials said it was the best showing since the week of Jan. 18 when the jobless benefit figures actually declined.

Sat 3-15-58

## BELOW PEAK

Although the number of new claims was nearly 20,000 below the peak reached in the week of Feb. 22, the fact that they rose at all suggested that overall unemployment might rise this month instead of showing the usual seasonal drop.

The AFL - CIO told President Eisenhower earlier today that unemployment this month would at least equal the 16-year peak of 5,173,000 reached in February. The labor federation said there was "no hope" for business upturn in March.

The AFL - CIO made public a memorandum delivered to the President yesterday in which it said that such key economic indicators as auto and steel production and claims for unemployment benefits show the recession has gotten worse.

## 4,500 IN WEEK

A few hours later, the Labor Department reported that new claims for jobless benefits increased by 4,500 in the week ended March 8, and that 3,282,400 persons were drawing such payments on March 1, an increase of 14,400 over the previous week.

The biggest increases in new claims were reported by New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Except for New York, the statistics primarily reflected layoffs by auto and auto supplier plants.

It added that 25 regional offices reported declines in the number of persons drawing unemployment benefits while 24 reported increases. The biggest increases were 19,800 in Michigan and 12,400 in Pennsylvania.

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# Big Firms, President's Unit Listed

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

### IN A NUTSHELL

- "Deal" between airline and President's Government's Contracts committee denied.
- **No plot to ease up on pressure for pilots and stewardesses in exchange for ground crew jobs, says committee head.**
- **One stewardess hired by Mohawk Lines.**
  **Second sought by TWA.**

**By LOUIS LAUTIER**

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) President Eisenhower's Government Contracts Committee Friday denied a charge of an "understanding" with major airlines not to press for employment of colored persons as stewardesses if the airlines will hire colored men for their ground crews.

Sat 3-22-58

Jacob Seidenberg, executive director of the committee, said the charge, which emanated from New York City, is "as far removed from the truth as possible."

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Members of the committee, Dr. Seidenberg said, have met several times since 1955 with top executives of the airlines and pressed for progress.

* * *

**"WE GET** quarterly reports from the major airlines on their hirings and promotions," Dr. Seidenberg said. "They have made substantial progress but we will not be happy with the situation until an equal job opportunity policy is extended to all job classifications."

Dr. Seidenberg added that the committee "has never made any statement, explicity or implicitly, that by integrating the non-flight jobs the airlines will be relieved from integrating their flight personsel."

* * *

**AS FAR** as is known, Miss Ruth Taylor is the only colored stewardess so far employed by an American airline. She is working for Mohawk.

Trans World Airlines is reported to have made a promise to Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, to employ colored persons in flight jobs. But it has not yet hired any colored stewardesses.

Meanwhile, the Urban League of Greater New York sent out last week a call for qualified applicants for airlines stewardess.

The call stated that in the next 90 days a colored stewardess will be "circling the globe" in a TWA Super Constellation. It said TWA is the first United States international airline and the second scheduled passenger line to "break through the color barrier" which, until Mohawk employed Miss Taylor, kept colored persons out of any kind of flight job.

* * *

**QUALIFIED** persons interested in becoming airline stewardess were urged to make an appointment with Ramon E. Rivera, industrial director of the Urban League of Greater New York, by telephoning AUdubon 6-8000 or writing him at 204 West 136th St., New York 30, N.Y.

An airline stewardess must be between the ages of 20 and 28, weigh 100 to 135 pounds in proportion to her height, be from five feet two inches to five feet eight inches in height, have 20/40 vision or better (uncorrected by lens), and be a high school graduate

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# 13 More Weeks Of Jobless Pay Pushed by Ike

16i General

WASHINGTON (AP)—Governors who held an hours long conference at the White House Wednesday reported the Eisenhower administration wants to finance an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation out of a federal fund.

This approach was outlined to reporters by Republican Gov Goodwin Knight of California.

Knight and Democratic Govs Albert D. Rosellini of Washington Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Orval Faubus of Arkansas talked of the financing as being federal grants but a high administration official said the plan, which is an involved one, is actually a form of loans.

## FOLSOM'S STAND

Any outright grant plan has been described as repugnant to Secretary of Welfare Folsom on the grounds it would amount to extreme New Dealism.

Money for unemployment compensation now comes from a federal payroll tax on employers, ranging up to three per cent of the payroll. The rate can be lowered from state to state as an incentive for employers to maintain employment.

Constitution
P.1

Many workers have now exhausted their benefits and there has been bipartisan agitation to carry them along. Reps. McCormack (D-Mass) and Mills (D-Ark) have introduced a bill calling for the federal government to finance benefits for an additional 26 weeks. Benefit periods vary, being 26 weeks in most states.

Thurs. 3-20-58

## DESCRIBES PLAN

Gov. Knight said the administration proposal was this:

Atlanta, Ga.

That when a state exhausts its reserve funds for unemployment compensation, it be allowed to dip into a 200-million-dollar existing federal fund for a grant. The federal government would replenish the fund as necessary.

The fund exists now for taking care of administrative expenses, rather than benefits.

The administration spokesman said the money a state took from the fund would have to be paid back, and therefore it would not be a grant.

However, he said money to pay it back could come from boosting the payroll tax on employers 1-10 of 1 per cent. Or, the states over a four-year period could draw on their own unemployment compensation reserves by authority of their legislatures.

Constitution
P.2
Thurs. 3-20-58

The reserves are amassed from year to year by money transferred to the states from the federal tax.

The administration official said the governors were right in saying the plan does not mean loans to the states—since the money to repay the fund would not come from state money or from an increase in state taxes.

Govs. Knight, Rosellini, Faubus, Muskie, Luther Hodge of North Carolina, William G. Stratton of Illinois, John E. Davis of North Dakota and Joseph B. Johnson of Vermont were called to the White House to discuss the whole matter with President Eisenhower and his aides. The eight men are on the Executive Committee of the Governors' conference.

Atlanta
Ga.

Before the meeting opened, Eisenhower called for faster spending of $2,255,000,000 already contemplated for a variety of projects.

16i General

In another step, the Army announced it will award 100 million dollars worth of contracts for trucks and trailers during the next 30 days. Nearly all of the work will be placed in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In still another, a House vote of 375-20 endorsed a joint resolution calling for the fastest use practical of large amounts previously voted for military construction, including housing. The Senate has already passed it.

The White House said the spending speedup ordered by President Eisenhower embraces $1,248,000,000 by the federal government and $1,007,000,000 proposed for state and local governments and private capital. There is some overlapping. The projects have been authorized in the past.

Here's how the 2¼-billion total breaks down:

For public facility loans for such things as sewers and municipal water projects, 75 million dollars from federal funds.

For college housing loans, 300 million dollars to be advanced by the federal government.

For slum clearance projects and the like, one billion dollars—800 million of it from private funds, 133 million from the federal government and the balance from municipalities.

For public housing, 140 million, to speed construction of 10,000 units with private money. The White House said the push to get such efforts started is up to the federal government.

For rural electrification loans, 740 million dollars, available but not used previously approved government loans to cooperatives and other borrowers.

# MILLION JOBLESS;

Afro-American P. 5

# 'First fired' job rule still holds

Baltimore, Md.

**IN A NUTSHELL**

- **National unemployment rises 700,000 over January figure.**
- **Colored worker hit hardest by work shortage.**
- **Layoffs continue in manufacturing and construction; unemployment insurance claims rise.**

**By LOUIS LAUTIER**

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA)—More than twice the percentage of colored workers were unemployed in mid-February than were white workers, according to figures released Tuesday by the Commerce and Labor Departments.

Unemployment totaled 5,200,000 in mid-February, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, jointly announced. The number of jobless, normally stable at this time of year, was up by 700,000 from a month earlier.

Continued layoffs in durable goods manufacturing and unusually bad weather in some areas, which affected construction and other outdoor activities, accounted for a major part of the rise.

* * *

**IN ADDITION** to the job losses, which mainly affected men, unemployment was further increased by the entry of a considerable number of women and young persons into the labor market.

State insured unemployment, which does not include these new labor market entrants, rose by 300,800 between mid-January and mid-February.

The combined Labor-Commerce statistics show a total civilian non-institutional population of 118,787,000 of which 106,876,000 are white and 11,911,00 are colored. The civilian labor force consists of 6,03,000 whites, representing 56.2 per cent of the population and 7,129,000 nonwhites, representing 59.9 per cent of the nonwhite population.

Of the 7,129,000 nonwhites in the civilian labor force, 4,361,000 are male and 769,000 are female.

**The Commerce and Labor Departments reported 4,100,000 whites unemployed and 1,073,000 nonwhites unemployed. Whites unemployed represent 6.8 per cent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed nonwhites represent 15.1 per cent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed nonwhites represent 15.1 per cent of the civilian labor force.**

There are 55,931,000 whites employed. Of that number 4,238,000 are employed in agriculture and 51,693,000 in non-agricultural industries. Of the 6,056,000 unemployed nonwhites, 592,000 are employed in agriculture and 5,464,000 in non-agricultural industries.

Initial claims among workers, covered by state unemployment insurance programs and the Federal employee program declined during the week ended March 1, as more normal winter weather resulted in fewer emergency shutdowns. A total of 35 states reported smaller volumes.

Sat. 3-22-58

**BUT INSURED** unemployment continued upward with 41 states reporting increases. The rise was due to (1) continued weaknesses in durable goods manufacturing including the metals, machinery, electrical equipment and auto industries; (2) the effects of bad weather on all types of outdoor work and (3) postponed claims in some states from jobless workers who were unable to reach the local offices in the preceding week because of heavy snows.

* * *

**INITIAL CLAIMS** declined by 23,300 during the week ended March 1 to 435,000. In the same week a year ago, 227,000 such claims were filed.

Among the states reporting declines in initial claims were New Jersey (4,000), California (3,900), Ohio (3,600), New (2,400), Maryland (2,300) and Pennsylvania (2,000). Improper weather conditions were responsible for most of the reductions in these states.

Increases in initial claims of more than $1,000 occurred in three states — Michigan (4,500), North Carolina (3,300) and Massachusetts (1,300). The rise in Michigan was due largely to temporary layoffs in a number of important auto producing centers.

Continuing bad weather was chiefly responsible for the increases in new unemployment in North Carolina, especially among construction, sawmill, and lumber workers.

**The largest increases in insured unemployment were reported by Illinois (32,500), Pennsylvania (19,800), Michigan (15,500) and New York (15,000). The rise in Illinois was partly due to the effects of claimant rescheduling.**

In Pennsylvania and New York it was due largely to the unusually bad weather. In Michigan, the rise reflected the effect of temporary layoffs in the previous week in auto and auto supplier plants, particularly in the Detroit and Ypsilanti areas.

Increases in insured unemployment ranging from 3,300 to 5,100 were reported by Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina and Ohio, and were largely due to continuing curtailment in outdoor activities.

Only two states reported a decline of more than 3,000 in insured unemployment—Washington (5,400) and Missouri (3,500). The drop in Missouri was partly due to the effects of claimant rescheduling.

* * *

**THE NUMBER** of persons exhausting benefit rights in eight large states reporting such data weekly moved up by 1,700 to 17,100 durng the week ended March 1.

The largest increases were 500 in California and 300 each in Indiana and New York. Pennsylvania reported the largest number of exhaustions, 2,800, followed by Michigan and New York, each with 2,300.

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# Extending Unemployment Compensation

Daily World P. 6

Although we have been opposed to the extension of unemployment compensation — beyond twenty-six weeks — it seems that the nation's economic crisis is so acute that a temporary extension might be justified. We reluctantly admit it might be necessary to take this step.

Atlanta, Ga.

However, with hundreds of thousands of workers out of jobs in more than one industry, the question resolves itself into a humanitarian one. As a general rule, we are opposed to a man drawing unemployment compensation more than six months.

Sat. 3-29-58

The actual number of weeks one can draw unemployment Compensation varies from state to state. The Federal government has heretofore joined in putting the bill for unemployment compensation pay up to a length of twenty-six weeks, or six months. Now it is proposed — by the Administration and many members of Congress — to grant a temporary extension, perhaps for thirteen weeks, so that those who are in danger of being cut off from unemployment compensation payments will have another three months' grace.

The American free enterprise system was built on the individualistic philosophy. In other words, a man went out to earn his living, sought the jobs of his choice, and was free to change jobs whenever he pleased. Likewise, with this freedom came responsibility. If he were out of work it was up to him to find other employment — or to perform a different type of service for his compensation.

There is too much lazy blubber sitting in unemployment compensation offices, and too many people who refuse to do work because it is not their choice, or their particular line of work. The American spirit is that he should get out and hustle, and, if necessary, do something different for a while, to earn bread for his family.

Nevertheless, there are many deserving unemployed, who find themselves in metropolitan areas where large lay-offs have made it impossible for everyone laid off to obtain other work. Because the recession would be made more severe if unemployment compensation payments terminated for many thousands of families, and if the extension is for this crisis only, then the extension can be best justified.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SLOWING

Times Picayune

## Slight Pickup Held Likely Before Mid-May

New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment increases were shown in four-fifths of the 149 major employment areas of the nation between mid-January and mid-February.

The Labor Department report said the rate of increase slowed after mid-January.

Nevertheless, the department now designates 70 of the 149 major areas, or nearly half, as areas of substantial labor surplus—unemployment exceeding 6 per cent of the labor force.

Sun. 3-30-58

**Not Overly Optimistic**

About two-thirds of the 70 major areas have been added to the surplus category since last November, the report said. The 70 areas account for close to half the unemployment but only about 37 per cent of the total labor force in the 149 surveyed areas.

The bimonthly report was not overly optimistic about a reversal of the unemployment trend.

"In the aggregate, the hiring plans employers reported to local public employment offices suggest the possibility of a slight employment pickup between mid-March and mid-May," it said.

"Anticipated increases are considerably smaller than those of last year and are centered in seasonal nonmanufacturing activities.

"Seasonal increases may also bolster factory employment in some areas, but durable goods employers in most centers look for few significant changes over the next two months. Some additional losses are expected in a number of important auto and aircraft centers.

**Gains in Construction**

"If employers' hiring plans materialize, gains in the construction industry should be an important factor in increased employment, as warmer weather makes work possible on many building projects."

The increase in insured unemployment for the 149 areas averaged 11 per cent between mid-January and mid-February, compared with 44 per cent from mid-December to mid-January. The department said ordinarily there is little change between January and February.

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# Employment Figures Next To Highest

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Although the nation has 5,198,000 unemployed, the 62,311,000 employed for March has been exceeded only twice— last year and the year before.

Examination of Census Bureau data over the years shows these March employment figures:

Herald p. 1

**1940 — 46,100,000; 1945 — 53,230,000; 1950 — 57,551,000; 1955 — 60,477,000; 1956 — 63,078,000; 1957 — 63,865,000; 1958 — 63,311,000.**

Fri 4-11-58

The bureau's March unemployment figures show:

1940 — 8,360,000; 1945 — 590,000; 1950 — 4,123,000; 1955 — 3,176,000; 1956 — 2,834,000; 1957 — 2,882.000; 1958 — 5,198,000.

# More Than 2 Million Negro Women Work, Miss Church Says

**About one of every eight women workers was non-white, Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant for the United States Department of Labor, reported while addressing the 24th National Convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club at Newark, New Jersey.**

Labor

Miss Church, a former Memphian, reported that the civilian labor force in April of 1958 included over 2,700,000 nonwhites, most of them Negroes.

P.1

"Whether or not a woman works outside the home depends on numerous economic and social factors," Miss Church reported. "When a group of women workers themselves were questioned by the Women's Bureau as to why they were working, most of them gave financial reasons. Practically all the women workers without husbands were supporting themselves and sometimes dependents as well."

12-21-58

TRYING TO RAISE STANDARDS

Miss Church said most of the working females "were contributing to essential living essentials. Some were working to raise family living standards and some were helping send their children to college. Very few of the women were working just for the satisfaction of having a job for the purpose of keeping their skills from getting rusty.

"The increased tendency for married women to assume the dual role of homemaker and wage earner has been an important factor in the recent expansion of women's employment," Miss Church said. "More than half of all women workers are married, and it is generally considered that this is a trend which will continue."

Miss Church added, "we are going to have to change our attitude toward the older worker, the women who wants to work, the youthful worker, and the workers of minority groups, if we are to succeed in our search for the quality of skills necessary."

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# SAVINGS, JOBS GAIN IN SOUTH

## Mississippi Funds Up 89 Pct.; Louisiana 33

ATLANTA (AP)—Improvement in two economic areas within the South was reported Thursday by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, bearing out earlier indications of recovery from the recent recession.

12-12-58

An unprecedented rate of growth in time deposits—mostly savings accounts—took place in the Sixth Federal Reserve District during the recession period, the bank reported in its magazine, Monthly Review. And available data indicated these deposits are continuing to grow in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee—the Sixth District area.

P. 2

The bank also reported that nonfarm employment, which dropped about 3 per cent in the 10-month period ending last May, has regained about half of this loss.

Time deposits at district bank members stood at 2½ billion dollars at the end of October—up 20 per cent over the previous December.

General

Banks in Mississippi and Florida accounted for most of the gain, with Mississippi deposits rising 89 per cent since the first of 1957 and Florida banks reporting a gain of 62 per cent. Louisiana showed a 33 per cent gain and Tennessee a 30 per cent spurt.

In the employment picture almost all kinds of manufacturing except fabricated metals and chemicals shared in the gain. Employment in the lumber industry showed sharpest increases in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. Gains in transportation equipment in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi more than offset losses in Louisiana and Tennessee employment figures.

The overall recovery in the district mainly reflected increases in employment in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

# Skilled Training For Negroes Will Help Relieve Manpower Shortage

Call

Kansas City Times

Missouri

NEW YORK.,— American industry has the greatest training potential but is using only a fraction of its facilities to turn out skilled workers at a time when a growing shortage of craftsmen threatens to become the nation's number one head ache. Fri 6-20-58

General

Also involved in this manpower crisis is the tremendous loss of potential skilled workers which is the result of economic discrimination against the Negro. P. 30

These facts are pointed out by Harry Kursh, former business reporter and industrial editor, following an intensive year-long study of the apprenticeship training system in the United States. The results of this study, which involved the cooperation of more than 100 organizations including the National Urban League, have just been published by W. W. Norton and company, Inc., in the new book "Apprenticeships In America."

## Few Skilled Craftsmen

Kursh says, "There are more than 4,500,000 skilled workers in the building crafts; only about 180,000 Negro craftsmen are among them. In some of the other important crafts, such as electricians, machinists, millwrights, sheet metal workers, and tool and die makers, the disparity is even greater.

"Of 87,000 apprentices employed in the building crafts less than one per cent are Negroes. The situation is not much better—perhaps worse—in other industries, since Negroes are apt to get a better break in the construction trades than they do elsewhere."

Education is the key to the problem, Kursh feels. Quoting an official of the National Urban League, he declares: "If the prospective Negro apprentice candidate has acquired the necessary educational qualifications, after that his only barrier to hurdle is the color line. Without the education, he has two strikes against him."

Kursh continues: "Scores of unpublished studies show that industry has an increasing need for additional supplies of skilled workers but little or nothing is being done to step up training.

"At present, there are less than 250,000 apprentices in training in the U.S., barely enough to replace the losses due to death and retirement among skilled workers. There is a need for at least 50,000 additional trainees yearly in almost every skill imaginable.

"A recent study in the St. Louis area showed that 110 companies employing some 72,000 workers were already having difficulties finding workers in 33 different skilled occupations. Every company said it would need many more skilled workers by 1961 but not a single company disclosed plans to meet its anticipated needs through training.

"Similar studies show identical situations throughout the nation. Industrial pirating at its worst will grip major production areas of the nation within the next five years. Skilled workers will command unprecedented premiums and will suffer least during economic slumps.

"The waste of training facilities is most shameful in our vital aircraft manufacturing industries, where missiles and electronics products require the highest skills in an increasingly complex technology.

"A recent study discloses that only 44 out of 143 aircraft manufacturing plants were training a total of 1,376 apprentices, a fraction of the future needs. Yet these very same plants are all adequately equipped to conduct apprenticeship training programs, the surest and most effective way of guaranteeing the best possible craftsmen."

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# Job Rise Continues For Negro Workers

Ledger p. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Employment of colored workers continued to rise and unemployment to fall between March and May, for the first time since the iobless total beaan rising last November.

The increase in employment in the two-month span amounted to 401,000, with the colored civilian labor force reaching 7,532,000.

In the same period, unemployment dipped—from 1,035,000 to 959,000.

Atlanta Ga.

The improvement in the job situation of colored workers over the two month period compared favorably with that of the overall situation in May, announced by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Acting Secretary of Labor O'Connel jointly Friday.

A seasonal expansion in agriculture and service employment, together with a bigger than usual gain in contract construction, raised total employment by 1,200,000 to 64,100,000.

Tues. 6-10-58

At the same time, overall unemployment dipped 200,000 to 4,900,000 over the same period.

As in other recent months most of the employment increase occurred in agriculture, where large numbers of housewives, students and other temporary seasonal helpers joined the work force.

For the first time this year, nonagricultural employment also showed a substantial rise over the month, moving up by 400,000 to 57,800,000 in May.

Nearly all of the nonfarm pickup was in construction work or in odd jobs and other service activities.

As compared with a year ago total employment was still down by about 1,000,000.

The monthly report on the labor force for May gave the colored non-institutional population as 11,953,000, of whom 5,593,000 are men and 6,360,000 are women.

Of the 6,574,000 jobholders, 1,001,000 were employed in agriculture and 5,573,000 in nonagricultural industries.

The 959,000 unemployed colored workers represent 12.7 per cent of the colored civilian labor force, while the 3,946,000 unemployed white workers represent only 6.4 per cent of the white civilian labor force.

Insured unemployment was down in all but four states in May. The reduction amounted to more than one-third in nine states, chiefly in the West where a large proportion of the insured workers are engaged in outdoor work.

California showed the largest numerical decrease, 65,000, while Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania each experienced reductions of about 25,000.

The national rate of insured unemployment, at 7.2 per cent in May, was down from 8.1 per cent in April. The May rates were above 10 per cent in four states—Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, and West Virginia, compared with nine states in April.

The rates of insured unemployment were below 6 per cent in 24 states in May, compared with 14 in April.

Some of the decline in insured unemployment is accounted for by persons exhausting their benefit rights. Preliminary data indicate that the number of claimants exhausting benefits in May will not differ significantly from the 230,000 figure reported for April.

Among the 4,900,000 unemployed in May, the number out of work 15 weeks or longer was estimated at 1,800,000, down by 135,000 from the postwar peak in April.

As in April, there were still 600,000 unemployed who had been out of work for more than 26 weeks.

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# The Jobless Picture

Times Mon. 6-2-58

## An Appraisal of March-April Trend and of Reserve Board's Breakdown

P. 34 c

By EDWARD H. COLLINS

Labor

New York

N.Y.

We know that unemployment declined from the March level of 5,198,000 to 5,120,000 in April, the last reporting month, a reduction of 78,000. We also know other things about the April unemployment figure. We know that while it represented a numerical decline from the previous month, that decline was purely the result of seasonal factors. Adjusted to take account of these factors the April decline turns to an increase—an increase from the 7 per cent of the civilian labor force that obtained in March to one of 7.5 per cent. In the period 1954-57, the average downturn in unemployment was roughly 0.4 per cent.

In other words, on the basis of the experience of these four years, April, 1958, was out of line by 0.9 per cent. And 0.9 per cent of the civilian labor force of 68,000,000 comes to 612,000. We also know that, at 7.5 per cent of the civilian labor force, April unemployment stood at a point 2.3 times its most recent (seasonally adjusted) low level of September, 1956, when the corresponding figure was 3.3 per cent.

But it has remained for the Federal Reserve Board, in its Bulletin for May, to provide us with a breakdown of the figures showing the impact of the recession on the labor market. Here are nine major findings of that study:

1. Non-farm employment has declined more in this recession than it did in either the 1948-49 or 1953-54 periods of cyclical contraction. In addition to larger reductions in manufacturing, there has been significant easing in some non-manufacturing lines in which employment held up in the earlier recessions.
2. Incomes of many employed workers have declined despite further advances in wage rates. The average work week has been shortened, overtime work at premium rates has been eliminated or sharply curtailed, and the number of workers on part time has greatly increased. Moreover, the purchasing power of all incomes, including wages and salaries, has been further reduced by continued increases

in consumer prices.

3. The sustained growth and major structural changes characteristic of the labor force in the past decade have been continuing. The importance of women as gainful workers has continued to grow; service and government activities have come to employ a larger proportion of all employes and industrial activities a smaller proportion; the ratio of salaried workers to wage workers in manufacturing industries has risen almost without interruption, and the number of workers on farms has declined further.
4. Among women, the rise in unemployment has resulted entirely from the expansion of the labor force. In the case of men, loss of jobs has accounted for the bulk of the rise. Male unemployment in April, at 3.5 million, was double a year earlier. It was heaviest for men 20 to 34 years of age, who are usually among the first to be laid off because of lower average skill ratings and lower seniority. Men under 35 years of age have a high propensity to buy homes, cars and other durable goods on credit, and their unemployment has a particularly adverse effect on total demand for consumer durable goods. The sharp rise in unemployment for men 20 to 24 years of age may have been a factor in the decline in the marriage rate that began last autumn.
5. The unemployment rate exceeded 10 per cent in April in the construction, mining and manufacturing industries. It has risen from 5 to 11 per cent in manufacturing and from 5 to 13 per cent in mining since last year. One in six construction workers was unemployed in April, 1958. This was the highest unemployment rate for any major industry but the increase from a year earlier was less than that in many other industries. Unemployment rates among service and government workers have been relatively low.
6. Duration of unemployment provide additional insight into labor market conditions. The number of persons who have been seeking work for fifteen weeks or over has much more than doubled in twelve months and in April was sharply above that for any month in the preceding post-war recessions. This high level indicates the persistently low hiring rates prevailing throughout industry.
7. Manufacturing activities employ 30 per cent of the workers in non-farm establishments but have accounted for 70 per cent of the decline in employment since autumn. With the work week shortened, man hours in factory production were down 18 per cent from December, 1956, to April, 1958.
8. In preceding post-war recessions, non-manufacturing activities were a source of employment stability, particularly in 1953-54 when there was a marked expansion of employment in services and state and local government. Since last August, however, seasonally adjusted non-manufacturing employment has been reduced by almost 700,000, or 2 per cent.
9. After rising rapidly in 1955 and 1956, wage and salary payments advanced only slightly during the first three quarters of 1957 and then turned sharply downward. The total in April, 1958, at an annual rate of $233 billion, was $8 billion, or almost 4 per cent lower than in August. This was a larger decline than in either of the two preceding recessions.

June

General

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Star

# Right-to-Work Fight In Seven States

Washington D.C.

By AL TOFFLER
Special Writer for The Star

The struggle between business and labor over the "right-to-work" legislation which outlaws the union shop is focused on California, where it is a major issue between opposing political titans in this year's elections—and primaries.

Sun. 6-1-58

But the battle is being fought just as vigorously in six other States, where employer representatives are seeking State "right-to-work" legislation—or, as the unionists have labeled it, the "right-to-wreck" laws. The other States are: Washington, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, Colorado and Ohio.

P. 24

The Taft-Hartley Act outlawed the *closed* shop in industries engaged in interstate commerce, but did not ban the *union* shop.

In a closed shop contract, the employer must hire only union members, often through a union-run hiring hall. Under the union shop arrangement, the employer may hire without regard to union membership, but employes must join the union within a specified period, usually 30 days. While not prohibiting the union shop, the Taft-Hartley Act specifically empowered the States to do so—and 18 of the States already have.

It's a financially costly war, with the total bills to both sides running into the millions.

On the side of management, the generals are provided by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, who have been urging their State affiliates to pressure for passage of "right-to-work" laws in the State legislatures. In addition, the National Right to Work Committee has been sending propaganda and speakers (former Representative Fred Hartley is one) to the hinterland.

To counter this line-up, the AFL-CIO, each of its member unions, as well as independent unions and friendly organizations are firing their own barrage of propaganda missiles. So also is a newly organized group called the National Council for Industrial Peace, whose bipartisan letterhead includes such names as Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Republican.

In California, labor partisans say the backers of the "right to work" petitions—aimed at placing the issue on State ballots next fall—are spending a rock-bottom minimum of $350,000, exclusive of publicity and exclusive of the money which Senator Knowland is spending for his gubernatorial race. Senator Knowland has made the "right to work" issue a key part of his program.

To meet this, unions are trying to raise a dollar from each of their 1.6 million members in California. In all, this means that the airing of the "right-to-work" issue will cost from $1.5 million to $3 million in California alone this year.

Meanwhile, similar petition campaigns are under way in five other states, and in Kansas a constitutional fight will determine whether or not the issue will appear on the ballot for a referendum in November.

Labor officials charge that the "right-to-work" forces are never short of funds, that the biggest corporations are financing the drive. Management forces, on the other hand, complain that often funds for labor's defense come from members who don't really want to be "defended."

The unions' money-raising task is compounded by the presently high unemployment level, for most unions do not collect dues from their idled members.

There is a polite competition among the business organizations for prestige and for financial contributions. As a result, business' national campaign gets little unified direction.

Says one highly informed business representative here in Washington: "There is no leadership here. Sure, everyone exhorts the State committees to go, go, go. But nobody plans an overall strategy. For example, I'm convinced it was a big mistake to tackle an industrial State like California right now. The popular sentiment just isn't with us."

In contrast, business spokesmen believe that labor is in a much better position to co-ordinate its activities, because of its closely unified national, State and local setup. Labor, though, complains that there is not so much unity as might appear at first glance.

Yet under the confusion there is a pattern of unified action clearly discernible in both camps.

This is the first time in many years that the initiative petition process has been used simultaneously to push the same object in so many States. Close observers see in this a long range drive for a national constitutional amendment banning the union shop.

The basis for this suspicion:

Eighteen States now have "right-to-work" laws—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Indiana.

Should the present drive succeed in all seven States where its backers are seriously active, this would make a total of 25 States with "right-to-work" legislation. This would be striking distance of the number needed to enact a Constitutional amendment.

# Displaced Rural Labor Slowly Drifting Away From South

By ALVIN B. WEBB JR.

Raleigh N.C.

CHARLOTTE (UPI) — The past two decades have seen a whopping increase in the effective industrial capacity of the South, but it may have come too late to save one of the area's most valuable assets—its large labor supply.

Mechanization and dramatic changes in methods of farming in the same period have displaced thousands of rural workers, turning them to a pool of potential industrial labor that perhaps is the deepest in the nation at present.

Industry has found the South to be a "Garden of Eden" for expansion, and it has pushed at an ever-increasing rate into these states in recent years. But apparently this economic change in enough for that resless—and often jobless—mass of displaced rural labor.

True, industries find little trouble acquiring sufficient labor for its southern mills and factories today. But all the while, the great industries of the North are steadily tapping that large pool for their own more pressing needs.

**Started During War.**

Dr. George B. Tindall, an associate professor of history at the University of North Carolina, says war years started the migration of these rural workers, especially Negroes, to northern urban centers.

And, he added, the South may have lost a labor supply which will be "sorely needed in the future" if the present trend continues. Industry isn't growing fast enough in the South to absorb it.

This is the sort of thing North Carolina has set about to prevent through a varied program aimed at building diversified industry in the State, in areas in particular where the percentage of displaced farm labor is high.

The first move, of course, was to attract good reputable industry to the State. One major move by Gov. Luther H. Hodges was to have the Legislature pass bills to change the State's corporation income tax allocation formula.

This brought some protests, particularly when it was estimated the new formula would cost the State $14 million in revenues during the 1957-59 biennium. Some of the pressure was taken off this week when it was revealed the cut would be closer to $5 million.

Regardless, the aim was to produce an "equitable" corporation tax formula, under which only North Carolina operations of concerns which do business in this and other states would be taxed in North Carolina.

Doubtless, this has had some desirable effect on the State's ability to attract new industry. At any rate, a total of $220 million for new industries and expansions of existing ones had been announced for the State through the first nine months of 1958.

But per capita income in North Carolina is still far down the list in the U. S. — 45th. The displaced farm worker is a major reason. He has learned that jobs, particularly for unskilled labor, are hard to come by in the South.

The result is that he naturally heads for richer areas — in this case, generaly the North, in the great industrial centers of Detroit, Pittsburgh, Ohio and Indiana—and the South has lost another inch in its fight for industrial greatness.

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# Author Says Education For Negro Will Aid U. S. Manpower Shortage

Daily World
p. 1
Atlanta
Ga.
25-58

NEW YORK — American industry has the greatest training potential but is using only a fraction of its facilities to turn out skilled workers at a time when a growing shortage of craftsmen threatens to become the nation's number one headache.

Also involved in this manpower crisis is the tremendous loss of potential skilled workers which is the result of economic discrimination against the Negro. These facts are pointed out by Harry Kursh, former business reporter and industrial editor, following an intensive year-long study of the apprenticeship training system in the United States. The results of this study, which involved the cooperation of more than 100 organizations including the National Urban League, have just been published by W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., in the new book "Apprenticeships in America."

**GREAT DISPARITY**

Kursh says, "There are more than 4,500,000 skilled workers in the building crafts; only about 180,000 Negro craftsmen are among them. In some of the other important crafts, such as electricians, machinists, millwrights, sheet metal workers, and tool and die makers, the disparity is even greater. Of 87,000 apprentices employed in the building crafts less than one per cent are Negroes. The situation is not much better—perhaps worse— in other industries, since Negroes are apt to get a better break in the construction trades than they do elsewhere."

Education is the key to the problem, Kursh feels. Quoting an official of the National Urban League, he declares: "If the prospective Negro apprentice-candidate has acquired the necessary educational qualifications, after that his only barrier to hurdle is the color line. Without the education, he has two strikes against him."

Kursh continues: "Scores of unpublished studies show that industry has an increasing need for additional supplies of skilled workers but little or nothing is being done to step up training.

"At present, there are less than 250,000 apprentices in training in the U. S., barely enough to replace the losses due to death and retirement among skilled workers. There is a need for at lest 50,000 additional trainees yearly in almost every skill imaginable.

**NEED MORE WORKERS**

"A recent study in the St. Louis area showed that 110 companies employing some 72,000 workers were already having difficulties finding workers in 33 different skilled occupations. Every company said it would need more skilled workers by 1961 but not a single company disclosed plans to meet its anticipated needs through training.

"Similar studies show identical situations throughout the nation. Industrial pirating at its worst will grip major production areas of the nation within the next five years. Skilled workers will command unprecedented premiums and will suffer least during economic slumps.

"The waste of training facilities is most shameful in our vital aircraft manufacturing industries, where missiles and electronic products require the highest skills in an increasingly complex technology.

"A recent study discloses that only 44 out of 143 aircraft manufacturing plants were training a total of 1,376 apprentices, a fraction of the future needs. Yet these very same plants are all adequately equipped to conduct apprenticeship training programs, the surest and most effective way of guaranteeing the best possible craftsmen."

Daily World
p. 5
Sat. 5 -58
Atlanta Ga.

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# Surging South Has Arrived, Report States

News-Courier

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP) — The new South of economic development has arrived, breaking through the patterns of agrarianism and poverty of the old.

Charleston, S.C.

This is the regional report given by Dr. George B. Tindall, an associate professor of history at the University of North Carolina, writing in the November issue of "Current History."

Nov. 11-10-58

"The South today presents the most interesting and significant picture of economic and social transition anywhere in the United States," Dr. Tindall wrote. The current issue of the magazine is devoted to an analysis of "The Changing American South."

P. 8A

Creation of economic opportunities for Negroes in the South could bring changes in race relations "much more profound than those brought about by court decrees," the history professor declared.

"There have been recent reports of the employment of Negroes in a number of factories on a non-discriminatory basis, and other reports of a willingness in some others to employ Negroes in skilled positions, but a difficulty in finding enough who have the training or experience," the author said.

The South's boom in economic development received great impetus from World War II, Dr. Tindall noted. The war years also started the migration of displaced rural workers, especially Negroes, to northern urban centers, he said.

# Alabama Pay Rate Tops In South

Talladega Home

ATLANTA (AP)—Hourly earnings in Alabama remain tops in the Southeast, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Talladega, Ala.

Figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show hourly earnings in Alabama at , $1.82 compared to Florida's $1.73. The figures represent statistics available for last September.

Alabama long has outranked other Southeastern states in hourly pay for laborers. Weekly average earnings in Alabama are $71.71, compared to $70.24 in Florida.

Thurs 11-6-58

Hourly earnings for September in other Southeastern states: Georgia, $1.55; Mississippi $1.53; North Carolina $1.44; South Carolina $1.46; Tennessee $1.71; Virginia $1.66.

P.1

The national hour pay rate is $2.14, while the national weekly average is $82.99.

Nonagricultural employment in the eight Southeastern states increased again in September, when approximately 76,500 workers were added to employment rolls, the bureau reported. The increase was since August.

The increase was largely seasonal and occurred primarily in the education sector of government and the manufacturing industry groups.

The upturn in primary metals production caused some growth in metal mining, which brought about an increase of 110 workers in the mining industry.

The report said each state shared in the general upturn, the increases ranging from 4,700 in South Carolina and 5,300 in Tennessee to 12,500 in Florida and 19,400 in North Carolina.

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## RECESSION TOUCHES LIGHTLY

# Dixie Faring Best in Nation's Slump

16i

Journal

**By FRED HARTLEY**
**Atlanta Journal Business Editor**

Dixie is faring better than the nation as a whole in the country's business recession.

Six months ago the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta observed that the nation's recession was "touching on the (Sixth) District but lightly."

Constitution

That was encouraging news at the time, but there were some doubts that the trend would continue. Some observers feared that the Southeast might make a delayed response and that Recession, Southern Style, would eventually prove as severe here as elsewhere.

P1

But now, a half-year later, comes the reassuring word from the Federal Reserve: "By a good many measures, the District's economy has reacted less to recessionary forces than that of the nation."

Sun. 7-13-58

**ECONOMIST CHARLES T. TAYLOR** reaches that conclusion in an article published in the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. A major indicator, nonfarm employment, supports this judgment.

By the end of May, nonfarm employment in the Sixth District had declined 3.5 per cent from May 1957. On the other hand, the entire nation had 4.1 per cent fewer workers on the job in May than at the peak employment period last August.

The comparisons are based on seasonally adjusted data. The drop in manufacturing employment also has been less precipitous in the Sixth District than in the nation. At the midyear point, the District was faring better than the whole country in these other major economic indicators: bank debits, demand deposits and currency, and department store sales.

Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

**THE SIXTH DISTRICT INCLUDES** the states of Alabama, Florida and Georgia, plus the eastern two-thirds of Tennessee and the southern halves of Mississippi and Louisiana.

A key to the District's economic diversity is evident in the fact that manufacturing payrolls in the January-May period declined 4.5 per cent from last year (compared to 12.2 per cent for the United States), while personal income as a whole in the District actually was higher in the first quarter of 1958 than a year earlier.

Dr. Taylor explained that unemployment compensation, social security payments and higher wages for some employes helped to offset the loss resulting from unemployment.

* * *

**DISTRICT FARM CASH** receipts for the first five months of 1958 were up slightly from a year ago. But net farm income lagged because of higher costs. But the real story on 1958 farm income will not be told until fall, when the harvest goes to market.

In this state, perhaps the most encouraging news of all comes from Georgia Power Co.'s industrial development department. In the first six months of 1958, 57 new industries representing a total capital investment of $18,860,000 have located in the area served by Georgia Power, this source reports. In the first half-year of 1957, totals were 40 new industries and $7,865,000. That was an increase of nearly 140 per cent.

Under the power company's classification, a new industry is any manufacturing or processing plant representing a capital investment of $50,000 or more and employing at least 10 workers.

* * *

**IN ADDITION TO NEW** plants, 20 existing industries poured $30,105,000 into expansion of present facilities during the first six months of the year, compared to expansion expenditures of $15,565,000 by 37 industries in the like period of last year.

All the new or enlarged plants are in operation now, or will be by the end of the year, said Eugene A. Yates Jr., manager of the power company's industrial development division. These new production facilities will give employment to 3,916 Georgians with annual wages of $12,056,900.

Dr. Taylor concludes his article with the observation that the recession may be tapering off, "although there is no overwhelming evidence that an upturn is starting.

"Having declined less than the nation, perhaps the economy of this part of the South will not have so far to travel on the road to recovery. But there is still the question of whether recovery will be complete until the long-term economic growth of the area is resumed."

# JOBLESS IN NATION DECLINE BY 78,000; TOTAL IS 5,120,000

Times P. 1

## But Dip From Mid-March to Mid-April Is Below Normal —596,000 Get Jobs

## BENEFITS BILL CLEARED

New York N.Y.

## House Rules Unit Votes 8-4 to Permit Floor Action on Democratic Measure

16 L

**By JOHN D. MORRIS**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29—Unemployment in the nation declined by 78,000 from mid-March to mid-April, from 5,198,000 to 5,120,000.

This reversed, at least temporarily, a steady upward trend that began in November. The drop, however, was much less than is normal for this season of the year.

General

The mid-April unemployment figure was announced by Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce.

Employment, continuing a seasonal rise, increased 596,000 to 62,907,000, the Secretary reported.

Wed. 4-31-58

The rise in employment does not correspond to the drop in unemployment because of a seasonal increase in the labor force. Mr. Weeks noted, in particular, an influx of housewives and students into farm work.

**Figures Issued Early**

The figures were made public as the House of Representatives squared off for a sharp fight over rival Democratic and Republican bills for financial aid to the unemployed.

By a vote of 8 to 4, the House Rules Committee cleared the Democratic measure for consideration on the floor. The procedure approved by the committee, however, would allow the House to substitute the Republican plan by a majority vote.

Debate is scheduled to open tomorrow, with passage of one bill or the other expected Thursday or Friday.

The April employment and unemployment figures were released ten days earlier than usual. They are ordinarily put out jointly by the Commerce and Labor Departments.

**Usual Drop Is 200,000**

The Commerce Department explained that the figures, based on Census Bureau surveys of 36,000 households, "were available at an unusually early date this month."

Unofficially, it was noted that James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, had on occasion "leaked" unemployment data in advance of the joint publication date.

The April unemployment rate seasonally adjusted, stood at a postwar high of 7.5 per cent of the labor force. This compared with a 7 per cent rate in March and a 4 per cent rate in April of last year.

The 78,000 drop in unemployment compared with a decline of 200,000 for April in each of the last four years.

"Many previously unemployed men were rehired in seasonally expanding outdoor activities over the month," the Commerce Department said, "but these improvements were largely offset by further lay-offs in other sectors and an unusually early influx of students into the labor market in search of jobs."

A key employment figure used in most economic analysis was not published today. This is seasonally adjusted non-farm employment. It will come out next week as part of the regular joint announcement by the Commerce and Labor Departments.

Times P. 31

The April employment figure of 62,907,000 compared with 62,311,000 in March and 64,261,000 in April of 1957.

Agricultural employment rose 486,000 in April to 5,558,000. This compared with 5,755,000 in April, 1957.

Employment in non-agricultural industries rose 110,000 to 57,349,000, compared with 58,506,000 last April.

The April, 1958, unemployment figure of 5,120,000 compared with 2,690,000 last April.

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the April figures indicated that the recession "continues to worsen."

"The recession has not hit bottom," he declared. "Immediate action to improve and extend unemployment compensation and to cut taxes on low- and middle-income individuals is essential if America is to be put back to work."

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Wed. 4-30-58

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29 (AP)—Unemployment insurance claims filed in Vermont by jobless workers during the week ended April 26 dropped to another low for 1958, the Unemployment Compensation Commission said today.

The volume of claims dropped 3 per cent from the preceding week, to 6,668—but that was still 115 per cent above the total for the corresponding week in 1957.

The commission said it was the sixth straight week in which total claims had declined.

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## JOBLESS AID VOTED

### Senate Approves 26 Million More in Payments

Times P. 38

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP)—The Senate voted an additional $26,000,000 Thursday for Federal jobless payments to veterans and civil employes through June 30.

Sat. 5-10-58

The appropriation was the largest item in a $34,684,302 deficiency bill previously passed by the House of Representatives. The Senate bill was about $6,000,000 higher than the House's. It will be sent to a conference committee to iron out differences.

16 L General

New York N.Y.

The bill included $3,500,000 for constructing a sports arena for the Winter Olympics to be held in Squaw Valley, Calif., and $2,400,000 to the National Science Foundation to continue Antarctic research next year.

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# Employment Drops 270,000 In April

News & Courier P. 12A

## Government Says Industrial Worker Dip Above Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government reported Thursday that employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 270,000 in April compared with March. The drop to 15,100,000 was described as considerably more than usual for the season.

16 L

Fri. 5-9-58

The monthly report by the departments of Commerce and Labor added details to the April unemployment and employment totals which Secretary of Commerce Weeks announced on April 29.

General

Charleston S.C.

The employment declines, as in other recent months, were sharpest in the durable goods industries. Severe employment cutbacks were reported in the automobile industry, with other large declines in steel mills and especially in plants making industrial machinery.

Employment in the nondurable goods industries dropped seasonally from the low March level.

The report confirmed the April 29 announcement that April unemployment amounted to 5,120,000, a decline of 78,000 from March. Employment was 62,907,000, a gain of 600,000 which was attributed largely to the usual spring pickup in agriculture.

Manufacturing employment in April was 1,700,000 below the level of a year ago with most of the decline — 1,400,000 — in durable goods industries.

State and local government employment rose by more than a quarter of a million and employment in service industries was up by about 150,000 from April a year ago.

Hours of work in manufacturing industries fell from 38.6 hours a week in March to 38.3 hours in April, a postwar low. Some decline in the work week is usual from March to April. Weekly earnings of factory production workers dipped slightly during the month to $80.81.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT AID APPROVED

16 L General

## Senate Okays Bill Making $375 Million Available to Depressed Areas

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Tuesday night passed 46-36 and sent to the House a bill making available 375 million dollars of federal funds to cities and rurals areas with chronic unemployment.

News and Observer

The depressed areas bill had strong bipartisan Senate support although the Eisenhower administration opposed it with the argument that the amounts of federal aid authorized were excessive.

P. 1

Sponsors said it would offer hope for an economic comeback to about 70 major industrial areas over the nation and to as many as 300 rural counties.

Wed. 5-14-58

The sponsors did not recommend it as an anti-recession measure since it involves a complex, long-range program, but said that it should have some secondary effects in relieving current unemployment.

**Revolving Loans.**

The bill authorizes 300 million dollars in revolving loans — 100 million each for industrial redevelopment, for rural redevelopment and for community facilities to enable an area to attract new industry. In addition, 75 million in annual grants are authorized for the latter purpose.

President Eisenhower recommended a bill carrying 50 millions in loans.

Raleigh, N.C.

A measure similar to that passed currently went through the Senate on the day before final adjournment in 1956, but was not acted on by the House.

This year the House Banking Committee has held hearings on such legislation but has not given it a high priority for action. However, Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky) of the committee has said that the group may report a bill to the floor for action.

Opponents of the Senate bill argued that it would help only scattered areas and would not be general in application. They said some of the chronically depressed communities were in trouble because of longrange economic factors which federal dollars would not help.

**Some Against.**

Some senators denounced the bill as socialistic and as the entering wedge for a program that could turn out to be much more costly than the authorizations in the bill.

# Job Aid Bill Studied By State to Decide If It's Legal in Penna.

Inquirer
Philadelphia Pa.

## Foes Call Option Plan A 'Hooker'

Sun 5-4-58

The State Justice Department was reported to be studying the emergency unemployment compensation bill passed by the U. S. House of Representatives to determine whether the measure, backed by President Eisenhower, conflicts with the Pennsylvania Constitution.

P 1

In any case, opponents of the measure declared that the State's jobless could not benefit from the proposed law without a special session of the General Assembly. Moreover, they charged that Congress "threw a hooker into Eisenhower's bill" by giving the States the option of participating or not.

16 c

### UNDER STAFF STUDY

In the original bill favored by Mr. Eisenhower, they said, the States would have only the option of deciding what to do with the money.

General

Attorney General Thomas D. McBride confirmed that his staff was scrutinizing the measure passed by the House and sent to the Senate. He said he could make no statement on its constitutionality until officially requested to do so and until his staff completed its examination of the bill in the light of the State Constitution.

### RIGHT TO CONTRACT DEBT

Such a request seemed close at hand. Rep. John H. Dent (D., Pa.), former minority leader of the State Senate, declared in an address in his home county of Westmoreland that the State would have to determine its constitutional right to contract a debt against future taxes before Pennsylvania could act.

As the bill stands, the Federal Government would set aside enough money to permit each State to extend by 50 percent the number of weeks for which it could pay compensation. It stipulates that the money would be merely a loan to the State. A bill in the Senate would turn the money over to the States as a grant.

### COULD USE TAXES

As a loan, the money could be paid back to Uncle Sam out of the State's general fund taxes, or it could be assessed against employers who participate in unemployment compensation.

Dent blasted the House-passed bill, declaring, "Some States may not even apply the law; it is strictly a 'may' and not a 'must' bill. Most of the votes to cut out the Federal aid to the States came from States that pay the least into the Federal treasury and yet take the most out in the form of agricultural subsidies, dams, water resource developments, parks and every other form of Federal aid. The industrial, high-tax States will pay the heaviest toll if the bill stands."

### URGE SWITCH

Meanwhile, John T. Synnestvedt, of Huntingdon Valley, a Democratic candidate for Congress from Montgomery county, and Philip P. Kalodner, of Elkins Park, a Democratic candidate for the General Assembly, sent a telegram urging Mr. Eisenhower to swing his favor to the Senate bill.

Of the House bill, they said, "The cost of any increased unemployment compensation would be met by raising the rate of the present tax on employers. Special State legislation would be needed to adopt this plan in Pennsylvania. Waiting until the Pennsylvania Legislature's next regular session in 1959 or until a special session can be convened is waiting too long.

### USED BY 60,000

Inquirer

"Over 60,000 Pennsylvania workers have already exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and 4000 more are doing so each week now with the rate increasing rapidly.

P 38

Kalodner declared that, although the House passed a bill which resembled the wishes of the President, it "threw a hooker" into the measure.

"The Governor cannot levy a tax without permission of the Legislature," he said, "and when they gave the States the option of going along or not, that's just what they asked the Governor to do. As for borrowing, the Commonwealth cannot go into debt for more than $1,000,000 and if it needs more it must set up authorities.

Sun 5-4-58

"This, too, must be done by the State Legislature. The truth is that under the present bill Pennsylvania's unemployed probably would never receive a cent of increased benefits."

In his address, Dent declared: "Pennsylvania has over 61,000 workers whose benefits have run out. There are 509,000 now receiving benefits. At the present average rate of approximately $30 a week, the cost to Pennsylvania taxpayers would be around $2,000,000 per week.

### MAY HIT $20 MILLION

"If the rate of expiration of benefits is as heavy in the next three months as it was in the last quarter, the cost in Pennsylvania could climb to $20,000,000 a month."

Kalodner and Synnestvedt told Mr. Eisenhower that in their opinion the Pennsylvania Republican Congressmen who voted for the bill "did so knowing that special State legislation needed would kill or delay the proposed extension of unemployment compensation."

They also predicted that, if called into special session by Gov. George M. Leader, a Democrat, the GOP-controlled General Assembly "probably would refuse" to authorize participation by Pennsylvania.

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# Jobless Benefits Exhausted

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The number of jobless workers receiving unemployment payments dropped to a new 1958 low in the week ended July 21 but more than two-thirds of the decline was due to exhaustion of benefits, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

The department also reported an increase in the number of persons making initial claims for benefits in the week ended June 28, reversing the trend of the previous week.

In a separate report, the department said the rate of factory layoffs declined sharply in May while the hiring rate increased.

The hiring rate increased from 25 to 29 per 1,000 payroll workers while layoffs fell from 30 to 24 per 1,000. Only eight workers per 1,000 quit their jobs, a post-war low.

Sat. 7-5-58

The department said total separations— layoffs, resignations, dismissals and others— exceded total hirings by six per 1,000, the smallest such spread since last July.

The number of persons on the unemployment insurance rolls dropped by 93,7000 with 45 states sharing in the decline. That reduced the total number of 2,610,900, a 1958 low but still more than twice the figure a year ago.

It was the 10th straight decline in as many weeks.

The department said an estimated 65,000 workers were dropped from the rolls because eligibility for payments was used up. Seasonal pickups in outdoor work, mainly in construction and on farms, accounted for the rest of the decline.

Initial claims for benefits, a rough measure of new layoffs, rose by 47,800 to 366,400 in the week ended June 28, with 31 states reporting increases.

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# Unemployment Aid Rushed To 8 States

16 c General

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government announced today the first allocation of federal loans under the new emergency program for added unemployment payments to jobless workers whose benefits have expired.

News

The Labor Department said allocations totaling $37,398,848 have been certified for payment to eight states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They are signed up under the voluntary program to finance a 50 per cent extension of state jobless pay programs. In most states payment of unemployment benefits is limited to a maximum of 26 weeks.

P 4

The announcement of the allocation came on the heels of a report that unemployment among workers insured for jobless pay dropped to a new 1958 low during the week ended June 14.

Ala.

The Labor Department's Employment Security Bureau said Friday the number of insured workers out of jobs declined by 113,000 to a total of 2,704,600.

The drop, attributed chiefly to a continued seasonal upswing in outdoor work, represented the ninth successive weekly decline.

However, part of the decrease reflects workers who have exhausted their eligibility for further jobless benefits. An undetermined number in this category still are unemployed and are not reflected in the figures.

Sat 6-28-58

The department said insured unemployment still is more than double the total of 1,268,700 for the same week last year.

Another 1958 low also was reported in initial claims for jobless benefits, a barometer of new layoffs among insured workers. The department said for the week ended June 21, new claims dropped by 13,800 to a total of 318,500 — the lowest number for any week since mid-November of last year. For the corresponding week a year ago new claims totaled 202,600.

Congress recently appropriated $665,700,000 for the emergency program of supplemental jobless benefits.

The Labor Department announced earlier this week 12 states have signed up under the program so far and that four others have adopted equivalent programs at their own expense.

The eight states that will receive the allocations announced today are Delaware, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Alabama and California.

16i 1958

GENERAL

## PASSES 5.1 MILLION

Advertiser P.1

# U.S. Unemployment Rises 600,000 In Past Month

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 3-8-58

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The highest unemployment-figure in 16 years will be announced next week, officials said today. The new figure of 5,100,000 jobless in February represents an increase of more than 600,000 over January.

Democratic Senate Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas announced the Defense Department is speeding up the spending of about $450 million on job-producing military construction projects in areas where people are looking for work.

Johnson, saying the nation's unemployed now number between five and six million, told a news conference he will press for Senate action on major measures in providing jobs.

In this connection he mentioned appropriations, housing, highway and education bills, and said:

"I think we can pick up some 200,000 to 500,000 jobs by government projects, it should have a good psychological effect upon the country."

He described the federal road building program as one of the most effective ways of increasing employment because, he said, "90 cents of every dollar goes into wages."

Johnson released a letter from Dep. Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles agreeing to a suggestion he made Feb. 19 that the military speed up construction projects in areas hit by unemployment.

Secretary of Interior Seaton said in a Chicago speech that a "wild orgy of public spending" is not the answer to the unemployment problem.

"You just can't spend your way to prosperity," Seaton told the Executives Club of Chicago.

He said the administration is ready to take constructive steps, but he added that the program would be one placing "the man before the dollar."

Seaton said there were 12,800,000 unemployed in 1933, and some 10 million still jobless at the start of World War II.

Advertiser

The present count has sharpened administration concern over the economic outlook and is expected to intensify congressional pressure for business-boosting measures, including tax reduction and public works.

P.7-A

President Eisenhower and his advisers were reported to be still counting on a drop in joblessness in March. Consideration of any major emergency moves should wait, they hold, until the March employment figures are issued a month from now.

Sat. 3-8-58

But, one official said privately, the federal agencies are preparing lists of needed, desirable projects which could be started on short notice if an expected summer pickup fails to materialize.

The February count will show that unemployment is about two million higher than in the same month last year, government sources reported.

An increase in joblessness in February had been expected, but the 600,000 jump caught some officials by surprise. It followed a January rise of 1,100,000, biggest in any month since the depression of the 1930s.

General

However, the current unemployment total represents a considerably smaller percentage of the working force than in 1941. February's total was between 6½ and 7 per cent of the civilian labor force. That compares with 10 per cent of the considerably smaller labor force in 1941.

By any recent standards, the February figure is exceptional, however. The Labor Department classifies any city having 6 per cent unemployment or more as having substantial joblessness and entitled to preference in the placement of government contracts.

Officials said that storms and intense cold last month, shutting down some outdoor operations, may have contributed to the sharp increase in joblessness. The census sampling was taken in the second week of February, when much of the country was in the grip of bad weather.

Though the census survey of February joblessness is not scheduled for release until next Tuesday, it was learned that the count was ready in time for Eisenhower's conference Thursday with key economic officials.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell was in Kansas City, Mo., assuring a labor group that February saw the peak of unemployment and predicting "an upturn in business by midsummer."

March generally brings a drop in joblessness because of the opening up of employment in farming, construction, road work and other outdoor occupations.

The delay in issuance of the February figure until next week was attributed to the fact that it normally is released simultaneously with supplementary figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics which are not yet ready.

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## HOW MANY UNEMPLOYED?

Times P.16

Two new studies of the current business recession undertake to give us a look behind the recently published figures on employment and unemployment for January.

One of these two analyses was presented by Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard. Among the more important points that Professor Slichter sought to develop was the limited nature of the recession to date. This, he noted, "is indicated by the pattern of changes in employment and the steadiness of personal income and retail sales." Between August, 1957 and January, 1958, he pointed out, the number of wage and salaried workers in nonagricultural industries dropped by 1,109,000. Of this decrease, 712,000 or about 64 per cent, was concentrated in the durable goods manufacturing, "which accounts for less than one-fifth of all wage and salaried employment outside of agriculture." By contrast, "in the three large fields of wholesale and retail trade, government and services (including miscellaneous industries, which together provide more than three-fifths of all nonagricultural wage and salaried employment) the drop in employment between August and January was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent—too small to be statistically significant."

Thurs. 3-6-58

New York N.Y.

16c

General

While Professor Slichter's figures are confined to answering the question, "where are the unemployed?" the economists of the First National City Bank of New York go somewhat beyond this one dimensional approach.

With respect to the over-all total of employment, the City Bank brings out one reason for the confusion that frequently arises in attempts to interpret these particular statistics—how at any given time the employment figures can appear favorable while the unemployment figures make a gloomy picture.

The key, of course, lies in the changing total of the labor supply. In January, for example, at 62,238,000 employment was only 340,000 or one-half of 1 per cent less than a year earlier. Had the labor force remained unchanged this would make a very reassuring picture. As a matter of fact, however, 900,000 additional workers had been added to the labor force. This addition to the labor force and some 300,000 others — 1,250,000 — had joined the ranks of the jobless.

Reflecting both lay-offs and shorter hours, labor income has declined about $5.1 billion from its August peak. True, the City Bank points out, about two-fifths of this lost income has been offset by social insurance and other benefits. This means that income is not far below its recent peak levels. However, as the bank's economists conclude, "the chance for a spontaneous increase in consumer spending appears slim until there is evidence the bottom has been reached or until some dramatic stimulus to spending makes its appearance."

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# Move Designed To Force A Cut In Unemployment

### By WILLIAM THEIS

16c

WASHINGTON (INS)—An anti-recession attack was triggered in Congress Thursday with action on the housing, farm, roads, public works and tax fronts designed to force a cut in unemployment.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson, declaring he is "wedded" to creating a new public works administration, introduced two resolutions to put Congress on record in favor of speeding up military and civilian public works projects at once.

World P.1

Johnson told the Senate similar resolutions were bing offered in the House.

Fri. 3-7-58

The twin resolution by Johnson, which he said he expects to have cosponsored by perhaps 47 Senators, capped a whirlwind day of activity on anti-recession developments.

Atlanta, Ga.

These included:

Sen. Paul Douglas (D) Ill., announced he will offer a four billion, 400 million dollar tax cut bill as an amendment to a measure now pending in the Senate Finance Committee to get a quick show down on the tax reduction issue.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D) Texas introduced a measure to boost personal tax exemptions by $200.

The Senate Banking Committee approved a one billion, 850 million dollar "rush" program designed to curb the recession by spurring the building of up to 400,000 new homes this year.

Senator Albert Gore (D) Tenn., submitted a measure authorizing the spending of more than 12 and one half billion dolars through 1969 to sped the Federal Highway Construction program.

Johnson's proposals declare it to be the sense of the Senate that military or civilian public works projects "for which funds have been allocated."

# Job Picture for Women Still Rosy

16a General

By ELIZABETH MORGAN

Though the nation's general job situation looks unhealthy these days, women workers have few worries.

According to a profile on the 1956-57 status of working women, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, the weaker sex hasn't the slightest chance of going hungry.

Constitution P.20

The report states that shortages of employes exist in most of the major women's jobs—especially in clerical and secretarial work, teaching, library services social work, health and hospital services, dietetics and accounting.

Jnl 3-18-58

The profile comes from a booklet called "Spotlight," just released by the Women's Bureau of the department. It states that women—

*Hold one third of the nation's jobs.*
*Work in 446 occupations.*
*Form one third of college enrollments.*
*Slightly outnumber men as stockholders.*
*Cast half the votes in the 1956 presidential election.*

Atlanta, Ga.

Besides forming a third of the labor force, the 22 million working women today form a third of the nation's adult female population.

The survey excluded agricultural workers in Georgia, but said that 326,000 women hold other types of jobs . . . mainly in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade firms, and government offices.

One third of these women work in Atlanta. The Bureau of Labor Statistics here, headed by Brunswick A. Bagdon, made a sample survey of the larger metropolitan area firms. About 5,400 women are employed as secretaries, stenographers and typists. Top salary for secretaries is $115 a week, but the average is $73. Stenographers average $61 and typists about $52.

Of course, everyone knows about the teacher shortage. By 1965, the report estimates, 1.9 million more teachers will be needed to take care of new enrollments (from our rapidly increasing population) and replacements.

**SPECIALISTS NEEDED**

Nine tenths of the librarians are women. In 1956, 10,000 positions remained unfilled. Library specialists in technology and science are needed desperately.

In that same year, 70,000 jobs were waiting for registered nurses who could not be found. The demand for X-ray technicians, dental hygienists, physical and occupational therapists, medical record librarians and laboratory technicians continues to increase.

Apparently, as more women have gone in for education, they have opened up opportunities in professional fields. Today, two million women hold professional jobs. Many become managers, officials, proprietors, presidents and vice presidents. Others are outstanding in real estate, insurance, brokerage houses, airplane manufacture, the communications media and advertising.

As Mr. Bagdon put it, "You can find women working in any job, no matter how unusual it may be."

**HALF ARE MARRIED**

Half the women workers are married, and about three out of 10 married women work. In 1940, one out of six married women worked. The working world is open to older women these days, too. In 1900, the average age of women workers was 26; today it is 39.

That women have become an important economic and political force is evident all around. The percentage of stockholders tipped slightly to women for the first time in 1956. And there now are 16 women in Congress.

Despite the hue and cry for equality in every phase of life, there still are three states that maintain a gallant, if unequal position toward women. Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina do not let women serve on juries.

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# MARCH TREND OFF

## First Week's Figures Increase Possibility of Tax Reduction

16a

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14—The first indication of the March trend in unemployment shows no improvement.

N.Y.

Times P.1

General

The Labor Department reported today that new claims for unemployment insurance, a rough measure of new layoffs, rose to 440,400 in the first week of March. This was far above a gain of 4,500 for the week. March usually shows a decline in claims.

Jnl 3-15-58

The report also showed that the 235,800 of a year ago and insured unemployment—roughly the number of workers collecting benefits—rose in the last week of February to a peak of 3,2[illegible],400. The 14,000 increase was much smaller, however than in other recent weeks and the percentage of unemployed to the insured work force remained unchanged at the record 7.9 per cent established the previous week.

New York N.Y.

**Outlook Fails to Brighten**

The report strengthened the probability that March unemployment would be as bad as February. It also increased the possibility that the administration would decide to propose a tax reduction.

Administrative officials have said the March unemployment figures would be an influence in deciding tax-cut plans.

In another report, the Commerce Department said total personal income took another dip in February. The drop was $1,800,000,000. Income in the month were at an annual rate of $341,800,000,000. The decline, concentrated entirely in wages and salaries, brought the total drop since September to $5,000,000,000, or 1.5 per cent.

Incomes are falling far less rapidly than production and employment, partly because of unemployment compensation. Despite the decline, incomes in February were still 1 per cent higher than in February a year ago.

**President Asks Funds**

In another development President Eisenhower spelled out his formal request for $125,250,000 in funds to permit faster work on the Army Engineers civil work sprojects. His intention to ask the funds had been announced last Saturday. Congressional testimony released today revealed that the funds would permit restoration of the projects in question to their original time schedule, after a slowdown ordered last year.

The President also requested an additional $46,200,000 for hospital construction funds to be distributed to the states. He had not announced this step before.

In the Senate, the Public Works Committee approved an antirecession highway bill. It would allot to the states up to $1,700,000,000 between passage of the bill and mid-1959. However, a maximum of only about $800,000,000 would be placed under contract in 1958 in addition to contracts already planned.

Times P.9

Jnl 3-15-58

New York NY

In the House, Representative Brent Spence, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of the Banking Committee, said he expected the Senate-approved housing bill to be called up Wednesday in the House under a procedure barring amendments and bypassing committee consideration. The bill would extend the veterans housing program for two years and provide $1,850,000,000 in new Federal mortgage funds.

Meanwhile, the Senate rejected by voice additional moves to cut taxes immediately, thus upholding the determination of the leadership to await further economic developments. Today's key move was rejection of a proposal by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, to cut excise taxes by $2,200,000,000.

The latest unemployment figures tend to bolster the contention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that the economy is still drifting downward. A memorandum submitted to President Eisenhower yesterday and made public today, analyzed economic reports and said:

16a General

"It should be safe to conclude from these statistics, out in the last few days, that waiting another month will only further confirm the present downturn."

Heavy emphasis was laid on unemployment compensation claims. The memorandum concluded that the drop in the insured unemployment figure would have to be more than 200,000 in the first two weeks of March" in order to keep total unemployment at the February level."

This was attributed to a rise in insured unemployment in late February. The unemployment report for March will cover conditions early in the month and thus could reflect jobless developments in late February. Today's Labor Department report covered insured unemployment only through the last week in February.

The purpose of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. memorandum is to bolster organized labor's contention that the President need not wait until mid-April to decide whether a March pickup had occurred and therefore to recommend further anti-recession action, such as a tax cut

**Defense 'Spree' Opposed**

In another development today Representative George H. Mahon, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that handles the defense appropriations bill, said his group would not tolerate a "spending spree" by the military to combat the recession.

Mr. Mahon said he supported a resolution, soon to be voted on, urging a step-up in military construction projects for which funds have already been voted. But, citing "progress" in increasing efficiency and reducing waste in defense spending he concluded:

"To brush this progress aside in a spending spree in order merely to give industry a shot in the arm and reduce unemployment rolls would be a sad mistake which would have serious repercussions in years to come."

The highway bill approved by the Senate Public Works Committee contains a provision aimed at inducing the states to bar billboards along the new interstate superhighway system. The provision, approved by a 7-6 vote, would give states limiting billboards one-half of 1 per cent of their total interstate system costs as a bonus.

The provision was so controversial, however, that its opponents, led by Senator Robert S. Kerr, Democrat of Oklahoma succeeded in obtaining a week's delay before the committee formally reports the bill to the Senate. The delay will permit the minority to file its views. The bill was originally scheduled to be taken up on the floor next week.

# Equal Work Opportunity Drive Opens

Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government and private organizations start Sunday a week long educational drive against discrimination in employment on work performed under government contract.

1C P. 3A.

The President's committee on government contracts said Saturday the program includes use of an advertising card in busses and street cars, equal job opportunity "stamps," a television spot announcement, a postmark advertisement and proclamations by governors and mayors.

**30,000 COPIES**

Adv. 5-11-58

More than 30,000 copies of the car card have been distributed for use in more than 100 communities from coast to coast. The card's message: "Your government requires equal job opportunity, regardless of race, religion, color or national origin, in industry performing under government contract."

Montgomery, Ala.

Agencies cooperating with the federal committee include the American Jewish Committee Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, National Conference of Christians and Jews and National Urban League.

16i 1958 GENERAL

# President Says He Won't 'Stand For' Democrats' Bill for Jobless Relief

Herald Tribune

P. 8

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 22.—President Eisenhower informed Republican Congressional leaders today that he would not "stand for" the souped-up unemployment relief bill authored by House Democrats.

This was reported by those who attended the President's regular legislative conference at the White House this morning. Mr. Eisenhower, they said, made clear that he would veto the Democratic recession bill in its present form.

Trib. 4-23-58

**A few hours later, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell put out a formal statement denouncing the measure that was formally approved by the Ways and Means Committee today. Mr. Mitchell said it would "seriously delay if not destroy the Administration's efforts to get money quickly to those unemployed workers covered by unemployment insurance who have exhausted their benefiits."**

The President has asked Congress to extend the duration of unemployment compensation by 50 per cent. The extra amount would be financed by the Federal government as a loan to the states, eventually to be repaid. Instead, the Ways and Means Committee, with three Republicans joining thirteen of the fifteen committee Democrats, voted a flat sixteen-week unemployment relief bill, at an estimated cost of $1,500,000,000 to be enitrely paid for by the Federal government. The rate of the weekly benefits would range up to $45 depending on present state unemployment compensation rates.

New York N.Y.

**Fight Predicted**

The President's immovable opposition to the Democratic measure made certain another major political fight between the White House and Congress over anti-recession legislation. The Chief Executive has already vetoed two Democratic bills, is opposing still another that is before Congress, and signed the highway bill reluctantly. By far the most significant of all these, however, is the unemployment bill.

What the President and Mr. Mitchell say they are really disturbed about is that the Democratic bill would "seriously jeopardize" the Federal-state relationship embodied in the present unemployment compensation system, Sen. William F. Knowland, R., Calif., the Senate minority leader, told reporters. Mr. Eisenhower was represented as very concerned that the House bill would offer unemployment benefits to persons who are not coverd or insured by the unemployment compensation system.

The Democrats, on the other hand, hold that it would be discriminatory to pay "covered" workers special unemployment benefits, after their regular payments expire, and not do the same for an estimated 1,500,000 unemployed whose jobs are not "covered" by the compensation system.

**Amendments Allowed**

The House bill went to the Rules Committee today with a request for an open rule which would permit the measure to be amended on the floor. The decision indicated the Democrats are confident that they can defeat an undoubted effort to delete the section on the non-insured unemployed.

What might happen to the measure in the Senate was not so certain, although there seemed at least an even chance that it would succeed.

There were hints from high Administration sources that the President might advance a separate proposal to give some relief to those unemployed who never have been protected by unemployment compensation.

The House bill, tentatively approved yesterday, was formally reported to the House by a 16 to 9 committee vote today. Floor action is expected next week.

Meanwhile, in an appearance before the Senate Banking Committee, studying anti-recession measures, Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Michigan Democrat, proposed a program of public works and longer unemployment compensation payments as immediate me asures. He also asked for a fast Federal program to provide loans to communities to build sewers and other projects to provide jobs.

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# Jobless Hits Peak; Employment Rises

News - Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government reported Tuesday that unemployment soared to a 17-year peak in June, but it said other factors hint the recession may be waning.

Wed. 7-9-58

An expected June influx of students and graduates to the labor market for temporary or permanent work was the main reason for big increases in both employment and unemployment. A student who isn't looking for work isn't classed as being unemployed.

P. 1

The Commerce and Labor departments said empoyment rose by 920,000 from May to 64,981,000 in June. That figure was about 1½ million lower than employment in June last year.

**Highest Since '41.**

Unemployment increased by 533,000 to 5,437,000 — the highest jobless total recorded since 1941. The June unemployment figure is 2,100,000 greater than a year ago.

On the favorable side was a sizable 150,000 improvement in factory employment, the first gain in this category on a seasonally adjusted basis in a year and a half.

Also, the factory work week rose by six-tenths of an hour from May to June, reaching 39.2 hours. The April-June increase in factory work hours—adding to nearly an hour a week—is the largest two-month gain since World War II. Longer hours helped boost average factory pay to $83.10 a week, a record.

A further reduction was reported as well in the number of long-term unemployed. The number of workers idled 15 weeks or longer has declined in two months from 1,900,000 in April to 1,600,000 in June. This is still three times greater than last year.

**Steel Help Off.**

Steel production employment is still off 11 per cent, auto employment off 27 per cent. The over-all jobless rate among hard goods factory workers dipped from 12½ per cent in May to 11½ per cent in June, following an unbroken rise since last August when the rate was 4 per cent.

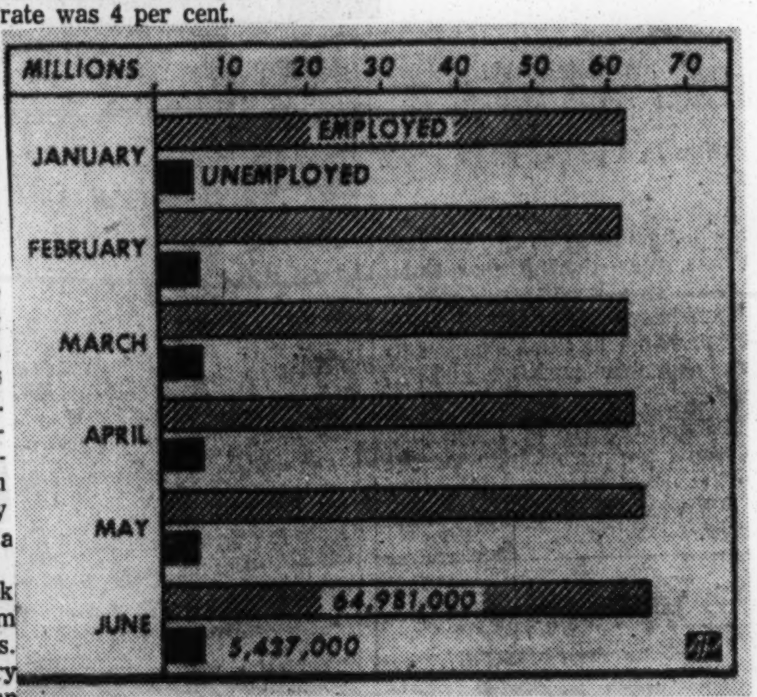

CHART SHOWS EMPLOYMENT AND JOBLESS RISE.

# UNEMPLOYMENT HITS NEW HIGH OF 17 YEARS

## Job Seeking Students Felt Reason

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 7-9-58

By WILLIAM J. EATON

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Unemployment shot to a 17-year high of 5,437,000 in June, the government reported Tuesday. But there was a bright side which encouraged economists to believe the recession might have hit bottom.

P1

Most of the jobless rise reflected the influx of nearly two million students and graduates into the labor market when schools closed last month. Too, the number of non-farm workers increased more than usual for the second straight month.

General

The Commerce and Labor Departments reported that 5,437,000 idle workers in June topped May by 533,000 and was the highest since August, 1941, when 5,620,000 workers were unemployed

It was the highest June total since 1941 when 6,190,000 were out of work.

**EMPLOYMENT CLIMBS**

On the other hand, the number of persons holding jobs in June climbed by 920,000 to 64,981,000. It was possible for both the employment and unemployment figures to increase because of the big jump in the number of persons joining the labor force.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell had warned only a few weeks ago that unemployment might hit six million in June.

An increase of 440,000 in the number of workers on non-farm payrolls was viewed as good news by economists since it indicated some improvement in the industrial world Employment in manufacturing industries has been especially hard hit by the recession.

And although total unemployment reached thehighest peak of the current slump, the May-to-June jobless climb was smaller on a percentage basis than in most other years. As a result, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped from 7.2 per cent in May to 6.8 per cent in June.

The fact that this adjusted rate has "edged down for two months in a row indicates the uptrend in unemployment may be halted after allowance for seasonal changes," the report said.

**MIGHT HAVE HIT BOTTOM**

One economist said this was another way of saying the recession might have hit bottom, at least as far as unemployment was concerned.

Other bright spots:

—The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer declined in June for the second month in a row. This category reached a peak of 1,900,000 in April but has declined by 300,000 since that time.

Atlanta World P 4

—The work week rose from 38.5 hours in May to 39.2 hours in June. However, average weekly hours worked last month still were nearly an hour below the same period last year.

—Average weekly earnings of factory workers rose by $1.27 to $83.10, a record high.

—Job gains of 150,000 were recorded by steel mills, metal stamping plants, electrical machinery lumber, furniture and stone, clay and glass industries.

The report emphasized that students and new graduates dominated the job picture last month. It said "the customary rise in young job-seekers overshadowed the usual reduction in unemployment among adult workers."

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### Job Discrimination 'Widespread'

## NAACP's Report Indicts President's Committee

Courier
P. 9
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-27-58

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The President's Committee on Government Contracts has not performed its primary responsibility of enforcing the anti-discriminatory provision in Federal Government contracts, charges Arthur Chapin, assistant to the deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Chapin said he based his conclusions on findings made by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP.

According to Hill there are at least 20 complaints of discriminatary practices now pending in the President's committee. These complaints are made against some of America's largest multi-plant corporations operating with Government funds.

■

**SOME OF THESE** cases, continued Chapin, have been pending for more than three years. And no significant action has been taken to eliminate this discriminatory practices suffered by Negro workers.

This is evidence that there has been a lack of vigorous enforcement of the broad application of the promise contained in the executive order creating the President's committee on Government contracts, added the Democratic spokesman.

He pointed out that "the American economy is predominantly interstate and, therefore, the Federal Goverrment has a basic responsibility for eliminating discriminatory employment practices, especially in those institutions, public and private, operating with Federal funds."

■

**THE NAACP'S** examination of the status of Negro workers in industrial plants operating with Federal contracts reveals flagrant and widespread violations of the anti-discriminatory clause contained in all U. S. Government contracts, concluded Chapin.

This leaves Mr. Hill to conclude that Vice President Nixon's committee on Government contracts is not doing what it said it was doing.

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### Power Hungry?

## Ohio Senator Attacks U. S. High Court

Courier
P 9
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-27-58

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Senator John W. Bricker lashed out at justices of the United States Supreme Court, calling them power-hungry and "trying to create itself as a third legislative chamber not elected by the people."

The Senator was speaking at a Constitution Day luncheon of the Western Reserve University of Sons of the American Revolution.

He said the justices have a "lust for power" delegated to other branches of Government. "More and more often," he said, "a majority of the Supreme Court refuses to make an objective application of law and order to carry out its own economic and social predilection."

Ohio's senior Senator said the only way to meet the constitutional crisis is for the President and the Senate to exercise greater care in the future in nominating and confirming men for the high court.

16i 1958 GENERAL

# President's Committee Will Seek Jobs For Skilled Negroes

P3

8-30-58

WASHINGTON (ANP -- The President's committee on government contracts this week announced that they are making every effort to see that Negro journeymen are included among construction workers on the Southwest re-development projects.

Jacob Seindenberg, a spokesman for the anti-discrimination group said this is part of the agency's basic aim of persuading more employers to give Negro workers jobs they are qualified to handle.

The agency prefers to operate on 'persuasion' rather than seeking to impose penalties on Government contractors who fail to comply with the anti-discrimination clause found in all federal work contracts, Seindenberg said.

He pointed out that in the South, Negroes have gradually been given jobs "in areas which 10 years ago were absolutely barred to them."

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# U. S. FINDS A SHIFT TO SECURER JOBS

## Census Study Reports Gain in 'White Collar' Types —Slump Check Seen

Times

P26M

Mon.

9-1-58

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A shift over the last half century in the way Americans earn their living was revealed today in a study published by the Census Bureau.

The shift has economic as well as social implications. Among other things, a much larger portion of the people now appear to work in occupations that are usually considered secure—with a secure income. This could have an important effect on the maintenance of consumer demand in a slump.

In the recession that began in 1957, for example, total personal consumption expenditures fell only eight-tenths of one per cent from the third quarter of last year to the first quarter of this year, the low point of the slump. People as a whole continued to spend roughly in line with their incomes and showed little propensity to hold their dollars for fear of loss of future income.

### Shift to White Collars

The heart of the shift in occupation is the rise in the general category called "white collar," ranging from stenographers to college professors, and the relative decline in unskilled laborers and farmers.

Even among the general category called "manual workers," there has been a large relative shift toward the skilled and semi-skilled and away from the unskilled.

The "blue collar" category, including manual and service workers ranging from carpenters to household servants, and from plant foremen to elevator operators, rose slightly from 44.9 per cent in 1900 to 51.6 per cent in 1950. In numbers these jobs rose from 13,027,000 to 30,445,000.

The biggest increases were in the categories called "craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers," "operatives and kindred workers," and "service workers." Private household servants and laborers remained practically stable.

Taking farm and "blue collar" together, their share of the total jobs fell from 82.4 per cent in 1900 to 65.4 per cent in 1950. White collar jobs rose proportionately.

This key shift reflects more education and the higher productivity of labor. Each farmer or factory worker now turns out two or three times as much in the same number of hours of work as his grandfather fifty years ago, because of new machines and techniques.

### From Goods to Services

The occupations shift is related to, but not the same as a substantial movement out of the goods-producing industries (farming, mining, manufacturing and construction) and into services, ranging from retail trade to government.

For example, within the manufacturing sector, which has been almost steady in total jobs over the last decade, there has been a gradual shift out of the category of production workers and into the non-production workers, ranging from bookkeepers to research technicians.

For the working population as a whole, today's report showed, white-collar workers made up 36.6 per cent in 1950 compared to 17.6 per cent in 1900. This was a rise from 5,115,000 in 1900 to 21,600,000 in 1950.

Farm jobs declined from 37.5 per cent in 1900 to 11.8 per cent in 1950, or from 10,888,000 individuals to 6,953,000

# Jobless Pay Extension Approved

Post Herald Times, 5-29-58

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI)—The Senate today handed President Eisenhower a smashing victory by giving final congressional approval to a bill to extend jobless payments to workers who have exhausted their benefits.

The Senate passed the bill unanimously, 80 to 0 and sent it to the White House for the President's signature.

16 a

The Senate had beaten back Democratic and Republican attempts to liberalize the measure. The White House had asked for a stronger measure but later endorsed the modified version approved by the House May 1.

Birmingham, Ala.

**The bill allows states to borrow from the federal government to extend by as much as 50 per cent the pay periods of jobless workers who have used up their benefits.**

p. 1

As the Senate acted, the Labor Dept. classified 86 major industrial centers as areas of "substantial" unemployment. Included were three of the nation's largest cities—New York, Chicago and Cleveland.

The department applied this label to nearly 60 per cent of the 149 major areas surveyed every two months by the Bureau of Employment Security.

This compared to a total of 70 such areas in March and 21 at this time a year ago. Industrial areas are placed in the "substantial unemployment" category when 6 to 9 per cent of their total work force is unemployed.

The program to extend jobless payments, which is retroactive to last June 30, is expected to cost $640 million if the states take full advantage of it. It would last until April 1, 1959.

**Foes of the bill argued that the provision making extension optional to the states made it useless in helping some 2.6 million workers expected to exhaust their benefits this year.**

During two days of Senate debate, they also argued that many states probably would not take advantage of the program. They also contend the extension would range from a few extra weeks in some Southern states to 15 weeks in one or two others.

States which participate in the program must pay back the federal loans within four years or else the federal tax on employers will be increased.

**Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) described the measure as a "cruel hoax" on the jobless. He said it was "like dangling a life preserver just out of reach of the drowning man's hand."**

He said most of the states view the legislation as "almost totally ineffective, if not actually worthless."

Before approving the House-passed bill, the Senate voted down 57 to 27 an amendment which would have extended benefits a flat 16 weeks and brought more workers under the program.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the amendment would be "coercive" on the states.

In its report, the Labor Dept. said unemployment across the nation averaged 7.5 per cent of the labor force in April, when the government counted 5,120,000 out of work.

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# 'Gentler Sex' holds jobs from pulpits to railroads

**By the NNPA News Service**

One-fifth of the nation's income in the form of wages and salaries is earned by the women in the labor force, and they are responsible for more than one-fourth of the total number of man hours worked in the course of a year.

**And, these hours are put in on jobs that range from preaching to railroading.**

Afro American

In [illegible], for example, women received an estimated $42 billion in wages and salaries and worked an estimated 130 billion man hours.

p. 10

Currently, women are found in virtually all occupations listed by the Census Bureau. They are represented in every professional field, and they hold top posts in management and government.

Baltimore Md.

They are regular members of the armed services. They handle baggage, work in railroad yards, and are teamsters. They are atomic physicists and engineers, bankers and real estate agents, clergymen and college presidents, artists and automobile mechanics.

Sat. 9-27-58

* * *

**THEY RUN** newspapers and hospitals. They work on assembly lines and farms and in offices, stores, and restaurants. They are psychologists and mathematicians. They operate hydraulic presses and electronic computers. Hardly any significant area in the world of work still carries the tag "For Men Only."

Even more significant than the wide-ranging distribution of women workers among occupations and industries is the degree to which they are concentrated in a small number of employment fields.

In 1950, two out of every five women in the labor force were found in five occupations, and better than seven out of ten were accounted for by 20 occupations.

**CLERICAL WORK** now claims the largest share of all women workers, almost 29 per cent. Another 17 per cent are employed as semiskilled operatives, largely in manufacturing plants; 13 per cent are employed in a variety of service occupations; almost 11 per cent are professional and semiprofessional workers, and 8 per cent are in sales.

Two professional occupations alone — teaching and nursing —claim about 8 per cent of all employed women, and about 5 per cent hold managerial positions, are government officials, or are business proprietors.

Afro American
p. 10
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 9-27-58

**WORKING ON** the railroad . . . . a man's job???

# Jobless Total Hits '58 Low

Times Union P. 1

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sat. 10-11-58

## Eisenhower Hails Report as Proof Of Speedy Recovery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The government reported today that unemployment dropped by 588,000 in September to a 1958 low of 4,111,000. President Eisenhower promptly hailed it as proof of speedy recovery from the recession.

A joint report by the Labor and Commerce departments said there was "a significant improvement in the job situation" last month, especially for male breadwinners. The report is the most favorable since the recession started a year ago.

16a

The decline in the number of jobless was just about double the seasonal decrease that normally occurs in September—a point noted by the President. Employment was "especially brisk" in such basic industries as steel, autos, and home appliances.

Eisenhower in a statement issued through White House press secretary James C. Hagerty at Gettysburg, Pa., said the unemployment drop "reflects the accelerating rate of recovery in our economy which began last April."

**Non-Farm Jobs Rise**

He also found it encouraging that "large numbers of persons are being called back to their jobs in the manufacturing industries that were most affected during the decline." He noted that non-farm employment increased by about 550,000, about 100,000 more than might be expected for seasonal reasons.

"There are also good reasons for expecting a continuing recovery in our economy during the months ahead," Eisenhower said. "This will mean further improvements in job conditions and in job prospects."

He said it was noteworthy that the improvement in the job picture came "while the cost of living has been virtually stable." But he added that "we must not for a moment relax our efforts to keep the recovery unmarred by inflationary developments."

The recession has shaped up as one of the major issues of the Nov. 4 congressional elections. Democrats have blamed Eisenhower administration policies for the business slump.

The Commerce-Labor Department report showed that average earnings of factory production workers rose by 82 cents to a record high of $85.17 a week during September. The increase was due to a hike in hourly wage rates, plus a seasonal expansion in the average factory work week to 39.8 hours.

Due to a seasonal quirk, the total number of employed persons dropped at the same time that unemployment declined. Total employment fell by 738,000 to 64,629,000 due to a lull in farm activity and the return of working students to school.

But the big drop in the jobless total pushed down the proportion of the available labor force still unemployed from 7.6 per cent in August to 7.2 per cent in September. Economists considered this percentage drop the most significant factor in the report.

Even so, unemployment last month still was 1,559,000 higher than in September a year ago, while employment was down 1,045,000.

The report said that factory employment rose by 240,000 from August to September, to a total of 15,700,000. The gain was centered in the durable goods industries, the economic sector hit hardest by the recession.

Times Union

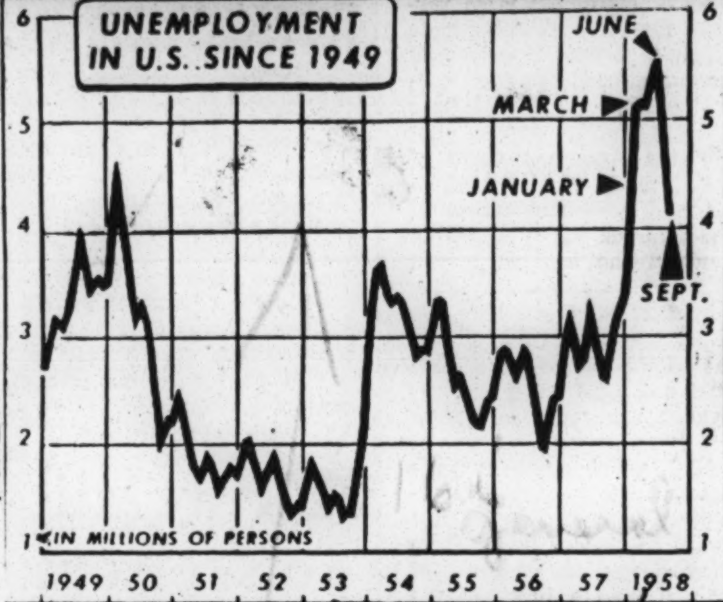
The increase was the biggest one-month improvement since factory employment reached a recession low in May.

Sat. 10-11-58

Also on the optimistic side, the report noted that the pickup in hiring resulted in "the first significant drop in unemployment among adult men since the recession began."

The number of jobless men 25 years old or more fell by 300,000 to 1,800,000 in September. It was the first time this year that the figure had dipped below the two-million mark.

Another indication of strong improvement was a drop of 200,000 in the number of workers unemployed 15 weeks or longer. This figure usually holds steady in September.



Times Union Sat. 10-11-58

**Chart Shows Drop in Unemployment**

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# Drop In Jobless

## Business Advisory Council Members Expect Trend To Continue Into 1959

By STERLING F. GREEN

Associated Press Staff

Commercial Appeal

Memphis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Government economists predicted Thursday the recovering economy will climb to a peak production rate of roughly 450 billion dollars annually in this final quarter of 1958.

16a

They also forecast another shrinkage of unemployment in October comparable to the drop of nearly 600,000 last month.

Although these predictions are tentative, they are heartening to the Administration, for if they are borne out Republican candidates can point to a reduction in the number of jobless to about 3½ million on the eve of the Nov. 4 congressional elections.

**Much Improvement**

Fri 10-17-58

This still would be about one million above the level of last fall, but would represent much improvement from the average of five million unemployed which prevailed in the first nine months of this recession year.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks was armed with these favorable appraisals as he and other Government officials headed Thursday for Hot Springs, Va., for a week-end conference with his Business Advisory Council.

P. 1

Strong optimism that the recovery will continue into 1959 prevailed among council members arriving at Hot Springs for the closed sessions. At the council's spring meeting about one-third of its nearly 100 members told Weeks they favored an emergency reduction in Federal income tax to stimulate public purchasing power.

Reporters at Hot Springs found such talk now has dwindled. But some industrialists said they still favor incentive tax revisions designed to stimulate business investment.

Administration advisers here said they believe total output—the gross national product, or dollar value of all goods and services produced—reached an annual rate close to 440 billion in the July-September quarter. The actual figure, due for announcement early next week, may fall a trifle below this, because September's business indicators contained a few dim spots.

**Retail Sales Down**

Out of step with the general recovery trend were retail sales, which dipped slightly from August; and industrial production, which rose less than had been expected for this time of year.

Another not-so-rosy factor is beginning to give concern—the rise in interest rates. There is some fear this may retard the residential construction boom. Officials said, however, builders' present commitments assure a high rate of home construction at least until next spring.

The unofficially estimated rate of 440 billion in total national output in the third quarter means the economy has regained two-thirds of the ground lost during the recession. The rate was 425 billion, 900 million in the first quarter of this year, low point of the slump.

If the upward movement continues through this quarter to the 450 billion level, it will mean production is climbing above the pre-recession peak of last summer when the rate stood at 445 billion, 600 million.

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# Employment In Southeast Up Slightly

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri 8-8-58

Employment in non-agricultural industries in the Southeast rose moderately to 6,549,200 during June, the southern regional office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Thursday.

16a

The increase of 8,600 nonfarm workers shifted the region's employment trend upward from the declining levels of previous months. Despite the upturn, attributable to manufacturing and contract construction activities there were 101,200 fewer nonfarm jobholders in the region than during June, 1957.

P. 9A

Manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation and trade industries remain below year-ago levels with the largest over-the-year decline indicated in manufacturing industries. The margin of difference between current and year-ago employment narrowed noticeably over the month and from the peak reported in April, when employment had dropped 132,000 below that of a year earlier.

Although Florida had the greatest employment decline from May, it was the only state in the region to report an over-the year increase in number of workers. Georgia showed the largest rise over the month as a result of 10,200 employes being added to manufacturing, the greater part of whcih occurred in transportation equipment.

Alabama statistics showed a 1.5 per cent decrease in employment from May to June, 1958, both in manufacturing and in durable goods. There was no estimable change in the non-durable goods employment.

Average weekly earnings in Alabama in June totaled $70.05, in comparison to $67.66 in May of this year, and $68.85 during June, 1957.

16i 1958 GENERAL

# HOUSE APPROVES BILL TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Atlanta World 8-1 mon. 6-10-58 Atlanta, Ga.

16i general

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (UPI) — The House gave swift approval Monday to an emergency $665,700,000 money bill to finance extended jobless payments for idle workers who exhaust their regular benefits.

The House sent the measure to the Senate by voice vote after only about 10 minutes of debate. It contained the full sum requested by the administration, despite indications all the money would not be needed for the anti-recession program.

The funds would be available to states seeking federal advances to continue jobless payments to persons whose benefits under state programs have expired.

**EXTENDED UP TO ONE-HALF**

The extension could run up to one-half the regular state programs, which range from a few weeks in some agricultural states to as long as 30 weeks in such highly industrialized states as Pennsylvania.

Participation in the program is optional, however, and the number of states which will take part still is not known. The federal advances would have to be repaid eventually by the states.

President Eisenhower, who requested the emergency program, originally asked that it be made mandatory. But the House balked and the White House and the Senate went along with the voluntary feature.

The House Appropriations Committee, which recommended the bill shortly before the House acted, said it approved the full sum proposed by the administration despite indications that not all the money would be needed.

**NO STUMBLING BLOCKS**

"The committee wishes to interpose no possible blocks in the way of putting into effect fully and expeditiously this program of assistance in the current serious unemployment situation," the committee told the House in a report.

Rep. John Taber (R., N.Y.), senior Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, said he did not believe the full amount in the bill would be "used or is needed." He submitted tables which he said showed that "the unemployment figure is not as great as it has been talked up."

The money bill included $640 million for actual benefit payments, $25,100,000 for state administrative expenses and $600,000 for administrative expenses of the Labor Department.

If it should turn out that the full sum is not required, the balance must be returned to the Treasury.

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# Unemployment Drops Again In Its Sharpest Decline

16i General

World P. 1 Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The government reported Friday that unemployment dropped to a four-month low of 4,904,000 in May—the sharpest monthly decline in the jobless total since the recession began last fall.

The new total was 216,000 below the April unemployment level and 294,000 under the March postwar peak. Meantime, a sharp seasonal increase in outdoor work brought jobs for 1,154,000 more Americans, raising the total number of employed to 64,061,000.

Government economists said the most significant aspect of the joint Labor-Commerce Department report was a drop in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment from 7.5 per cent in April to 7.2 per cent in May.

**FIRST DECLINE SINCE SUMMER**

It was the first decline in the rate since it started to climb last summer.

Sat 6-7-58

The Labor Department also reported that the number of workers on the unemployment benefit rolls declined by 126,000 in the week ended May 24, dropping below the three million mark for the first time since early January. The new total was 2,891,900.

Like the jobless dip, this was also the sharpest weekly decline since the recession began. It was the sixth week in a row that the benefit figure has fallen.

But the department said the number of workers filing new jobless claims rose to 338,000 last week, a jump of 13,7000. Lay-offs in Michigan auto plants offset decreases in new claims in 35 states.

Administration officials saw the figures as support for President Eisenhower's belief that the business slump has largely spent its force.

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# Employment Situation Brightens In May In U. S.

News + Courier

WASHINGTON (AP) — The government Friday reported a brighter picture last month in employment figures.

P. 4-B

It listed 64,061,000 employed, up 1,154,000 from April, and 4,904,000 unemployed, a better than expected decline of 216,000.

16i

It was the first time since last January that the number of unemployed dropped below five million.

Sat. 6-7-58

The proportion of idle workers in the labor force declined from 7.5 to 7.2 per cent after allowances for seasonal factors. This meaningful statistic had been climbing steadily since last summer.

general

Charleston, S.C.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell expressed confidence in the strength and resiliency of the American economy and predicted significant improvement by this fall. He spoke at Geneva, Switzerland, where he is attending a meeting.

The improved May job situation was attributed by the Commerce and Labor departments mainly to seasonal expansion in farming, construction and other outdoor work that was delayed by severe winter weather, and in service activities.

Even among factory workers — where recession effects have been most severe—there were encouraging signs. Factory employment dropped 67,000 in May, but this was the smallest decline in many months. Government analysts concluded that factory layoffs have leveled out.

"Those let out several months earlier in factories were being recalled rather slowly and long-term unemployment was still rising," the report said.

But the total of the long-term unemployed in all industries showed improvement. Those idle 15 weeks or more, out of the 4,904,000 unemployed, declined to an estimated 1,750,000, down 135,000 from the April peak.

# JOBLESS DECLINE SHARPLY IN MAY; TOTAL IS 4,904,000

Times

## Drop for the Month Is More Than Usual for First Time Since Recession Started

P.1

## EMPLOYMENT IS HIGHER

Sat. 6-7-58

## Increase to 64,061,000 Also Exceeds Normal Change —Fewer Get Benefits

New York.

By **RICHARD E. MOONEY**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6—National unemployment declined in May by more than is usual for the month, the Commerce and Labor Departments reported today. It was the first more-than-usual decline since the recession began.

The drop amounted to 216,000, bringing the new total of unemployed to 4,904,000. This was 7.2 per cent of the civilian labor force, after the total was adjusted for normal seasonal conditions. The rate of unemployment in April was a post-war record of 7.5 per cent.

The Commerce-Labor report also showed a greater-than-usual increase in employment—up 1,154,000 from April, to 64,061,000.

The improvement was attributed to normal gains in farming and service jobs, and to better gains in construction work. Part of the construction gain was attributed to a recovery from delays that had been caused by abnormally bad weather.

### Later Gains Reported

The Commerce Department calculates that seasonal factors usually produce a 1.5 per cent rise in employment in May, which would have been approximately 1,000,000 this year, and a decline of 0.5 per cent in unemployment, or about 25,000 in this case.

The employment and unemployment totals were actually mid-May figures. But the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security also published its regular weekly figures on insured unemployment, which indicated further improvement in later weeks.

This report said that the number of jobless workers collecting unemployment insurance—the so-called "insured unemployed"—declined more in the week ended May 24 than in any week since August, 1952.

### New Jobless Claims Rise

Insured unemployment in the week ended May 24 was 2,892,000, or 126,600 fewer than the week before. This total was 6.9 per cent of all insured workers, compared with 7.2 per cent in the previous week and with a peak of 8.1 per cent in April. A year ago, it was 3.2 per cent.

The decline in insured unemployment was attributed to seasonable improvement in outdoor work, and to the continued high rate at which workers were exhausting their rights to collect benefits. It was estimated that such exhaustions in May had not been significantly different from the April total of 230,000.

The bureau also reported a rise in new claims for unemployment insurance, after a six-week decline. This is an indication of new lay-offs, and it appeared that one-week lay-offs by two auto companies in Michigan had been largely responsible.

Actually, new claims declined in thirty-five states during the week, but most of the declines were small. Total new claims for the nation were 338,200, or 13,700 more than in the week before. New claims in Michigan came to 91,900, or almost double the previous week for that state.

P.10
Sat. 6-7-58

Another economic report by the Commerce Department estimated that exports had resumed their irregular downward trend in April. The month's exports totaled $1,408,000, not including $122,000,000 in military grant-aid shipments. This was 2 per cent less than in March and 18 per cent less than in April, 1957.

While the over-all Commerce-Labor job estimates showed improvement, there was a further decline in factory jobs, where most of the recession unemployment has occurred. The decline was more than usual for the month, but smaller than the sharp declines of previous months.

### Variations Explained

Seasonally adjusted, factory employment was 15,224,000 in May, or 29,000 smaller than in April. Non-factory employment (not including farming) was 35,476,000, or 144,000 more than in April.

The department's joint report noted that unemployment had fallen much less than employment had risen. It said that this was mainly because most of the increase in farm employment had been among housewives and students who had not been in the labor force in April. These groups therefore had not been previously counted among the unemployed.

The average work-week for factory hands increased seasonally in May, the report said, to thirty-eight and one-half hours. This was twelve minutes longer than in April, but an hour and twelve minutes shorter than a year ago.

Among the unemployed, the number who had been out of work for fifteen weeks or longer declined. The estimate for May was 1,751,000, compared with the post-war peak of 1,886,000 in April.

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### Mitchell Sees Fall Upturn

GENEVA, June 6 (AP)—The United States economic situation has shown many indications of improvement in recent weeks, James P. Mitchell told the International Labor Organization today.

"I am confident that by this fall we will see significant improvement," the Secretary of Labor told the annual conference of the organization.

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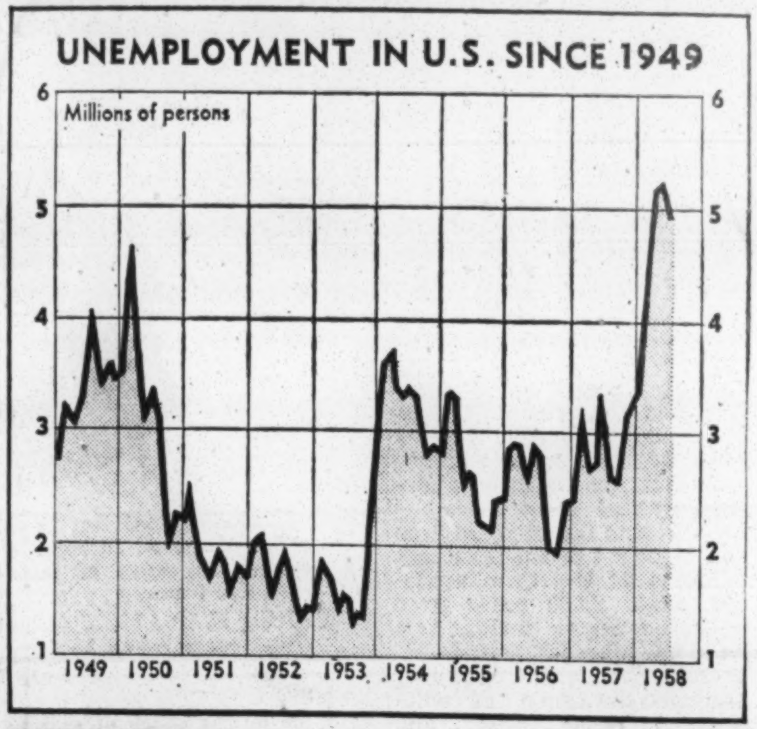
# Jobless Total Declines Sharply; Dips to 4,904,000 Held Unusual



The New York Times June 7, 1958

**FEWER IDLE:** May jobless total fell below 5,000,000

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# Government Economists See Signs of Prosperity

News-Observer
Raleigh N.C.
Fri 11-7-58
P.1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government economists predicted Thursday the recovering economy will climb to a peak production rate of roughly 450 billion dollars annually in this final quarter of 1958.

They also forecast another shrinkage of unemployment in October comparable to the drop of nearly 600,000 last month.

Although these predictions are tentative, they are heartening to the administration. If they are borne out, Republican candidates can point to a reduction in the number of jobless to about 3½ million on the eve of Nov. 4 congressional elections.

This still would be about one million above the level of last fall but would represent much improvement from the average of five million unemployed which prevailed in the first nine months of this recession year.

Secretary of Commerce Weeks was armed with these favorable appraisals as he and other government officials headed Thursday for Hot Springs, Va., for a weekend conference with the Business Advisory Council.

Strong optimism that the recovery will continue into 1959 prevailed among Advisory Council members arriving Thursday afternoon at Hot Springs for the closed sessions.

At the council's spring meeting about a third of its nearly 100 members told Weeks they favored an emergency reduction in federal income tax to stimulate the public's purchasing power.

Reporters at Hot Springs found that such talk now has dwindled. But some industrialists said they still favor incentive tax revisions designed to stimulate business investment.

The Advisory Council, regarded as a blue-ribbon cross section of industry, is headed by S. D. Bechtel, president of the Bechtel Corp., San Francisco.

Administration advisers said privately they believe total output—the gross national product or dollar value of all goods and services produced—reached an annual rate close to 440 million dollars in the July-September quarter.

The actual figure, due for announcement early next week, may fall a trifle below this because September's business indicators contained a few dim spots.

Out of step with the general recovery trend were retail sales, which dipped slightly from August and industrial production, which rose less than had been expected for this time of year.

16i 1958

GENERAL

# President's Committee Suggests More Safeguards

16i General

WASHINGTON, D. C.(NNPA)—The number of complaints filed with the President's Government Employment Policy Committee, charging discrimination in Federal employment, has increased, the second annual report of the committee shows.

The report covers the period from May 1, 1956, to last Jan. 18, the third anniversary of the date on which President Eisenhower establised the committee.

In this period a total of 70 cases have been filed with the committee, an average of about three cases a month. as compared with 2.3 cases a month in the period covered by the first report.

"The committee regards this as an indication that its facilities and services have become more widely known and utilized, rather than that discrimination in the Federal Government is on the increase," the report states.

P. 1

In cases where the committee believed te evidence warranted a finding of discrimination, the report said, it outlined its reasoning to the agency and recommended the particular corrective action to be taken.

Atlanta, Ga.

**NO DISCRIMINATION FOUND**

In some cases the committee made a finding of no discrimination but felt that personnel policies and working conditions might lead employees to feel that they were victims of discrimination.

Thurs 7-10-58

In such cases, the committee made a finding of no discrimination but suggested the revision of practices and the establishment of safeguards designed to prevent the possibility of discrimination in the future.

Of the 70 cases referred to the committee for review and an advisory opinion, discrimination was found in 10, no discrimination was found but corrective action recommended in ine, and a finding of no discrimination was made in 51

The report shows that 271 cases have been settled by the agencies and reported to the committee.

Of that number, corrective action was taken in 53, complainants were satisfied with explanations in 45, complainants failed to prosecute compalints in 28, and findings of no discrimination were made in 145.

Of the 70 complaints disposed of by the committee, three came from Jews, two from Seventh Day Adventists, one from a Catholic, one from a white person, and 63 from coolred employees.

Of the 271 complaints disposed of by the agencies and reported to the committee, 243 came from colored employees, eight from Jews, six from Latin-Americans, two from Indians, three from Seventh Day Adventists, three from Catholics, and one each from a Chinese-American, a person whose religion was not identified, a Protestant, a Filipino, a Jehovah's witness, and a white person.

**DUTY OF ADVICE**

The committee has the duty of advising and assisting Federal agencies in eliminating employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

The public members of the committee are the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chicago, chairman; Branch Rickey, Pittsburgh, vice chairman; Milton H. Biow, New York City, and Mrs. Jane Warnock, Eagle Butts, S. D., alternate public members.

Government members of the committee are J. Ernest Wilkins Assistant Secretary of Labor; Charles H. Kendall, general counsel Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, and W. Arthur McCoy Washington, D. C., former chairman of the Fair Employment Board.

The committee, in its report urged the institution of training programs in Federal agencies to strengthen and supplement the nondiscrimination policy of the Federal Government.

**GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL WORK**

16i General

The report noted that the effectiveness of the nondiscrimination and of the benefits of a fair employment program within the Federal civil service.

P. 6

The proposed training program would be intended to provide key government personnel with a thorough grasp of all aspects of the policy so that they may be better able to insure its effective-

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# Federal Spending To Aid Recovery

News and Courier

P. 5A

16i General

## Speedup In Government Outlays To Be Reflected In Nation's GNP

Charleston, S.C.

By FRANK CORMIER

WASHINGTON (AP) — A recent speedup in federal spending bolstered hopes Saturday for a quick recovery in what economists call the GNP, or gross national product.

GNP represents the total output of goods and services throughout the country and is regarded as the government's most comprehensive measure of economic trends.

Sun. 7-13-58

The preliminary GNP figure for the April-June quarter will be made public in a week or 10 days. In the first quarter it plummeted more than 10 billion dollars on an annual rate basis to a reeession low of 422 billions.

Hopes that the second quarter will show an improvement were heightened by a major upward revision of estimated federal outlays for goods and services.

As recently as a week ago experts calculated that federal purchases in the second quarter were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 50 billion dollars.

Government economists now forsee a figure closer to 52 billion dollars. This will have an important bearing on the GNP estimate since government purchases are one of the major components of this indicator.

The January-March GNP of 422 billions compared with a record high of 440 billions in the third quarter of last year. The federal contribution in the first quarter was figured at about 50 billions.

A sizable proportion of the increased federal purchases in the second quarter was accounted for by greater-than-expected commitments under the farm price support program.

Another important factor was the 250-million-dollar retroactive federal pay increase. It had been thought originally that this would be entered into the third quarter books, although President Eisenhower signed the pay law just before the end of the April-June period. Now it has been decided to credit these millions to the first half of the year—the period in which government workers earned the money.

For the fiscal year which began July 1, a further major increase in government purchases of goods and services is predicted. This will add zip to future GNP figures if the business recovery is indeed getting under way, as some economists believe.

The largest single component of GNP is personal consumption expenditures, which totaled nearly 281¼ billions in the first quarter. There is a good prospect of a significant second quarter rise here because retail sales have perked up. Personal income has risen and consumption expenditures moved in close relation to income.

The third major GNP item—gross domestic investment—is expected to fall off again because of continued inventory liquidation and cuts in business spending for plants and equipment. However, plant and equipment outlays have declined at a slower pace in the second quarter and housing has made a recovery.

There is a real possibility, therefore, that the drop in domestic investments will not be great enough to offset increases in other segments of the GNP.

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# Jobs Hit New U.S. Record

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Mon. 7-14-58

## Peak of 65 Million Set in 1957 Despite Layoffs

P. 1

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI)—Average U.S. employment climbed to a new record peak of 65 million in 1957 despite a wave of layoffs in the latter part of the year, the Census Bureau reported today.

At the same time, the nation's total average labor force shot up to 70,700,000. While this was 400,000 higher than in 1956, the gain was smaller than expected in view of the unusually sharp rise in the labor force during the previous two years.

16i General

Actually, some 77,700,000 Americans — or two out of every three aged 14 or older — worked during all or part of 1957. This was a gain of 8,800,000 since 1950. Both figures included employed and unemployed workers and members of the armed forces.

**300,000 Boost**

The bureau said civilian employment averaged 65 million for the year as a whole despite the recession, or about 300,000 above the previous record set in 1956. However, the long-term downward trend in farm jobs resumed after a three-year hiatus.

Meanwhile, some 2,900,000 workers—about 4.3 per cent of the total labor force — were unemployed on an average last year. The Census Bureau said despite all the recession anxiety this was "only slightly higher" than in 1956 on a percentage basis.

However, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had crept up to 5 per cent by last December and then continued climbing through February.

After a temporary levelling off, unemployment shot up again last month as students seeking summer jobs, reinforced by June graduates, flooded into the job market. Another drop in unemployment is expected when July job totals are announced early next month.

**7-Month Gains**

The report said 1957 employment gains were registered in the first seven months while the economy still was bursting its seams. After July, manufacturing cutbacks offset higher service industry employment and prevented the usual fourth quarter job gain.

Nonagricultural employment jumped to a record annual average of 58,800,000 last year, a gain of 650,000 over 1956, with women workers accounting for two-thirds of the increase.

But the report said "a long-term downtrend" in farm work "apparently resumed" after being temporarily halted from 1953 to 1956. Farm employment last year averaged 6,200,000 compared to 6,500,000 in 1956 and 7,500,000 in 1950.

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# Mag says tan workers hit by recession

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-5-58

WASHINGTON

The members of America's labor force who are being hardest hit by the recession are colored workers, the young, and the unskilled.

P. 9

This is revealed in Fortune Magazine for July in Daniel Bell's article: "The 'Invisible' Unemployed."

16i General

Mr. Bell writes: "While one out of every 15 white worker was unemployed, one out of every seven Negroes was jobless."

The slump, the article explains, is concentrated primarily in the industrial areas of the Great Lakes and Atlantic tidewater sections.

Mr. Bell writes that there are many colored migrants who came to these areas for work. Following the "last - hired, first-fired" pattern, they were left out in the cold when the first signs of a recession loomed over the horizon.

Many colored families became recipients of unemployment compensation and relief.

Others were shipped back to their native homes, not having lived in their new hometowns long enough to qualify for assistance.

## 65,000 get jobs

WASHINGTON — A total of 65,000 unemployed colored workers obtained jobs in September, a joint report of Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks revealed.

There are still 808,000 colored persons out of work, the report estimated. The total represents 10.6 per cent of the total colored civilian working force, as compared to 5.4 per cent of white workers still jobless.

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# Slump Shows Slow Recovery

By Bernard

Staff

The Nation's economy is mending more slowly than it did after each of its two earlier postwar sinking spells.

Post

The principal fever charts used by economists record this tale of a lagging recovery. Of course, the experts are quick to point out this does not undercut their belief that the recovery is solid and broad-based.

Washington D.C.

Nor it is much of a guide to the future. From here on in, the pickup could develop at a much faster pace or jog along about as it has. It's hard to find anybody who believes the recovery will soon be halted.

Figures are now in to plot the economy's course for six months after the recession bottom was touched in April. Off the record of the first four months, many hailed this as the fastest snapback of the three postwar slumps. They were premature, as September and October showed.

### Affected by Strikes

Fri. 11-28-58

To be sure, these two months are somewhat askew. Strikes in autos, metal fabricating plants and others cut their suppliers' output as well as their own and slowed up the advance some.

P. D4

At best, however, this shortest and sharpest of postwar slumps would have snapped back no faster than the earlier declines.

Recovery here is defined as the amount of recession loss regained six months after bottom was reached. On this basis, the latest slump showed the smallest pickup in total output (gross national product), industrial output and non-farm employment. In personal income—wages, salaries, dividends, rents, interest payments, farm incomes, incomes of unincorporated businesses, unemployment compensation and other social payments—the recovery was faster than the first, but slower than the second postwar recession.

For the three monthly series, industrial production, non-farm jobs and personal income, the high and low points selected are those used by the highly-regarded Committee for Economic Development. The peaks, then, are November 1948, July 1953 and August 1957. The troughs are October 1949, August 1954 and April 1958.

For the quarterly gross national product series, the high points were the fourth quarter of 1948, second of 1953 and third of 1957. The lows were the fourth of 1949, second of 1954 and first of 1958.

### Downs and Ups Recorded

Here's what happened with each indicator corrected for normal seasonal changes a half-year after the pickup began:

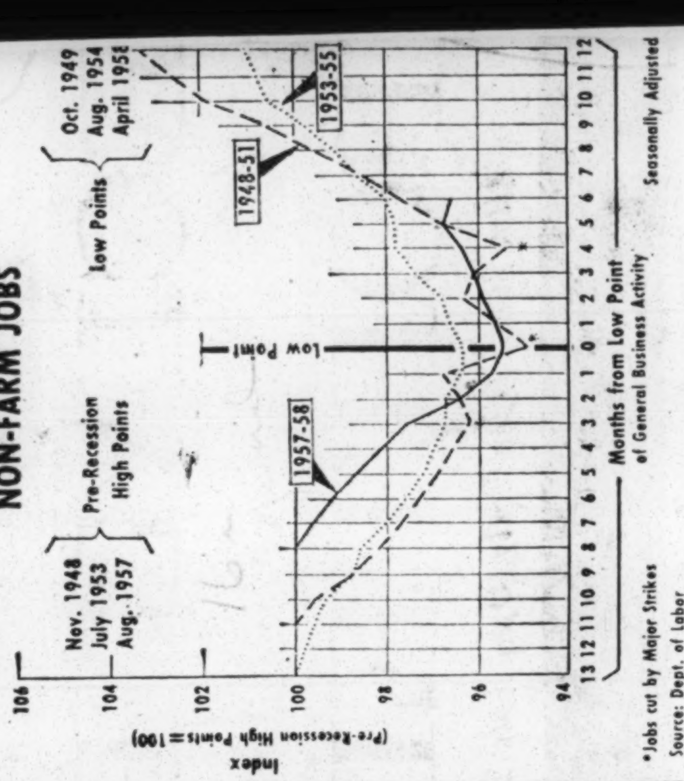
**Gross National Product**—Fell at a yearly rate of $8.9 billion in the first slump, then recovered $17.4 billion, or almost 200 per cent. Dropped $9.9 billion in the 1953-4 dip and regained $11.9 billion for a more than 100 per cent recovery. Plunged $19.8 billion through last winter and came back $13.2 billion or about two-thirds the way.

**Industrial Production**—Dropped 10 index points by late 1949 and climbed 12 six months later for a better than 100 per cent gain. Slid 14 points in the second slump and gained back 10 or better than 70 per cent. Fell 19 points through last April and regained 12 or a little more than three-fifths.

**Personal Income** — Dropped at an annual rate of $9.3 billion in the first recession, then climbed $15.3 billion or more than one and one-half times the loss. Shrank by only $700 million in the second slump and advanced $8.7 billion or more than 12 times. Lost $4 billion by last April and advanced $9.4 billion or more than twice as much since.

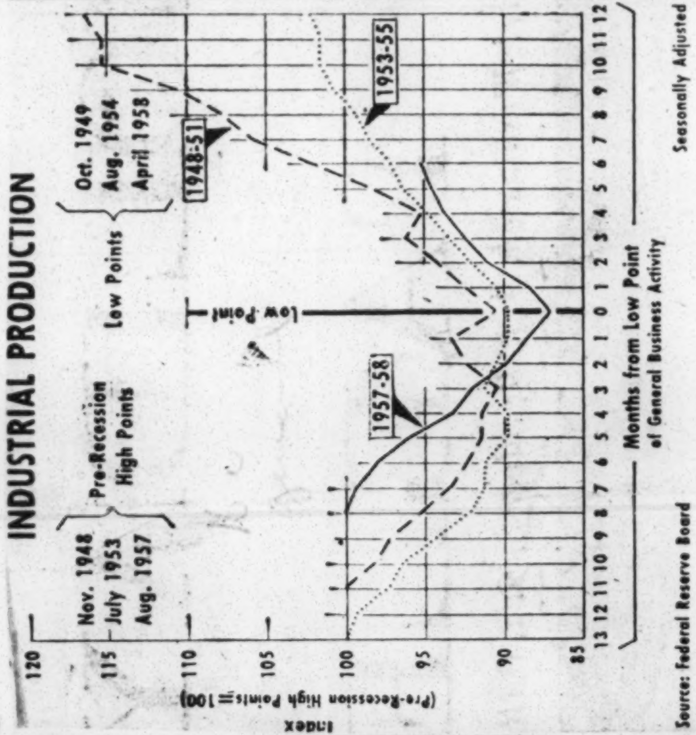
**Non-Farm Employment**—Reduced by almost 2,300,000 in the first recession and then increased almost 1,250,000 or more than half way. Trimmed more than 1,700,000 in the next slump and then expanded more than 750,000 for more than a 40 per cent recovery. This time, however, fell 2,400,000 and has come back only 600,000 or 25 per cent.

## NON-FARM JOBS



Source: Dept. of Labor

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Source: Federal Reserve Board

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# Women Operate Most Of The Machines In Business Todav

**by the NNPA News Service**

The specialized machines used in business today make possible thte smooth and efficient recording and processing o a tremendous amount of information and data.

Defender

These machines — calculators, bookkeeping machines, tabulators, cash registers, key-punch machines, duplicators, and others — save an incaluable amount of time in office and trade activities.

16 — P. 10

The number of women office-machine operators and cashiers far exceeds the number of men. More than 4 out of 5 are women. Women doing this work number more than one-third million.

One of the specialty machines used widely in offices is the billing machine, on which statements, bills, and invoices are prepared. Billing machines may be of the computing or the non-computing type.

The operator of a computer-type bill machine transcribes from office records the customer's name, address, and items purchased or services rendered, using keys similar to those of a typewriter. She calculates totals, net amounts, and discounts, and then enters the results on a bill, using a set of numbered keys.

Louisville Ky

The operator of a noncomputing machine, sometimes ialled a fanfold operator, may use an adding machine or a lallulating marhine for romphtations.

Calculating machines are used to perform automatically the basic arithmetical computations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. They are also used for other mathematical computations which involve several combinations of the basic computations. They are especially useful in computing discounts, interest, percentages, indexes, and calculations involved in taking inventories.

The calculating-machine operator must press numbered keys on a keyboard in a particular order and manipulate various other keys or leavers in order to obtain the correct computations.

Thurs. 8-14-58

She must acquire considerable operating skill and experience, as well as a high degree of accuracy, for her calculations cannot be verified except by repeating the entire operation or by special rechecking.

Verification of computations is done by highly skilled and experienced operators.

Calculating-machine operators have various job titles in different kinds of businesses, including calculation checker, comptometer operator, extension clerk, final-and-delayed bill analysis clerk, balancing clerk, integrator operator, policy change calculator, rate analysis clerk, and subtraction clerk.

# EISENHOWER COOL TO PUBLIC WORKS AS A SLUMP CURE

Times N.Y.

New York

Thurs. 5-15-58

## Says New Programs Can' Help Economy Quickly— Minor Tax Cuts Hinted

P. 1

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14 — President Eisenhower virtually ruled out today the use of additional public works as a cure for the recession.

16 a

The President told his news conference that "with minor exceptions," new public works projects could not be developed in time to "do anything for this present recession." [Question 14, Page 14.]

General

The President also conceded that a decision on the tax reduction must be made "soon" because legislation was required by June 30 to prevent automatic reduction of corporation taxes and certain major excise (sales) taxes. But he once again gave no hint of backing a tax cut. [Question 12.]

It has become known that the Secretary of the Treasury, Robert B. Anderson, is willing to "give" a little on minor tax reduction to get through the June 30 extension bill without a cut in income taxes.

### Insured Jobless Decline

Meanwhile, a further decline in unemployment insurance rolls was reported in many industrial states. The figures, however were too mixed to show a trend.

[In Chicago, the wage policy committee of the United Steelworkers of America voted to seek higher wages and improved fringe benefits for 214,631 union members in metal fabricating plants. Also in Chicago, the National Industrial Conference Board said a survey indicated a decline this year and next in spending by manufacturers on plant expansion.]

Secretary Anderson, as the President reminded reporters again today, is in close touch with the House leadership on taxes. It is understood that he might be willing to accept some reduction in excises and small-business tax relief if the leadership urged such a course.

The discussions have reportedly centered on reductions in the excise tax on automobiles, other consumer durable goods and transportation. Some consideration has also been given to changing the tax laws relating to depreciation of business equipment, with an idea of stimulating the lagging capital goods sector of the economy.

### Cites Construction Lag

No final agreement had been worked out as yet. But the prospects are that some form of "sweetener" in the form of tax reduction will be included in the June 30 extender bill.

On the public works issue the President said that in the case of new plans, "it will be two years before they will be actually in construction."

The sorts of projects that "will bring some people to work," he said, are mainly accelerations of projects already started or small projects, such as the upstream agricultural conservation works.

The Administration has already ordered a speed-up in a variety of reclamation, flood control, Post Office, military construction and urban renewal projects. It has revived the "lease-purchase" program for construction of Federal buildings, but has not launched any new program in the public works field.

Times

The President said that he would have to examine the suggestion made last week by the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council that he ask a year's moratorium on price and wage increases. He said that it sounded like "merely trying to use persuasive powers" and noted that some increases were "already scheduled."

Thurs 5-15-58

General Eisenhower noted that he had "constantly urged that both business and labor leaders take a very long look at this problem" on the ground that "we are going to suffer" in the long run if the wage-price spiral was not curbed. [Question 4.]

16 a

### Production Drops Again

Later today the Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production fell two additional index points in April—the same decline as in March but less than the three-point average from November through February.

The April figure was 126, seasonally adjusted, with the average of 1947-49 at 100. This was the eighth consecutive month of decline and brought the index to its lowest point since October, 1954, when the economy was beginning to pull out of the 1953-54 recession.

The April decline was again concentrated in the manufacture of durable goods, notably steel, machinery and automobiles, augmented by further drops in mineral output. But the report accompanying the figures today indicated some improvement in early May in some major durables, particular steel and automobiles.

In another development today Niles G. Severin, president of the National Association of Homebuilders, said the Emergency Housing Act and other factors had "completely changed, almost overnight, the pessimistic attitude of our industry and of the lenders on whom we must depend." He made the statement before the Senate Banking Committee.

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# Unemployment Seen Near To A Record Of 17 Years

General

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Government economists have predicted that unemployment in June will climb to a 17-year high of between 5,400'000 and 5,500,000.

This would be more than a half-million increase in the 4,904,000 unemployment in May. The June increase, however, was less than the six million figure Secretary of Labor James Mitchell warned Congress to expect for the month.

Wed

P. 1

The exact figures will be released during the first week of July by the Labor and Commerce Departments.

Atlanta, Ga.

The predicted increase was attributed to the heavy influx of students and graduates into the labor market. It would be the highest number of unemployed since August, [illegible]

Wed.

The predicted jump would come on the heels of a four-month unemployment low in May which saw the sharpest monthly decline in the jobless total since the recession began last fall.

6-25-58

The May total was the first time since January that the jobless total dropped below the five million mark. It zoomed to 5,1[illegible]3,000 in February and reached a peak of 5,198,000 in March.

Wed

6-25-58

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# Job Outlook For Technicians Told

The numerical growth and increasing importance of technicians, nature of their work, where they are employed, training requirements, employment trends, future outlook, and earnings are subject areas covered in a new pamphlet prepared as a cooperative project of the Veterans Administration and the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ledger

"It is important that information on employment opportunities in technical occupations be made available to young people possessing the necessary aptitudes for and interest in such work," said Adolph C. Berger, director of the BLS North Central Regional Office, when he announced the availability of the new occupational publication.

Chicago

Berger emphasized that technicians who work with engineers and scientists are among the fastest growing occupational groups in the U. S.

Sat.

8-30-58

Advances in industrial mechanization, increased attention to man-machine systems and a greater use of mechanical muscles guided by electronic brains call for increasing the number and skill of technicians who back up the scientists and engineers who do the research and apply the findings, according to Berger.

"Employment Outlook for Technicians" was prepared for use in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education program of the Veterans Administration, and in the vocational guidance of young people in school.

Included in the publication are appendages which are useful to young people who are interested in becoming technicians.

Copies of "Employment Outlook for Technicians" can be ordered from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago, 3.

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# Income Decline Regained

## 2nd Quarter Figures Show Rise of $1.8 Billion

Times-Union

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Most of the recession's decline in national income has been recovered, the Commerce Department reported today.

16 a

National income rose $1,800,000,000 in the second quarter to an annual rate of 352½ billions, the department said. It added that a more substantial increase was registered in the third quarter.

Jacksonville

The third quarter figure isn't available yet because July-September corporate profits haven't been computed. Profits are known to have improved significantly.

### Profits Up

In the April-June quarter, the report said, corporate profits rose $1,200,000,000 to an annual rate of 32½ billions. This was still 11 billions below the pre-recession peak.

National income hit a record rate of nearly 369 billion dollars in the summer of 1957. It dropped to a low of $350,600,000,000 early this year.

Mon. 10-27-58

A substantial third quarter rise is assured. The largest component of national income—employe compensation—increased $4,600,000,000 in the July-September period to an annual rate of $255,300,000,000. Nearly two-thirds of the reces-

Mon. 10-27-58

sion decline in wage and salary payments had been erased.

**Key Areas**

F.1

Agriculture and government were the areas most responsible for the second quarter rise in national income. Agriculture's contribution was up one billion dollars and government's up 800 millions.

Durable goods manufacturing and transportation declined somewhat further in the second quarter.

In three areas—finance, service and public utilities—the recession slowed but did not halt a postwar growth trend.

After-tax net income of corporations was at an annual rate of 15½ billion dollars in the second quarter. Dividends were well maintained despite the recession drop and accounted for 80 per cent of after-tax profits. This ratio was the highest for the postwar period.

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# U. S. PRODS STATES ON AID TO JOBLESS

New York Times

## Uses Lessons of Recession to Press for Permanent Improving of System

New York

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

Sun 10-19-58

P48

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—The Government, capitalizing on the unemployment stresses of the recession, is prodding the states again to make permanent improvements in the unemployment benefits system.

Today, a little more than a year after the recession began, the system is little changed from what it was at the peak of the boom, except as it is amplified by the temporary Federal aid program enacted last spring. Even the emergency benefits of the temporary program are now beginning to expire for thousands of workers, according to the Labor Department's latest report.

Less than half of the states had legislative sessions this year and only a few of them made permanent improvements in the benefits payable under their program or in the number of weeks an unemployed worker might collect such benefits.

The only permanent improvement made by the Federal Government was the establishment of a new benefits program for veterans of the armed forces, similar to the post-World War II "52-20 Club."

**States Sign Agreements**

James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, announced today that all but six states had signed agreements to participate in the new program and said that he expected the six to sign up by Oct. 27, when the program becomes effective.

Inclusion of about 2,800,000 persons who have entered military service since Jan. 31, 1955, increases the total coverage of the Federal-state unemployment compensation system to more than 45,000,000. The Government estimates that about 800,000 former servicemen will be potentially eligible to collect benefits between now and next June 30 and that 137,800 will claim benefits in the period.

The Administration has had pending before Congress for several years a request that general coverage be expanded and it can be expected to press the plea in January. Federal law now holds coverage to persons who work in establishments having four or more employes. Half of the state programs are more generous than that. The Administration would change four-or-more to one-or-more.

The Federal overseer of the system, Robert C. Goodwin, Director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, discussed the system's recession experience in a speech at the annual meeting of state employment officials in Chicago this week.

He said tnat there was special need to "adapt our laws so that the longer duration of unemployment occurring in recessions will be provided in advance, rather than through an emergency program."

He was referring to the fact that there are still eighteen states in which an employed worker cannot collect benefits for as long as twenty-six weeks. About 22 per cent of the insured workers live in these states.

Under the temporary Federal aid program the Treasury advances funds to continue payments for half again as long a period as is provided for an unemployed worker by his home-state program. For example, a worker entitled to thirty-nine weeks of payments under the New York State program would be entitled to another nineteen and one-half weeks of payments out of Federal advances.

Extra payments started in late June in states that agreed to take the money. So far, eligibility has averaged ten and one-half weeks. Thus, unemployed workers who started collecting at the outset of the emergency program are now exhausting ther rights to collect any more.

The Bureau of Employment Security gave this as the primary reason for the decline of almost 60,000 in the number of workers collecting emergency benefits in the last week of September.

**Average of Benefits Higher**

Weekly benefits, which are the same under the regular and the emergency programs, are averaging almost $3 more than last year at this time. However, this is not primarily a reflection of enlarged benefits.

Only five states increased their benefit payments this year, and New York was the only industrial state among them.

The main reason for the higher payments this year is that higher-paid workers are unemployed. A second reason is that more are entitled to full benefits, rather than the benefits in part paid to marginal and some part-time workers.

Mr. Goodwin also indicated in his speech concern for the status of the state reserves for jobless payments. The reserves are built on state taxes on employers. Despite the drain on reserves in this recession year, Mr. Goodwin noted, this year's employer tax rate was lower than last year's in seven states.

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# Ike's Economic Advisers Say 'No Inflation Now'

By FRANK CROMIER

News & Courier

P14D

Charleston S C

Sun 10-19-58

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some of President Eisenhower's most influential economic advisers regard current inflation fears as a form of mass hysteria. They contend the fears will vanish for lack of factual support.

One top policymaker said Friday the weight of economic evidence indicates there simply will be no significant inflation through much, if not all, of 1959. He said this gives the government time to mount an attack on longer-range inflationary pressures.

**VIEW IS SHARED**

Top treasury officials generally share this view. The fact is worth noting because Secretary Anderson and his aides boosted their standing as economic oracles by insisting the recession could be cured without the tax cuts many persons urged last spring.

The no-inflation-now camp also is convinced there is a good chance of success in the long term battle against erosion of the dollar. They base this on a belief that the federal budget will be brought into balance and that industry wage boosts can be kept in line with gains in worker output.

Inflation fears have been reflected most sharply in the stock market. Investors and speculators have bid up stock prices to record levels, while shunning bonds which would lose value in an inflation spiral.

**BAIRD'S COMMENTS**

Julian B. Baird, under secretary of the treasury, told a Chicago audience last week that current economic facts "are a considerable distance away from some of the interpretations which are current in the financial markets." He said strong counter forces are working against inflation.

Offficials who subscribed to the no-inflation view believe inflation worries have been blown up beyond reason, particularly in Wall Street.

"The American people are extremely volatile and quick to go to extremes," one of them commented. "This inflation scare is a sort of mass hysteria—a national psychosis."

He said such talk inevitably will subside if—as he believes—no inflation develops. He likened the situation to sharp swings of public opinion on such topics as the Russian Sputniks and the recession.

Here are the reasons given by those who see no prospect of major inflation in the near future:

Recovery from the recession has been solid and, with the exception of the auto industry, broadly based. There's no sign of a runaway boom in which too much money cnases too few goods—the classic cause of inflation.

Industry can expand production considerably without taxing plant capacity and putting pressure on prices from that direction. Also, there still is a sizable national labor surplus which will tend lessen pressure on wages.

Output per man, or productivity, is increasing dramatically. This means industry can afford to grant wage boosts without hiking prices to pay for them. Productivity is up because businesses learned how to operate more efficiently during the recession. Also, with some plants idle, businessmen are concentrating production in their most modern and efficient plants.

It's still a buyer's market. Companies will be reluctant to scare away customers by increasing prices.

Record crops are being harvested and the supply of meat animals headed for market is increasing. This should relieve pressure on food prices.

The no-inflation group looks for an over-all stability in consumer prices for at least six months to a year. They say food prices will decline and tags on manufactured goods will hold fairly steady. The only significant increase they foresee is in the cost of services—charges by barbers, repair men, doctors and the like. They say incomes in this sector are still catching up with wage boosts won earlier by industrial workers.

If time proves this to be a realistic appraisal, what of the longer range future? How about the national debt of 280 billion dollars—a near record—and the prospective record peacetime budget deficit of 12 billions?

Red ink spending is admittedly inflationary. Treasury officials don't like it but they say the public is unduly alarmed by the present situation. Corporation tax receipts will be increasing in a few months and, they say, this will permit a sizable reduction in the deficit for the next fiscal year. They see a prospect of balancing the budget that will go to Congress in January 1960.

If deficits were to continue indefinitely, these officials acknowledge there would be inflation. But they say the economy can easily handle a year or two of big deficits.

They cite figures indicating the national debt is less of a burden now than 12 years ago. In 1946, the debt was a bit lower but exceeded total annual production by 28 per cent. Now total production tops the debt of 36 per cent.

As of the end of September, interest charges on the debt were a smaller proportion of the gross national product than in any year since 1943.

The problem of keeping wage gains in line with productivity gains is tougher, policymakers agree.

"It's an education problem," one of them said, and he voiced confidence it will be solved. He said the problem is to convince the public that outsize wage increases promote the sort of inflation that hurts.

## FIGHTING THE RECESSION

Times 1-22-e

New York

Mon. 3-10-58

16i

General

President Eisenhower has indicated his deepening concern over the current recession. His letter to the Senate and House Republican leaders lists seven steps the Administration has been taking this past month to try to provide new stimuli to the economy and also to prevent human suffering. On the last score he has now come out publicly for extension of unemployment insurance beyond the twenty-six-week maximum, so that persons out of work may be able "to continue to seek jobs with a greater measure of security." We believe the President's attitude will be generally applauded. Our country is far too wealthy to require that any persons who genuinely want to work should go hungry—or be forced to stand in bread lines—because of a temporary drop in production and employment.

This week the Federal Government will publish the data on employment and unemployment last month. As the President's letter indirectly implies, those data—which have already been released unofficially—are not such as to encourage complacency. Unemployment last month was greater than at any time in the past decade and a half, and at over 5,100,000 persons constituted about 7.5 per cent of the labor force. Neither absolutely nor relatively are these figures so great as to require panicky comparisons with the Nineteen Thirties, yet they are large enough to justify intelligent concern such as the President indicated in his letter.

The President has reiterated his confidence "that the basic factors making for economic growth remain strong, justifying expectations of early economic improvement." It is already clear that the record established this month with regard to production and employment will play a major role in influencing Congressional opinion as to whether or not the President's confidence is well founded. But already the debate is in full swing as to measures that should be taken if the recession should grow deeper than originally anticipated.

In his letter the President expresses concern over the upsurge of proposals for major governmental works projects. These seem to him to show "lack of faith in the inherent vitality of our free economy." This newspaper reported that the Administration has decided that if further measures are needed it will resort to a large tax cut rather than to a public works program.

All this lays a foundation for what could become a major national debate shortly as to whether the recession should be fought by tax cuts, by public works projects or by a combination of these measures. Tax cuts have the virtue of speed in making additional spendable income available, but they have the disadvantage that there is no assurance that the money released by such cuts will actually be spent to stimulate production and employment. Public work projects have the virtue that they put people to work, but it remains uncertain whether any large-scale activity of that kind could be gotten underway quickly. In any case it is clear from the President's letter that he sees at least a moderate expansion of public works—for roads, water resource projects and the like—as one of the weapons he can and will use in fighting the recession.

If this month brings a vigorous economic upturn—aided by such measures as last week's new Federal Reserve Board action to lower interest rates—then these considerations and debates may yet prove happily needless. But if not, then there can be no doubt that both parties are united in the determination that this country shall not drop into anything even remotely resembling a major depression. In view of the history of our parties it is not surprising that the clash between them at present is a conflict between Democrats who fear a policy of what they think is too little and too late, and of Republicans who worry about a policy of too much and too soon which could spur inflation. Yet the issues involved are too important to be determined primarily by political wrangling for advantage in November's Congressional election. This is a time when we needed to be guided by the cold facts, and by the views of the best brains among our professional economists and among the leaders of business, labor and agriculture.

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## UNION AIDES BALK AT JOBLESS PLAN

Times P.1

New York

### A.F.L.-C.I.O. for Permanent Increase in Benefits

Thurs. 3-13-58

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

16i

General

WASHINGTON, March 12—The three-day "Put America Back to Work" rally has disclosed a strong undercurrent of opposition among labor leaders to the temporary nature of proposals to increase Federal payments to the unemployed.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which held the meeting, want quick Congressional action to improve unemployment benefits, but they want it in a permanent form.

Representative Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota and co-sponsor of a major Democratic proposal for permanent improvement, told the rally today that temporary assistance from Washington would establish a precedent that might deter the states from expanding their programs.

Mr. McCarthy substituted for his co-sponsor, Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

Senator Kennedy had prepared a similar denunciation of temporary Federal aid, in which he said it "abandons the concept of social insurance, where each state's employers pay." The Senator said, however, that he "would not oppose the enactment of any measure that would ease the hardship" of unemployed workers.

Times

There are two proposals for emergency Federal payments—one being planned by the Eisenhower Administration, and a second and more generous proposal submitted to the House yesterday by two leading Democrats.

P.15 C

Thurs. 3-13-58

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., endorsed the Kennedy-McCarthy plan as the second of three "high priority" proposals for putting "high velocity purchasing power into the hands of the people who spend it."

George Meany, the organization's president, endorsed it in an opening address yesterday, and said that the administra- untouched the basic inequities that have, over the years, crept into the state programs."

**Federal-State Program**

The Federal-State unemployment insurance program is financed by taxes paid by employers. The Federal Govermment uses its share of the taxes to pay the states' costs of running their programs.

The states use their larger share topay the actual benefits. The states set the terms-how much is paid, to whom and for how long. The terms vary widely.

The Administration's emergency plan would provide funds to continue an uneployed worker's benefits for as much as thirteen weeks beyond the time he exhausts his eligibility to collect from the state.

The House Democrats' plan would add sixteen weeks, and would require larger payments than many state programs now provide.

The sponsors of his plan are Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the majority leader, and Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which initiates legislation in this field.

Mr. Reuther's first "high priority" proposal was a $100 increase in the basic $600 exemption on personal income taxes, and stand-by authority for the President to declare a 90-day moratorium on tax withholding.

He estimated that the larger exemption would free $2,500,000,000, and that the withholding moratorium, if exercised, would free $500,000,000 a week.

His third item was expanded public works. He made no mention of higher wages.

Mr. McCarthy's criticism of temporary Federal aid included the following points: it makes no provision for the workers who do not qualify for payments under state programs, nor for the 1,800,000 unemployer workers who are not covered by unemployment insurance; it perpetuates the low benefits paid by some states; it "rewards" the states that have lagged most in improving their programs.

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## Unemployment Leveling Off, Ike Declares

16i

### 25,000 Increase In March; Highest Jobless Since '41

General

By NORMAN WALKER

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Tuesday the latest unemployment statistics, showing a 25,000 increase in March, indicate a slowing up of the decline in the nation's economy.

News & Courier

The government reported that the 25,000 increase last month brought unemployment to 5,198,000 or about 7 per cent of the nation's working force. Employment picked up by 323,000 to a total of 62,111,000.

p. 1

Wed. 4-9-58

Eisenhower said in a statement the figures show a pickup of jobs in March and a leveling off of unemployment.

**UNION HEAD DISAGREES**

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, saw the data as a continued deepening of the recession without sign of any pickup. Facts are facts, Meany said, "and there isn't a single ray of sunshine" in the report."

Charleston SC

The new idle total of 5,198,000 represents a 16½-year high, going back to the heavy unemployment totals of pre-war 1941.

The March increase of 25,000 among the jobless was tiny compared with the whopping unemployment normally declines in March.

**MARGIN OF ERROR**

The Commerce and Labor Departments pointed out in their regular monthly job report that the 25,000 unemployment boost comes well within the 120,000 margin of error considered possible in the data in any one month. The figures are obtained from polling 35,000 households and projecting them nationwide.

The departments also said March weather was a little colder and stormier than usual, thus possibly deterring outdoor employment. However, they conceded that unemployment failed to show its usual March improvement, normally about 5 per cent or in this case about 250,000.

**LABOR FORCE RISES**

Unemployment as a ratio of the labor force rose from 6.7 per cent in February to 7 per cent in March. Both employment and unemployment increased because of a 350,000 expansion in the labor force.

The March job situation showed a pickup of 250,000 in farm employment, mainly women and students, while factory jobs declined again, by about 200,000.

# JOBS AND DEPRESSIONS

The New Crusader
Sat 3-15-58
Chicago, Ill.
16 General

Nobody wants to even talk about depression, but brother, whether you want to or not, a depression is falling on Chicago. And it is falling at a time when the city has its pants down. Trying to cope with the hundreds of thousands of Negro and white migrants from the South who are pouring into town on every train, bus and jalopy available, plus providing the town's established citizens an opportunity to work at a living wage, is a situation that has long gotten out of hand and promises to get far worse before things lighten up.

Negroes know from experience how they fare during a depression or a "recession" as they call it in Washington. They are the last hired and the first fired in 90 percent of all the cases of unemployment containing a race angle. Says the Chicago Urban League, " . . . Unemployment among non-white workers in Chicago is far greater than among the whites, is increasing faster and threatens to reach an alarming level." The League puts the Negro jobless in Chicago at 72,000 or 19.5 percent of the total 369,000 non-white work force. This, says League statisticians, is four and a half times the white unemployment rate.

But the League fails to go further and discuss the giant upheaval of the Negro economic equilibrium in Chicago caused by the unprecedented migration from the South. With the newcomers crowding into an already dangerously overcrowded city, the majority of them heading right away for the nearest public walfare station for relief cards, the streets of the Negro sections are filled with idle men and women who are ill-equipped to do anything but common labor or domestic chores.

Those who can qualify for work in most cases are paid at the lowest rates possible. Those who can, try to go into some kind of small business of their own from which they can derive a little income while waiting for something worthwhile to open. In most instances, such businesses are blots on the community—poorly lighted, poorly stocked, often dirty little grocery, candy and notion stores. Others get some kind of work on moving vans that still dot corners of certain intersections.

After a few weeks or months of this, these people became so discouraged, they start hanging on the corner or in front of liquor stores and taverns and before long, the community has a new batch of winos and whiskey-heads to contend with.

Most jobs open for Negroes pay so little in contrast to the spiraling high cost of big city as well as rural living, that it is often more advantageous to actually go on relief rather than put in 40 to 48 hours a week for a take home check averaging $55 on which is expected to provide for his wife and perhaps two children. There is where you find the seeds of economic collapse of not on Negro big city life, but the job structure of the city, state and nation in general.

According to that line of reasoning, unemployment isn't Democratic nor is it Republican and Socialism is no answer to it. Depressions come just as quickly when jobs are scarce as they do when the earned dollar represents only 40 cents as it does today. At this stage, President Eisenhower is proposing up to 40 weeks of unemployment benefits in place of the present setup. But what's going to happen when the jobless man or woman is still without work after the 40 weeks are up? As things stand, it takes from four to five weeks for them to clear the red tape before the jobless insurance money starts flowing to the unemployed. A man might starve during the time they're doodling around with what belongs to him.

Returning to the migration problem, it might be worthy of note to remember that the Negroes fleeing Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and the other Deep South states are leaving their home towns because local and state governments are going broke spending the taxpayers' money fighting integrated schools and public parks and the like.

If this money being squandered by White Citizens Councils was turned into public work projects and used to attract big business concerns to construct plants in the South, perhaps there would be no need for the migrations North and some of the pressure in Chicago and other northern points would be eased so that what jobs there would go to a larger number of people who are established residents and citizens of such communities.

If more factories were opened in the South and jobs passed out with no race considerations involved; if the money used to fight the government on the integration question was spent for job making projects instead of anti-Negro programs, we might not have a full blown depression haunting the country. We might have a "slight recession," as they say in Washington, but no prospect of another 1929 to Pearl Harbor economic catastrophe.

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### SEES DIP TAPERING OFF

# Ike Hails Report Of Jobless Curb

16 General
Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
4-9-58

WASHINGTON, April 8 (UP)—President Eisenhower today hailed a government report showing that the rise in unemployment tapered off in March. He said it indicates "a slowing up" of the recession.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell agreed the report is "encouraging." But he warned that unemployment will remain "significantly large" for several months despite an anticipated pickup in jobs this spring.

AFL-CIO President George Meany differed with the President and Mitchell. He said the report indicated a "continued deepening" of the recession and did not contain a single ray of "sunshine" pointing toward a business pickup.

**Up Only 25,000**

As disclosed previously, the report by the Labor and Commerce departments showed that unemployment increased by only 25,000 in March. This compared with an increase of 700,000 in February and a rise of more than a million in January.

Still, the increase pushed the number of jobless to 5,198,000, the highest in 16½ years. The report also showed the March business pickup was sharply below normal for this time of year.

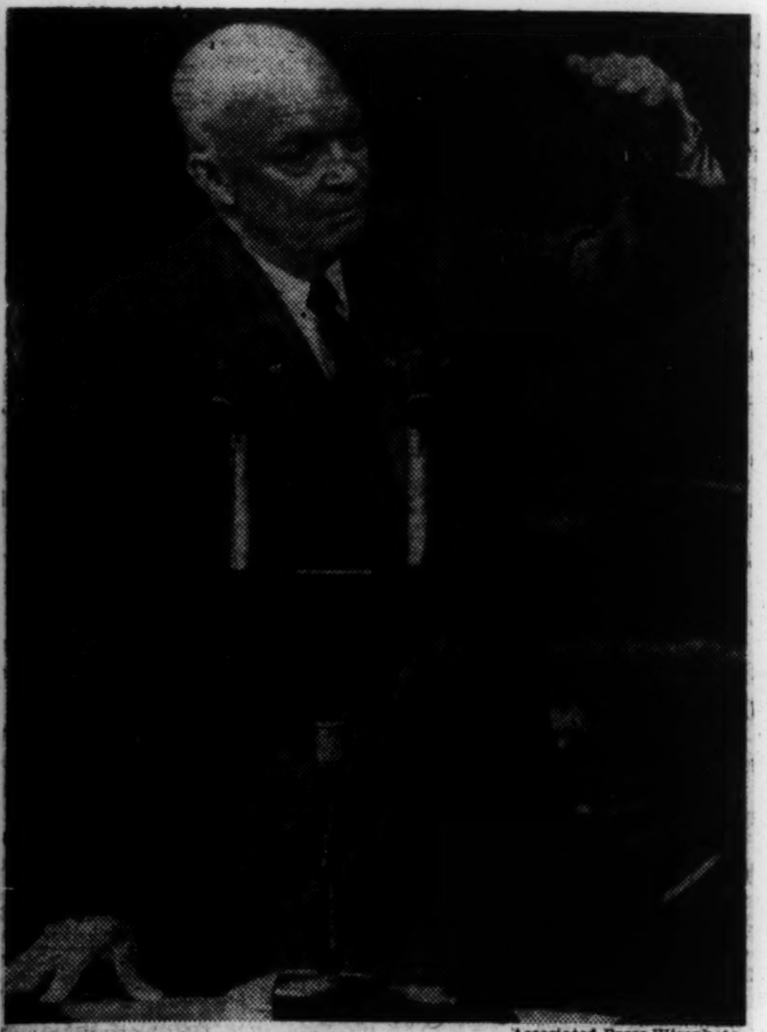
At the same time, it disclosed that employment rose by 323,000 in March to 62,311,000. This was the first overall gain since the recession started last fall. Last July, just before the slump started, employment stood at a record 67,200,000.

**Immediate Statement**

Immediately after the report was issued, the President said in a statement that the pickup in jobs and the "leveling off" in unemployment "indicate a slowing up of the decline."

Mitchell said the report showed that the economy is "basically sound." But he called for quick congressional approval of the administration's plan to extend unemployment compensation benefits because "the numbers of unemployed will remain significantly large."

The report showed that the total labor force—the number of people working or seeking work—increased seasonally in March by 350,000 to 67,510,000. This accounted for the fact that both employment and unemployment increased.



Associated Press Wirephoto

**TALKS TO NEWSMEN: The President at his conference**

# EISENHOWER SEES NO 'CRITICAL' NEED FOR TAX CUT NOW

Times P. 1

## Says Figures Do Not Call for 'Emergency' Action—Urges People to 'Buy'

New York, N.Y.

## MANUFACTURERS CHIDED

## President Says They Should Not Force Goods 'Down Throats' of Consumers

Thurs. 4-10-58

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9—President Eisenhower twice referred today to a tax cut as an "emergency" device to halt the recession. He said he had seen no figures bringing the decision "to a critical point."

The President told his news conference that large budget deficits, on the order of $10,000,000,000, which would be the probable consequence of a tax cut, would "very greatly" increase the likelihood of inflation.

In general, he talked more reluctantly about use of the tax weapon than ever before. He would not predict when a decision might come, but said it could "run right along until the end of the session of Congress." He implied strongly that no such decision would be made this month.

### President Pushes Buying

About half of the questions at the President's news conference were on the economic question, and he made these other points:

¶Asked what ordinary people could do to help end the recession, the President answered with a single word—"buy." Later he said buying should be "selective."

¶It is not "abnormal" for consumer prices to continue to edge upward during the early stage of a recession. Food and services have been the causes of the recent rise, while the general situation is not "extraordinary," it is "a thing which you would hope would not be occurring."

¶He could give no estimate of when the economy would be affected by the big anti-recession highway and housing bills.

¶He said he thought people were becoming "disenchanted by a few items that have been chucked down their throats" and urged manufacturers to "give the things we want instead of the things they think we want."

### Selective Buying Stressed

While the President said he was "not going to name names," the opinion of most of his listeners was that he was referring to the automobile industry.

In discussing the question of buying, the President said the people should buy "anything." When reminded that Robert B. Anderson, the Secretary of the Treasury, had said in New York Monday that people should put their money in savings bonds, President Eisenhower declared:

"Well, I don't say you should buy carelessly. I said to you the other day, let's be selective in our buying; let's take things we need. Look here, once America just buys the things it wants, our people, our manufacturers, will be busy making those things."

Times

President Eisenhower, in his remarks on taxes, said he had found no big demand from the country for a reduction, except for requests for cuts in individual excise taxes.

P. 18

Asked if he felt the recession might hurt the United States position abroad, the President said that could occur only if the decline continued. But he said "we don't look toward that thing."

Noting that "there is still a tremendous purchasing power" and high savings, he continued:

"I think there is real grounds to hope that we will, one of these days—I'm not going to try to predict—be on the upgrade, and then I think these apprehensions will be stilled."

The President's remarks came shortly before his Budget Director, Maurice H. Stans, in a speech prepared for delivery in Houston, Tex. and released here, painted a gloomy picture of the budget outlook both immediately and for the next few years.

Mr. Stans said the deficit for the current fiscal year, ending June 20, was now indicated to be at least $1,400,000,000, rather than $1,000,000,000, and possibly more, "if tax collections fall off." The recession, and measures taken to combat it, will produce "a rather large deficit" in the 1959 fiscal year, starting July 1, Mr. Stans said, although the January budget had estimated a small surplus.

He charged that Congress, by its anti-recession actions to date, "has moved far away from any hope of balanced budgets for 1959 and possibly several more years." The Government, he said, is "threatened with $80,000,000,000 budgets for the next few years, which could well mean extended deficit spending."

Mr. Stans, warning against further spending programs, said that in his personal opinion "if conditions reach the point where a large-scale shot in the arm seems needed, a selective tax cut ought to come first."

Today's only statistical report was a bright one. The Federal Housing Administration reported that applications for mortgage insurance on new homes in March were 24,968—up 21 per cent from Fabruary and 54 per cent from March a year ago.

For the first three months of 1958 applications, adjusted for normal seasonal changes, have been running at an annual rate of 261,000 units. This indicates considerably higher starts in this program than the actual starts of 150,000 in 1957.

Actual starts under F. H. A. inspection in March were 16,500, up 46 per cent from both February and March a year ago.

Applications for insurance on existing homes were the highest for a month in F. H. A. history. The figure of 37,935 was more than double that of March a year ago. Finally, applications for insurance on rental projects rose to 12,085 units, the highest since June of 1951.

An application for F. H. A. insurance does not guarantee that a new home will actually be built. Also the rise in F. H. A. applications—at least through February—had coincided with a sharp fall in similar applications for mortgage guarantees from the Veterans Administration. Still ,the figures indicated some pick-up in actual starts later this year.

The first questioner at the news conference asked what the President's thinking was about a tax cut, in light of yesterday's unemployment figures and "other current economic conditions."

The President replied by recalling an agreement with the Democratic Congressional leaders that there would be no tax cut without "full consultation." Then he assered:

"I see no figures that bring this thing to a critical point and require a decisoin at the moment; although I have, as you know, always admitted it's a subject that is under constant study in every conference."

Asked later whether he expected to make a decision this month, he replied:

"I wouldn't make any statement as to the exact time. I say when the conditions require that a decisoin one way or the other be made, why—and of course that could run right along until the end of the session [of Congress]—but I—what I do repeat is: I see no need for emergency action now, and that would be the kind of thing you would be suggesting."

The President was asked later if he believed that a large budget deficit—$10,000,000,000 or even more—would be a "legitimate price" to pay for halting the slump, if necessary. A deficit in that range might result if a tax cut were added to the other measures taken or in the works.

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# Ike Asks Fast Action To Aid U.S. Jobless

News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — President Eisenhower Sunday prodded Congress to act swiftly on extension of unemployment insurance benefits.

P. 1

The President called for a faster pace on legislation dealing with that homefront problem after conferring by telephone with Secretary of State Dulles regarding Russian terms for preparatory meetings looking to a summit conference.

Mon. 4-14-58

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, told newsmen the Eisenhower-Dulles talks—two Saturday and two Sunday — also dealt with the French - Tunisian dispute. That phase of the talks touched mostly on French Premier Felix Gaillard's acceptance of the British-American "good offices" plan for reopening negotiations between France and Tunisia.

**TALKS WITH DULLES**

The President talked with Dulles in Washington and issued a statement on unemployment insurance benefits shortly before his scheduled flight back to the White House for a busy week.

Eisenhower came to Augusta Friday for a weekend of golf combined with work.

The Eisenhower - Dulles telephone talks on the summit conference situation dealt with the proposed preparatory meetings by representatives of Russia, the United States and other governments.

That problem and others on the international and domestic fronts add up to the prospect of a busy week for Eisenhower.

**TWO MAJOR BILLS**

He must decide by midweek whether to sign or veto two major bills. One would provide an additional $1,800,000,000 for the highway construction program and is regarded as a major move to combat the recession. The other would authorize future building of 1½ billion dollars worth of water projects.

On Thursday, in an important ch, the President will take to the people his fight for congressional approval of the administration's defense reorganization program. He will speak at a luncheon meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the International Press Institute. The address will be carried nationwide on television and radio.

# Unemployment Claims Up; One in 6 Jobless in Detroit

16 Times New York, N.Y.

**By A. H. RASKIN**

Unemployment insurance claims rose in major industrial cities last week. The biggest increase was recorded in Detroit, already the production center hardest hit by the recession. The figures indicated a continued rise in the number of jobless workers since the mid-March total of 5,198,000 reported by the Census Bureau Tuesday.

In New York and most other large cities, the increase was relatively slight. But the full extent of idleness was masked by the disappearance from the insurance lists of thousands of workers who had been jobless so long that they had exhausted their benefit rights.

Thurs 4-10-58

A special survey by the Michigan Employment Security Commission showed that the situation had become sharply worse in Detroit and the rest of the state in the second half of March. The commission's analysis indicated that one Detroit worker in six was idle and that the ratio was almost as high for all Michigan, heartland of the automobile industry.

### 265,000 Jobless in Detroit

The commission reported that 265,000 in the Detroit metropolitan area were unemployed as of April 1. This was 17.4 per cent of the area's labor force and represented a rise of 17,000 over the state agency's revised estimate for March 15.

The commission had originally reported the mid-March idleness at 230,000, but it raised this figure to 248,000 on the basis of later information. Officials expressed the opinion that the April 1 estimate also would prove conservative.

For all Michigan unemployment at the beginning of this month was put at 450,000, or 15.5 per cent of the labor force. This was up 35,000 from mid-March.

Claims for unemployment insurance bore out the estimate of a fresh downtown in the motor center. The number of workers applying for benefits in metropolitan Detroit in the week ended last Thursday rose 7 per cent to a total of 199,892. This was 312 per cent above the figure for the same week last year.

### Highest in 20 Years

For Michigan the claim total of 346,847 was the highest in the twenty years since the state began paying benefits. The figure for last week was 7.5 per cent higher than it had been a week earlier and 226 per cent above claims a year ago.

Officials saw few cheery signs for the weeks ahead. Automobile inventories in the hands of dealers were at a sixty-one day level at the start of April, the second highest reserve in the industry's history.

Total passenger car production for the year is not expected to exceed 4,730,000, as against 6,115,448 last year and 7,942,132 in 1955, the peak year.

No signs of the usual spring pick-up in employment were reflected in job insurance reports from other parts of the country. In several large cities initial claims showed a sharper rise than continued claims from those already out of work. Initial claims are the most sensitive barometer of new lay-offs.

This was especially true in New York, where the number of workers on insurance rolls went up 3,435 to a total of 233,918. Included in the total were 42,710 new applications, a rise of 4,360 from the preceding week. A tapering off in spring garment production was a major factor in the fresh unemployment here.

Times P2

Upstate the insurance total went down from 214,130 to 213,825, but the volume of initial claims went up by 4,185.

The state-wide insurance figure of 447,743 was 103 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Thurs 4-10-58

The roster of workers who had used up their benefit rights grew by 2,597, bringing the total since the beginning of the year to 30,458.

A meteoric upsurge in claims was reported in Philadelphia, but officials said technical factors were more responsible for the rise than any sudden onset of unemployment.

Continued claims for last week totaled 100,065, a jump of 11.9 per cent. An influx of claims that would normally have been filed on ood Friday and the opening of a new benefit quarter were cited as reasons for the rise.

### Pittsburgh Increase Is 3,080

Pittsburgh, capital of the steel industry, had an increase of 3,080 workers on the insurance rolls. This brought the claims total for last week to 88,655, or nearly triple the figure a year ago.

Los Angeles unemployment went up 3.2 per cent, raising the insurance figure to 134,056. San Francisco showed a 1.2 per cent rise to 51,039 and Chicago was up 1 per cent to 112,768. The figure for Boston rose only 162, to a total of 16,576.

The only city reporting a drop

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## EXTENSION OF BENEFITS

# Mixed Reactions Greet Ike's Plan For Jobless

**By FRED S. HOFFMAN**

WASHINGTON (AP) —President Eisenhower's proposal for temporary extension of unemployment compensation benefits has been met by the states with a mixture of approval, outright opposition and some doubt.

A survey conducted by The Associated Press also turned up a feeling in several states that any such extension should be paid for by federal grants. The administration's repayable loan plan was greeted nowhere with any great enthusiasm.

There were indications that even if Congress should pass the administration's plan—and it's running into some opposition on Capitol Hill—a number of states would have to convene their legislatures in special session so enabling legislation could be considered.

**IKE PROPOSAL**

Eisenhower has proposed a 50 per cent increase in the number of weeks jobless workers, eligible for unemployment benefits, can collect payments. The benefit periods and amounts vary from state to state. In a state which now has a 26-week benefit period, Eisenhower's plan would add 13 more weeks.

That plan—which would be effective until April 1, 1959—would not increase the amount of individual payments. It would cost an estimated $600 million.

Of the 5,200,000 persons estimated to have been out of work in mid-February, about two million were not covered by state unemployment compensation laws and were ineligible for any jobless benefits.

Eisenhower said he was proposing an extension in the payment period because many eligible workers have exhausted their benefits in the current recession. Secretary of Labor Mitchell said Friday about 2,300,000 workers will reach the limit of theie benefits, under present law, this year. He called for quick action to meet "an immediate and urgent need."

The Eisenhower proposal would place federal financing on a loan basis. The states would repay the federal government after four years either through an increase in unemployment compensation taxes on employers, through direct appropriation or through transfer of credits from the jobless insurance fund.

**PART OF CRITICISM**

Part of the congressional criticism of the Eisenhower plan has come from Democrats who advocate a generally broader increase in benefits, to be paid for by the federal government without state help. There also are Democratic proposals for permanent improvement of unemployment pay benefits and extension of coverage. On the other hand, some Republicans have voiced concern that an emergency program, once enacted, might not be ended.

Several New England governors gave strong endorsement to Eisenhower's proposal. Republican Gov. Lane Dwinell of New Hampshire said he was especially pleased because the President, as Dwinell put it, recognized that unemployment compensation "is a state responsibility." Republican Gov. Joseph B. Johnson of Vermont said the plan would "not be a cure-all but would help boost purchasing power on a nationwide scale."

On the other side of the issue was Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia who has voiced objections to what he viewed as an enforced federal dole feature in the Eisenhower proposal.

Democratic Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas said he wanted no part of any plan that provides for state repayment of any emergency unemployment compensation funds. He said that he and other members of a governors committee who discussed the matter with Eisenhower some time ago understood that "the federal government was to assume all responsibility."

Charles Mann, Florida's unemployment compensation director, said he opposes the Eisenhower plan because he feels it's a "step toward federalization of the program" in which the states now have a big voice.

Some governors trod the middle ground, waiting for more definite indications of how the final plan, if any, will shape up.

Republican Gov. George D. Clyde of Utah said he is "watching with interest to see the results" the President's proposal will produce.

In Maryland, Republican Gov. Theodore McKeldin said he would take the necessary action "if and when Congress passed the bill and after consultation with employment security Authorities I found the need was still sufficient to warrant it."

A number of the governors showed they didn't like the loan aspects of the Eisenhower plan.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS**

Democratic Gov. Dennis J. Roberts of Rhode Island said that if the proposal is on a loan basis "it will pose a problem in Rhode Island as to the ability of the state to accept it, due to constitutional limitations.' '

Missouri's Democratic Gov. James T. Blair Jr. said if it's to be a loan that the states must repay out of general revenue, he's opposed to the idea.

Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey said the plan looks to him like "a gracious gesture on the part of the federal government with our money."

Then there were some governors who said Eisenhower didn't go far enough. Democratic Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota said he was "very disappointed" in what he said were the administration's very limited recommendations.

## 92.8 Percent Employed

News-Courier

# Unemployment Eases In South; Gain Comes In Industry Field

Charleston, S.C.

Wed 8-20-58

The second half of 1958 opened in the South with the general unemployment situation easing somewhat. July brought a decline of two-tenths of a per cent in number of jobless in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas and Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisana, Oklahoma, Texas and the District of Columbia as compared with June of this year, the Charleston field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported.

P. 10 A

The upswing in employment was concentrated in the industrial field where a rise of 1.4 per cent in number employed was shown. It rose from 77.6 per cent of the labor force on non-agricultural jobs in June to 79 per cent in July.

On the other hand, employment on farms dropped by 1.3 per cent during the two comparable months or from 15.1 per cent to 13.8 per cent, C. W. Martin, Commerce Department field manager said.

With 58.7 per cent of the southern region's 14-year-olds-and-over in the labor force, the Commerce Department found that in July 92.8 per cent were employed, which was three-tenths per cent more than were at work in the nation as a whole, one per cent more than were employed in the northeastern section of the country, and four-tenths of a per cent greater employment than existed in the north central region. It was, however, six-tenths per cent less than the total employed in the western section of the country.

Despite the uptrend in employment in non-agricultural industries, the 16-State southern region and District of Columbia in July of this year still had the lowest rate of that type of employment, its 79 per cent of the labor force on the job in industrial work comparing with 83 per cent for the nation, 88.8 per cent in the Northeast, 80.4 per cent in the North Central section, and 85.2 per cent in the West.

The 92.8 per cent of the South's labor force employed in July was five-tenths per cent better than the rate of employment in February, the year's lowest month, but was still below the 93.4 per cent on the job in January, 93.1 per cent in March, 93 per cent in April, and 93.3 per cent in May.

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# Abrams Reports Negroes Gain in Large City Stores

New York

Post

Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination said yesterday that Negroes now represent a "significant percentage" of the employees of major New York department stores.

New York, N.Y.

Making public a report on complaints and investigations of department stores over the past thirteen years, Commissioner Abrams said that Negro sales persons in the large department stores are now commonplace, whereas they were the exceptions a decade ago.

Mon 11-3-58

He said the study revealed no evidence of customer resistance to the changed employment policies of the department stores.

P. 7

Twenty-three stores were investigated as a result of sixty-eight complaints in the thirteen-year period. The report noted that findings of probable cause by S. C. A. D. had dropped from 31.6 per cent in 1954 to 5.9 per cent in 1958.

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WOMEN'S WORLD

# Women compose 33 per cent of nation's civilian labor force

### WOMEN'S WORLD

By the NNPA News Service

Since 1947, a period marked by international tension and crisis and high levels of employment, women have accounted for most of the growth of the nation's working population.

Afro American

P. 16

Between 1939 and 1940, the civilian labor force increased by 5,400,000 persons, and men accounted for about 55 per cent of the net growth.

Baltimore, Md.

But between 1940 and 1950, the labor force increased by 8,600,000, and women were responsible for 55 per cent of the net growth.

As of Sept. 13, the joint report of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on the job situation showed a total civilian labor force of 68,740,000, of which 22,586,000 were women.

For the week of Sept. 7 to 13, there were 3,079,000 colored women in the civilian labor force, 2,792,000 were employed and 287,000 unemployed, as compared with 4,016,000 colored men employed and 521,000 unemployed.

Sat. 10-25-58

**SINCE 1950,** the largest single source of workers for expanding the labor force has been women in their middle and later years, whose homemaking responsibilities do not absorb so much of their time and energy as to prevent them from going to work, if they want to.

In the past, if a woman worked at all, the chances were good that she did so when she was in her late teens and early twenties, and the liklihood diminished as she grew older.

As recently as 1940, the chance that a woman would be in the labor force was almost one out of two if she was in her early twenties, but less than one out of four if she was around 50.

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## Last Hired

# U. S. Negroes Top Rolls Of Jobless

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — While Negroes supposedly compose about 10 per cent of the American population, recent studies revealed that unemployment among non-whites is approximately twice that for whites.

Courier

P. 3

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks announced that last month that 5.3 million were unemployed at the close of their June study.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breaking this figure down into race, Roberta A. Church, minority groups consultant of the Department of Labor, announced that more than one out of every eight non-whites were jobless during that same period.

Sat 9-27-58

"In most major occupation groups," stated Miss Church's report, "the unemployment rate for non-white workers was from two to three times greater than for white workers, but the difference was much less among operatives, non-farm laborers, and service workers. These are the occupations where unemployment rates are highest and in which a higher proportion of non-whites are employed."

Miss Church's report, which was presented to the National Urban League Conference meeting in Omaha last week, gave unemployment figures for non-whites in 15 major cities. According to these figures more than 1.7 million non-whites were without employment in these 15 cities during July of this year.

The greatest number unemployed was found in New York City, where 420,400 were without work. The next largest number was found in Detroit with its 285,000 unemployed. Then came Chicago, where 250,000 workers in the civilian labor force were without work.

The unemployment figures for non-whites in other cities were as follows:

Los Angeles, 176,500; Philadelphia, 148,500; Pittsburgh, 117,700; Cleveland, 69,000; St. Louis, 67,400; San Francisco, 61,900; Washington, 22,700; Atlanta, 20,600; Birmingham, 19,600; Memphis, 18,800; New Orleans, 18,650, and the smallest number in Dallas with its 16,750 unemployed.

# Complaints Charging Bias In U. S. Employment Increase, Report Shows

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 7-12-58

P. 1

## President's Committee Suggests More Safeguards

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The number of complaints filed with the President's Government Employment Policy Committee, charging discrimination in Federal employment, has increased, the second annual report of the committee shows.

The report covers the period from May 1, 1956, to last Jan. 18, the third anniversary of the date on which President Eisenhower establised the committee.

In this period a total of 70 cases have been filed with the committee, an average of about three cases a month. as compared with 2.3 cases a month in the period covered by the first report.

"The committee regards this as an indication that its facilities and services have become more widely known and utilized, rather than that discrimination in the Federal Government is on the increase," the report states.

In cases where the committee believed te evidence warranted a finding of discrimination, the report said, it outlined its reasoning to the agency and recommended the particular corrective action to be taken.

**NO DISCRIMINATION FOUND**

In some cases the committee made a finding of no discrimination but felt that personnel policies and working conditions might lead employees to feel that they were victims of discrimination.

In such cases, the committee made a finding of no discrimination but suggested the revision of practices and the establishment of safeguards designed to prevent the possibility of discrimination in the future.

Of the 70 cases referred to the committee for review and an advisory opinion, discrimination was found in 10, no discrimination was found but correcitve action recommended in ine, and a finding of no discrimination was made in 51.

The report shows that 271 cases have been settled by the agencies and reported to the committee.

Of that number, corrective action was taken in 53, complainants were satisfied with explanations in 45, complainants failed to prosecute compalints in 28, and findings of no discrimination were made in 145.

Of the 70 complaints disposed of by the committee, three came from Jews, two from Seventh Day Adventists, one from a Catholic, one from a white person, and 63 from coolred employees.

Of the 271 complaints disposed of by the agencies and reported to the committee, 243 came from colored employees, eight from Jews, six from Latin-Americans, two from Indians, three from Seventh Day Adventists, three from Catholics, and one each from a Chinese-American, a person whose religion was not identified, a Protestant, a Filipino, a Jehovah's witness, and a white person.

**DUTY OF ADVICE**

World P. 8

Sat. 7-12-58

The committee has the duty of advising and assisting Federal agencies in eliminating employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

The public members of the committee are the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chicago, chairman; Branch Rickey, Pittsburgh, vice chairman; Milton H. Biow, New York City, and Mrs. Jane Warnock, Eagle Butts, S. D., alternate public members.

Government members of the committee are J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Charles H. Kendall, general counsel, Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, and W. Arthur McCoy, Washington, D. C., former chairman of the Fair Employment Board.

The committee, in its report urged the institution of training programs in Federal agencies to strengthen and supplement the nondiscrimination policy of the Federal Government.

**GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL WORK**

The report noted that the effectiveness of the nondiscrimination and of the benefits of a fair employment program within the Federal civil service.

The proposed training program would be intended to provide key government personnel with a thorough grasp of all aspects of the policy so that they may be better able to insure its effectiveness.

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If the court had held otherwise, the NAACP would have faced almost complete extinction in the states which desired to put it out of business because the segregationists holding it responsible for the prosecution of suits to compel compliance with the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, outlawing racial segregation in public education.

The decision of June 30 in the Alabama case is expected to be controlling wherever the NAACP is under court orders to produce its membership lists.

The Supreme Court is expected to follow it in the case involving the constitutionality of a Virginia statute, which the NAACP ha asked the court to review.

If the court applies its ruling to the Virginia case, the southern states, which followed Virginia in passing laws aimed at the NAACP, must find some other weapon.

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**CIVIL DEFENSE SHAKE-UP**

The House Government Operations Committee has approved a report supporting President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize civil defense because nothing could make the set-up "worse."

The committee by voice vote adopted the report of the House Military Operations subcommittee, which gave its support on a trail basis. The subcommittee said it would not oppose the plan because there was always a chance "something" might improve the civil defense program.

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## Labor Integration Grows

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 10-4-58

P. 12

A recent Southern survey by eight unions of the AFL-CIO and the American Jewish Committee conducted over a two-year period finds that workers are moving "gradually, but steadily, toward an effectively integrated labor movement," in contrast to the uproar over desegregating public schools.

The survey shows that locals of the eight unions concerned have repeatedly withstood deluges of anti-Negro propaganda which sought to defeat them in plant elections. While some have made great membership gains even though fighting anti-Negro bias, and that in Mississippi.

A non-discrimination clause was won by a union in Tennessee in the face of racist opposition, while another that refused to hold separate racist meetings nevertheless gained membership.

All in all, it seems that white-black solidarity is stronger on the labor front than on the school front; and it is noteworthy that no Southern labor leader of any stature has joined the Faubuses and Almonds.

Another heartening report comes from New York's State Committee Against Discrimination showing the striking gains in the employment of members of minority groups in 33 leading banks and trust companies in that state.

Whereas at war's end almost no Negroes were employed in clerical and skilled jobs in New York banks, they are now employed "in substantial numbers and in a variety of positions," and this progress in banking has been "typical of the progress made in other industries, such as insurance, baking, brewing, airlines, hotels and railroads."

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## Unemployment Among Negroes Still Dropping

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 11-19-58

P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Unemployment among colored workers continued downward between September and October, dropping by 50,000 to 758,000 in the week ending October 18.

This was shown by the combined employment and unemployment figures released jointly Monday by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell.

The drop in unemployment among colored workers compared favorably with the drop in unemployment in the total work force by 300,000 to 3,805,000.

At the same time, total colored civilian employment rose by 162,000 over the month to 6,970,000 in mid-October.

World

Wed. 11-19-58

This increase was numerically larger than the drop in unemployment because many of the additional workers—especially the women—had previously been outside the labor force.

In addition to the pickup among industrial workers, job gains were reported among those in seasonally expanding activities, including hired farm workers and school employees, and among domestics and other household help.

The statistics collected by the Commerce and Labor Departments show a total colored civilian labor force of 7,728,000, representing 64.1 per cent of the total civilian noninstitutional population.

Of that number 6,970,000 are employed—1,174,000 in agriculture and 5,797,000 in non-agricultural industries. The 758,000 unemployed represents 9.8 per cent of the colored civilian labor force. There are 4,325,000 colored persons not in the labor force.

16i 1958 GEORGIA

16i Ga.

# Gray Street School Custodian Retires After Thirty Years

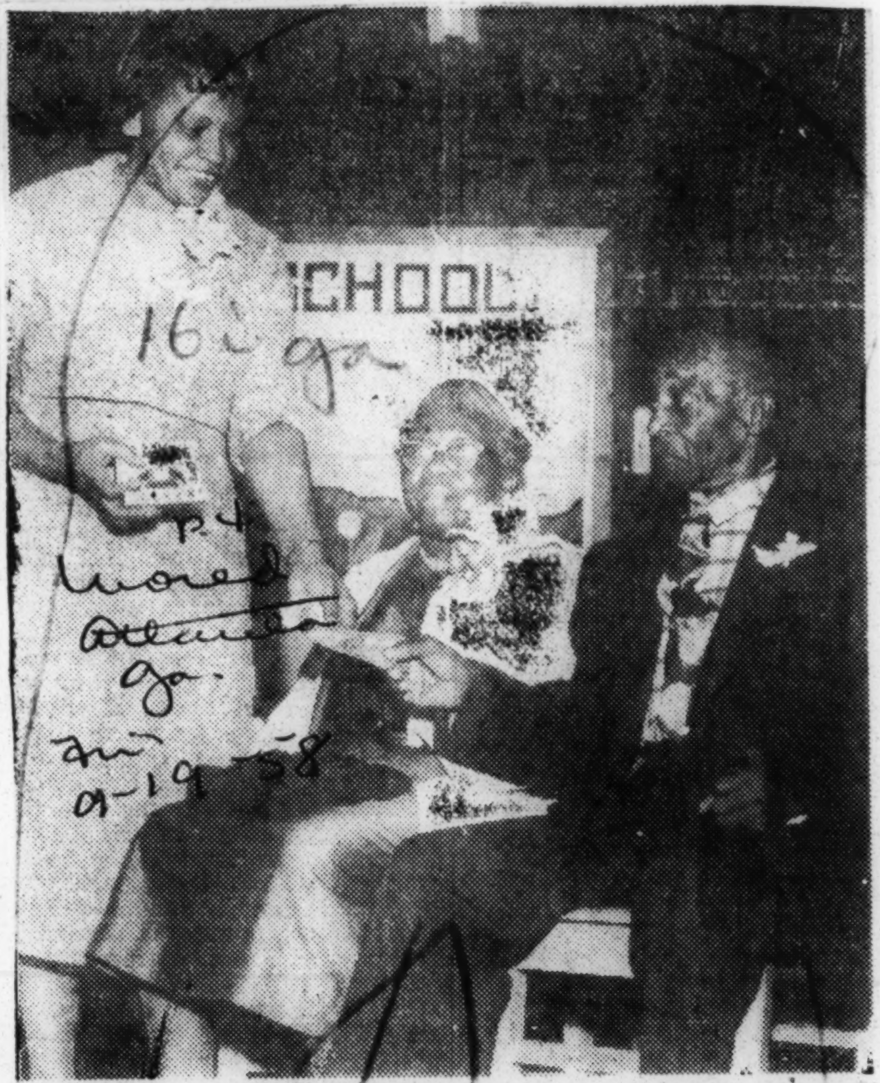
By HARMON G. PERRY

What started out 30 years ago as a three-day pinch-hitting chore at the Gray Street School for Willie Williams, ended Thursday in the cafeteria with a "this is your life" testimonial to the man who has given more than half his years to the service as custodian.

The 700-odd students and some 30 faculty and administrative staff took time out to pay tribute in words and deeds to Mr. Williams, who has been custodian at the Gray Street School (now H. L. Craddock) ever since its opening in September of 1928.

Highlight of the program was the presentation of gifts from the faculty, students body and P.-T.A., which followed testimonial statements from Mrs. P. A. Bussey, representing the teachers; Mrs. Evelyn Cade and Mrs. Mary Yancey, past presidents of the P.-T.A.; Mrs. Rochelle Goosby, present president; James Weldon, representing the student body, and Mrs. F. M. Hogan, principal. Mr. F. Miner served as program moderator.

World
p. 4
Atlanta
Ga.
Fri
9-19-58



16i ga
p. 4
World
Atlanta
Ga.
Fri
9-19-58

**BY WORDS AND DEEDS WILLIE WILLIAMS PAID TRIBUTE**— Mrs. F. M. Hogan, principal, presents a hundred-dollar bill, a watch and other gifts from school students and P.-T.A. Mrs. Rosa Lee Williams, center, wife of the 30-year custodian, received tribute, too. (Perry's Photo)

16i 1958 GEORGIA

# Race Issue Won't Scare Away Industry, Says Goodrich Chief

By FRANK WELLS

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 11-14-58

P. 46

Industry's move to the South will be hampered little, if any, by the question of school segregation, the president of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. said here Thursday.

"We believe the good-thinking people of the South will work out the question eventually," E. F. Tomlinson, president of the Akron company, said. "After all, we have had plants in the South for years, and we have never experienced any racial troubles in our plants."

He said that industry, of course, "likes tranquil labor situations. We like sound, solid citizens, regardless of race, working for us. The strife over segregation is, to my belief, a temperory one, and will be worked out by leaders of both sides."

Tomlinson was in Atlanta for the opening of the Edwards-Warren Tire Co.'s new plant, which will be equipped to handle the biggest of tires for the huge earth-moving machines used in super-highway construction. Goodrich will supply rubber for the recapping operations.

Speaking of general business conditions, Tomlinson painted a rosy future for the tire industry. "We will sell 59 million replacement tires in 1958 as versus 56.5 million in 1957," Tomlinson said. "I predict that our 1959 business will reach 61 million."

He said that the last three months had seen the nation swing out of the "recession" and well on its way to its greatest economic potential. "October was one of the best months for our business on record," Tomlinson said.

Asked if any industry would consider expansion into Little Rock, where schools are closed by state edict, Tomlinson said that he was sure the condition there was only temporary and would be resolved before any industry expansion plans could reach fruition.

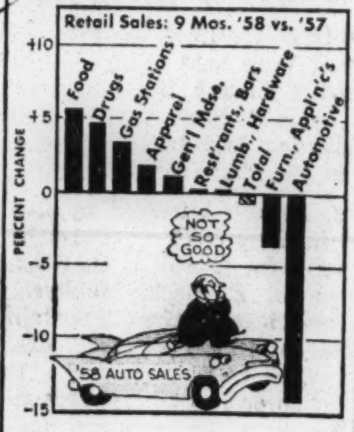
Tomlinson was asked if any definite plans had been made for constructing an industrial plant on land the Goodrich Company's chemical division has purchased near Augusta, Ga.

"We liked the location, and we liked the labor supply there," he answered. "However, I can't at this time give any time schedule about construction of a plant there."

He explained that the chemical subsidiary had purchased the land, but that "this doesn't mean that a chemical plant will be built there. It might be any other section of our industry which uses the location."

**RETAIL ROUNDUP**

**9-month sales generally top '57. Biggest exception: Automotive.**



Data: U.S. Dept. of Commerce Morris Katz

# Governor Griffin Informed Of Jobless

Gov. Marvin Griffin said Thursday he had been informed that 81,262 Georgians are unemployed and seeking jobs through the Department of Labor.

World P.6

The Governor, commenting on the report issued by Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet, said that while the figures indicated a "slight setback" in business, "I do not believe it is the time for overdue alarm but it is indeed a time to practice economy in every instance."

Fri. 2-21-58

Atlanta, Ga

Griffin said the report also indicated "44,100 Georgians are today drawing some $743,300 in job insurance each week" while seeking work.

The Labor Commissioners said that in addition to these totals "more than 2,500 unemployed Federal workers and veterans are receiving an additional $72,500 in jobless payments."

Huiett said this would actually bring the total unemployment benefits to $815,800.

Gov. Griffins recalled that "I have repeatedly said that all business indixes point to a downward trend in the economy of the state.' He added:

"In view of these figures, I trust that the people of Georgia realize that my statements were based on facts and not politics."

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# Writes Governors To Speed Re-Creation Of Productive Jobs

16i

THOMASVILLE, Ga. — (INS) — President Eisenhower warned Thursday against anti-recession moves which could undermine confidence in the economy and turn the business slump into a "deep and protracted decline."

World P.1

In a letter to all Democratic governors who called upon him last week for more Federal action, including a possible tax cut, to bolster the sagging economy, Mr. Eisenhower cautioned:

Friday 2-21-58

"We must actively seek to speed the re-creation of productive job opportunities for those out of work in ways that will not undermine confidence and thus jeopardize the jobs of the more than 62 million Americans who are at work."

Atlanta, Ga

The letter was addressed to New York's Gov. Averell Harriman who was to relay it to 10 other state leaders who had joined him in asking the President for "enlightened Federal action" to prevent the business decline from turning into a depression.

Mr. Eisenhower told them "Our history shows that economic recovery and growth is not a matter of Washington stop-gaps or panaceas."

He insisted that the "underlying growth factors in the economy remain vigorous and every indication is that they will reassert themselves later in the year."

The President said: "You will agree, I know, that all of us in positions of trust and authority have a great responsibility in these times to help meet the needs of our people and to do so in a way that will strengthen, and not weaken, a tough-minded confidence in the future.

"Only if such a confidence is impaired - -and thereby the daily decisions of millions of Americans adversely affected - -can our present difficulties develop into a deep and protracted decline."

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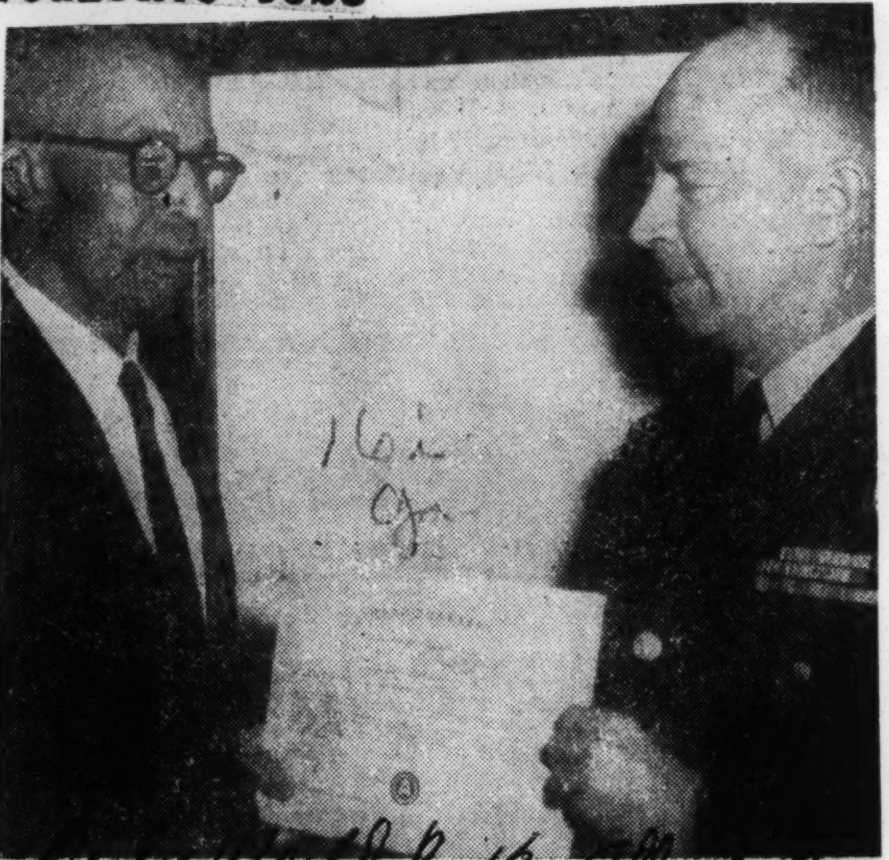
16i Ga.

Daily World P. 13 - Atlanta, Ga

**RETIRES FROM FEDERAL SERVICE** — Mr. Clyde B. Mitchell, 1319 Mayson-Turner Road, accepts a certificate of achievement from Col. Georgia E. Baya, right, upon his retirement from federal service. Mitchell retired last week after nearly 33 years service with the Federal Government. Prior to his retirement Mitchell was employed in the Publication Section of the Headquarters of the U. S. Army Military District of Georgia. He was highly commended for his faithful service to the government at the retirement ceremonies held in the office of Col. Baya. Col. Baya is Deputy Chief of the Military District.—(U. S. Army Photo)

Thurs. 3-13-58

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# Unemployed In State Dip To 49,200

16i Ga

Georgia's insured unemployment is still hovering around the 6 per cent mark but is showing signs of leveling off.

P.1

The mid-March total was 49,200 or 6.1 per cent, Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet reported Monday. That was a decrease of 1,100 from the 50,300 of the previous week but the improvement was shadowed by the fact that a preponderant drop occurred in the partially unemployed.

Tues 3-18-58

Atlanta, Ga.

The partially unemployed fell from 6,400 the previous week to 4,600. Allowing for these, the totally unemployed edged up from 43,900 to 44,600, an increase of 700 for the week.

But even so the situation was much more favorable than in recent weeks and Huiet saw signs of a definite turning point soon.

The mid-March total compared with unemployed of 48,750 for the previous month.

### 150 MORE IN WEEK

# Jobless Pay Is Paid Out To 47,000 in Georgia

16i
Constitution P.5
Tues 4-1-58
Atlanta Ga

Georgia workers drawing jobless pay during the week ending March 29 totaled 47,000, an increase of 150 over the preceding week, State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet reported Monday.

"Preliminary information for Georgia claimants for the week of March 29," Huiet said, "shows this breakdown:

"Totally unemployed — 40,900; partial payment claims — 5,100; federal workers' claims — 1,000."

"The reduction of 450 in the totally unemployed category from the preceding week," Huiet said, "is more than offset by a gain of 600 in the partial claimants division."

Not included in the 47,000 drawing jobless pay during the week of March 29, Huiet pointed out, were 2,000 veterans to whom veterans payments were made.

The number of jobless Georgians drawing compensation during the week of March 22 was 46,850, a decrease of 206 from the preceding week of March 15.

Huiet said jobless payments for the week of March 29 came to $976,056, the third highest weekly total since the compensation program started in Georgia in 1939.

Total payments for the preceding week amounted to $903,706, Huiet said, raising to $10,618,262 the amount Georgia has paid out for compensation in 1958.

Turning to the economic situation in Georgia last year, Huiet said that "despite a reduction in the level of employment, wages continued to increase to a new high in 1957, estimated at $2,448,000,000."

"That was an increase of 5.3 per cent over 1956," he said, "or an average gain of about $2.3 million per week."

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# 1,354 Quit Drawing Jobless Pay in Georgia

16i
The Atlanta Constitution
P3
Tues 3-25-58
Atlanta Ga.

The number of jobless Georgia workers drawing unemployment compensation payments decreased by 1,354 during the first two weeks of March, the State Department of Labor reported Monday.

Figures for the week ending March 15 showed 47,056 persons—6 pct. of the total insured working force in Georgia—were on the state's jobless payroll, according to Marion Williamson, director of the State Employment Security Agency.

Georgia's unemployed during the week ending March 1 totaled 48,4[illegible], Williamson said. [illegible]-man decrease dropped the total to 47,231 by March 8, he said, and a further reduction of 175 during the following week brought the latest total to 47,056.

Lending additional encouragement to Georgia's anti-recession fight was the fact that in the week ending March 21 the state paid out $79,915 less in compensation than during the preceding week.

Payments reached $903,585 during the week of March 21, Williamson said, compared with the record total of $983,500 paid out in the week ending March 14.

The state thus far in 1958 has paid a total of $9,642,085 to jobless workers. State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet pointed out that compensation payments during all of 1957 reached only about 27 million.

Huiet, however, said he expects the record jobless pay rate "to level off. Otherwise, we might pay out $42 to $44 million by the end of the year."

Huiet also predicted that Georgia's economy will enjoy "an upswing around the middle of May." He said unusually severe weather had delayed the normal seasonal upturn in building and construction employment.

The unemployment figures indicate Georgia is weathering the recession at least as well as the rest of the nation—and better than many sections.

The number of insured Georgia workers who were jobless on March 15 was 1.9 pct. in the latest available figures.

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# Unemployed Want Jobs, Not Welfare, Williamson Says

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
P.1
16a
Sun 4-6-58

"The unemployed Georgian wants a job," Marion Williamson, Director of Georgia's Employment Security Agency, testified this week in Washington before the Congressional Committee on Ways and Means. Rather than extend the duration of job insurance as a welfare measure for the jobless whose job insurance has been exhausted, Williamson urged stimulation of trade to produce jobs, such as housing, hospitals, highways and defense spending.

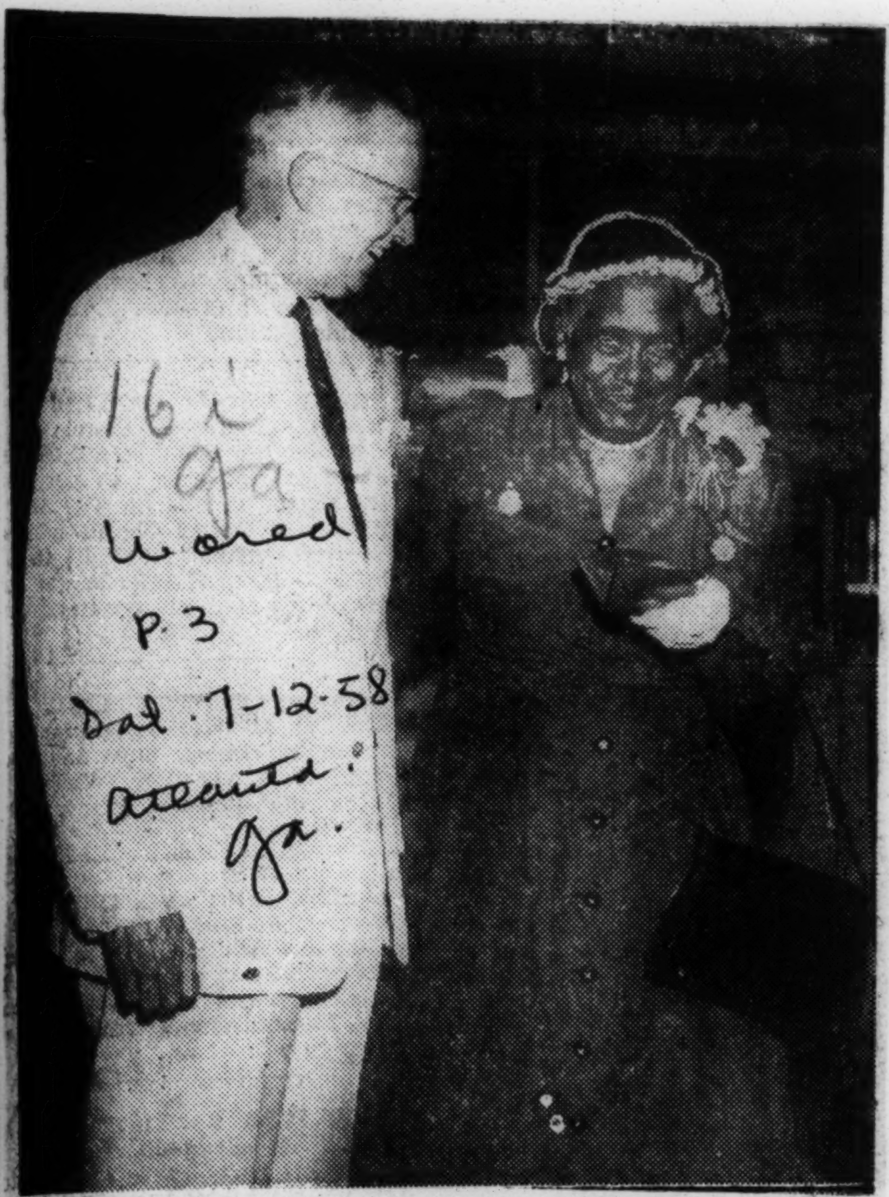
"Making job insurance a welfare program is a negative approach to the current situation. While thousands of looms are idle and their workers unemployed in this country, we still permit millions of dollars worth of foreign textiles to come into this country. The Defense Department is buying millions of dollars worth of foreign automotive products while thousands of automotive workers in this country continue on the jobless rolls.

"Perhaps if the price of domestic made automobiles were lowered the government as well as millions of other Americans could afford to buy U. S.-made cars," Williamson asserted.

P.4
16a
Sat 4-5-58

He suggested that unemployed workers be credited on their income tax as is now done in case of sickness. Williamson said that this would be more equitable than cutting income taxes since such a cut would not help the unemployed for they have no income on which to pay taxes.

"Another gross inequity concerns job insurance for returning servicemen. Civilian federal employees who become unemployed are eligible for unemployment payments. It appears reasonable and fair that men being released from the Armed Forces be eligible for such paymnts in the same manner as other federal employees," Williamson testified.



16 i
Ga
Wored
P. 3
Sat. 7-12-58
Atlanta:
Ga.

**PRESENTED GOLD WATCH** — Mrs. Rosa Glass, one of the faithful pioneer workers in the Fickett-Brown Manufacturing Company, was recently presented a gold watch upon her retirement from the firm after 25 years of faithful service.

President Charles Brown, of the firm, is shown making the presentation. Mr. Brown is also State Senator from Fulton County.

The occasion featured many testimonials in glowing tribute to Mrs. Glass as she was wished many days of happiness in her retirement.

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# Census To Seek Persons Having More Than One Job

16i
Wored
P. 6
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 7-18-58

Special questions, designed to provide information on the number of persons who have more than one job, will be asked in the July Current Population Survey, it was announced today by Supervisor Thomas W. McWhirter of the Census Bureau's regional office at Atlanta, Ga., which will participate in the survey.

Similar questions asked in the Current Population Survey last year revealed that about one in fifteen (7 percent) of employed men and one in forty (2½ percent) of employed women held two jobs during the week ending July 13, 1957, the period covered by the survey. Together these multiple jobholders comprised five percent of all employed persons during the survey week. Their estimated total number was 3½ million. The group designated as multiple jobholders included wage and salary workers with more than one employer during the survey week, as well as persons on the payroll of an employer and also self-employed or those holding a paid job and also working without pay in a family enterprise.

The largest single category of multiple jobholders consisted of about 1.6 million persons who worked for wages or salaries in nonfarm industries on both primary and secondary jobs. Another 600,000 persons combined nonfarm wage or salary work with some form of nonfarm employment. An estimated 900,000 persons, or about one-fourth of all multiple jobholders, were self-employed farmers on either their primary or secondary jobs.

The special questions on secondary jobs will be in addition to the regular monthly inquiries on employment and unemployment. Current Population Survey information will be collected locally during the week of July 14 by Mrs. Nell Dacus, Mrs. Sara Heath, Mrs. Betty Denicke, Mrs. Kate Carson.

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# Dan River Is Closing Rome Plant

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 7-22-58
Ga.

ROME, Ga. (AP)—The Rome plant of Dan River Mills Inc., will be closed upon completion of present fabric orders, it was announced Monday.

R. C. Gourley, superintendent of the company's Alabama division, which includes the Rome plant, announced the "runout" operation will be completed by October, but said some machinery will be stopped at an earlier date as production commitments on that machinery are completed.

Employes, now numbering about 400, were informed Monday of the plans to terminate production. Final plans for the future of the Rome plant have not been determined, Gourley said but tentative plans call for movement of some of the machinery to other units of the Alabama division and to the company's headquarters in Danville, Va., where it can be utilized on other fabrics currently in greater demand. P. 17

Gourley noted the Rome plant has operated on a curtailed basis for several months and that the work force already has been substantially reduced because of lack of orders. He expressed concern over necessity of closing the plant "because of the impact on employes and the community" but he said "under the circumstances there is no alternative."

The Rome plant was acquired by Dan River in 1956 when the company purchased Alabama Mills, Inc. At that time the company was known as Anchor-Rome Mills, Inc.

# Retired 40-Year Dining Car Waiter Erwin Honored

Atlanta Week

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 12-28-58

P. 2

ROY CHILDS ERWIN

Roy Childs Erwin, a dining car waiter, with the Southern Railway for 40 years, recently retired and received the honor and plaudits of fellow workers and members of Local 326, UTSE-CIO.

Mr. Erwin was a stalwart member of the union, serving in the capacity of vice president and for a number of years as secretary-treasurer. From 1919 to 1929, he worked as a waiter for the N. C. and St. L. Railroad, and on December 3, 1929, went to work for the Southern Railway as a waiter in the Dining Car Department. He served there until his retirement on Sept. 29, 1958, giving him a total of 40 years of continuous service. During these years of service he also served the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt as waiter on his private car.

Mr. Erwin is a member of First Congregational Church, the Rev. Homer C. McEwen, pastor; husband of Mrs. Inez Erwin and the father of Price Erwin, who is also a veteran dining car waiter for the Southern Railway. The Erwins reside at 1000 Palmetto Avenue, S. W.

Local 326 President J. A. Moore, Jr., and members, had this to say of Mr. Erwin's retirement:

"Because of his strong and very fine points of personality, emotional stability, personal appearance, dignity, vitality, integrity and resourcefulness, he made a great many friends. He was more than an asset to the dining car department and gave invaluable service to the union.

The union members find it not only necessary to honor Mr. Erwin in this small manner, but feel it is a moral obligation to one who served them well.

"It is the fervent hope and prayer of the members of Local 326, UTSE-CIO, that Mr. Erwin will be the recipient of a long, prosperous and happy retirement."

16i 1958

GEORGIA

16-i Ga

Baltimore, Md. P. 17
Afro-American Sat. 4-19-58

**CITED FOR SERVICES** — Postmaster B. F. Sanders, Atlanta, Ga. congratulates Berry L. Mitchell while presenting an honorary certificate of recognition from Postmaster - General Arthur Summerfield. The award points up Mr. Mitchell's 33 years of faithful service upon his retirement from the Atlanta post office as a postman, recently. Witnessing this occasion are from left to right, standing, Eugene Lee, Elder T. P. Burruss, pastor; Gamewell Valentine and Harvey Driskell, general superintendent of mail.

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# Lockheed Recalls 500 Employees

word

P. 4

Atlanta Ga

Sat. 5-31-58

Lockheed Aircraft at Marietta is recalling approximately 500 employees, effective immediately.

These recalls to work had already started in early May when the plant was hit by a strike, a spokesman said.

"After considerable effort in the three or four months just prior to the strike, we had been successful in obtaining several new high priority projects which were making it necessary to recall people right at the time of the strike," the spokesman added.

These projects included the Hercules prop-jet drone launcher-director version of the C130 for the Air Force, the USAF Ski-130 version, some C-130 modification work, the QB-47 version of the B-47 and a special modification program on B-47's.

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**Boom and Inflation Ahead**

# Here's Your Guide to the Fields Offering Best Prospects for Jobs

By W. M. KIPLINGER AND STAFF

Constitution

P. 1

16-i Ga

Wed. 4-30-58

Atlanta, Ga

Demand for workers will stay high for years to come, with the economy growing and expanding as it promises to do.

What kinds of jobs? You need to know that in order to plan your own career . . . or to help your children plan.

Premium on skills, education . . . that will be true in practically every line, because of the growing complexity of things, including the equipment with which people work.

White-collar workers, who now outnumber blue-collar, will continue a rapid increase . . professionals, scientists, business owners and managers, sales people, service workers.

Many new kinds of jobs will crop up in the future, and many old ones will fade away . . . just as in past years.

*Eleventh in a series of 12 articles. The author is the writer of the famous Kiplinger Letters, which have served businessmen for the past 35 years. He has called the turn on every major economic boom and recession since the early 20s. He looks beyond the present difficulties and shows that the economic pause and adjustment of 1958 are only temporary, a time to get ready for further inflation and boom. Thursday in The Constitution: The future looks good for small business. How to pick the right one for yourself.*

New machinery, automation, technology . . . that's the reason for the big future demand for training and education. Machines now do much farm work. They run whole factories. They take over old manual chores in offices, insurance companies, banks and so on. They are reducing the demand for unskilled or semiskilled workers in all these lines. But they are also increasing the demand for the skilled . . . people who can operate and repair and maintain all the machines and devices and gadgets in business and homes.

That is why the recent shift . . why proportionately fewer people work in factories, and why proportionately more work in service, trade, finance, etc. New machines can do many manufacturing operations, but not so many in such lines as service, maintenance, repair, barger and beauty shops. All these still take hands . . . the personal touch.

Constitution

Now look at various lines of business to get an idea of the opportunity in them . . . whether more, or fewer, jobs.

P. 7

16-i Ga

Wed. 4-30-58

Manufacturing. Still a big need for semiskilled. Also many jobs for salespeople, managers, technicians. Special need in industries that make transportation equipment, metal products, paper, chemicals, machinery. Stable to declining need in industries that produce leather products, textiles, lumber products, tobacco and food products.

Mining. Employment in coal mining will stay about steady. But it will rise in oil and natural gas, and also in metal mining and quarrying.

Construction. Many new jobs to build the new homes, factories, schools, hospitals, roads, and other things needed.

Wholesale and retail trade. Big increase in jobs . . . mostly white-collar . . . managerial, clerical, sales.

Services. Continuing big rise, but the biggest rise will be in medical, engineering, consulting, business services.

Air transport, communication, utilities: A notable rise . . . especially trucking, warehousing, telephone, telegraph.

But these are actually due to decline . . . in number of jobs: railroads, buses, farms, water passenger transport.

And now for specific jobs, specific occupations.

Teaching. Some 200,000 secondary and elementary teachers and administrators will be needed each year for next 10 to 12 years. Plus 20,000 to 30,000 college teachers. All at higher pay.

Health. Shortage of physicians will continue, but perhaps ease a bit . . . specialists will do best, moneywise. Shortage of dentists will get worse, and best opportunities will be in West and South in towns of 50,000 to 500,000. Professional nurses also will be in demand, especially for hospitals, teaching, supervision, and public health field. Laboratory technicians, also in big demand, and especially attractive to women, although advancement somewhat limited. Physical and occupational therapists, to rehabilitate the handicapped, as researchers, and teachers in hospitals, etc. Pharmacists, supply about equal to demand, but good future with big drug houses for those with post-graduate training. Optometrists, no shortage, but steadily increasing demand.

Engineering. Still expanding but not quite so fast as in the past few years. The better qualified, with extra graduate work, will do better. Biggest demand will be for aeronautical, chemical, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical. Next biggest for industrial and civil engineers. And the engineer who knows more than one field will be hot stuff.

Natural sciences. Chemists will be in tremendous demand by petroleum and chemical industries . . . fast growth ahead. Physicists, in electrical, electronic equipment, petroleum, aircraft, chemical and scientific instruments.

Also continued demand for geologists and theoretical mathematicians. But need for biologists will not grow quite so rapidly.

Social sciences. Economists, big demand for them. Sociologists . . . need for more of them, but less pressing.

Draftsmen, many needed, to draft new complex stuff for construction, electrical equipment, new metal products, machinery, aircraft, chemicals, among others.

Accountants, big need, due to the rising complexity of management and tax problems.

Lawyers, already too many, but future opportunities for specialists . . . corporation law, patents, administration.

Personnel workers, competition tougher, but still good field for specialists in psychological testing, etc.

Office workers, big demand for operators of the new automatic equipment, but less for run-of-the-mine clerks.

Salespeople, also more needed, especially in suburbs.

Service occupations, growing need for policemen, firemen, barbers, practical nurses, beauticians, janitors, waiters, cooks . . . with room for part-timers and oldsters.

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# Georgia's Non-Farm Employment 31,700 Less Than in April, 1957

16a

Constitution

p. 1

Mon. 5-26-58

Atlanta, Ga.

By JIM MONTGOMERY

Georgia's non-farm employment fell to 936,300 last month — down 3,400 from March and 31,700 lower than in April, 1957, State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huiet reported Sunday.

This was the state's first March to April job loss since 1947, a lack of seasonal influence which sets the current recession apart from those of 1948-49 and 1953-54.

The March employment total, revised downward by 1,400 since the original estimate a month ago, was [illegible],600 below March of 1957.

Further slackened manufacturing activity was responsible for most of the 31,700 drop between Aprils, with over-the-year employment down 15,100 in durable goods (including a loss of 8,400 in auto and aircraft plants) and 10,600 in nondurables.

Only three of the 16 major manufacturing categories employed more workers than a year ago in April—stone, clay and glass products (up 100 to 8,600); printing, publication and other allied industries (up 100 to 9,000); chemicals and allied products (up 300 to 10,600).

The long-term decline in Georgia's textile industry, the state's largest manufacturing employer, continued in April, when the number of workers dropped to 96,700—lower than it's been (except for July, 1954) in any month since 1950.

Even construction employment, which rose seasonally to 48,200 (about 1,600 over March) remained 800 under a year ago.

The only non-manufacturing employment categories that bettered the same 1957 month in April were government (up 4,600 to 159,400 despite a slight federal decrease); service and miscellaneous (up 1,200 to 98,100); finance, insurance and real estate (up 500 to 40,000).

Along with the continued decline in manufacturing employment last month, came a drop in average weekly hours and earnings for the 258,500 production workers still on payrolls.

The average work week numbered 37.1 hours, compared with 37.6 in March and 38.8 in April of 1957. And average weekly earnings slipped to $57.13 from $57.90 in March and $58.89 a year ago.

Constitution

p. 7

The same general trends prevailed in the Atlanta and Savannah areas.

Mon. 5-26-58

The Atlanta area's non-farm employment of 335,900 in April was 11,200 under a year ago, with 91 per cent of the loss accounted for by manufacturing industries—especially transportation equipment. On the other hand, average weekly earnings of the area's remaining 58,500 production workers climbed to $7[illegible] from $73.53 in March and $72.13 a year ago.

Atlanta

Ga.

Savannah's April non-farm total of 53,600 was only 200 below March, and about 84 per cent of its 1,900 decline from a year ago was borne by one industry—transportation equipment.

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# EDWARDS RETIRES FROM POST OFFICE POSITION

Atlanta World

16a

Ga

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 6-24-58

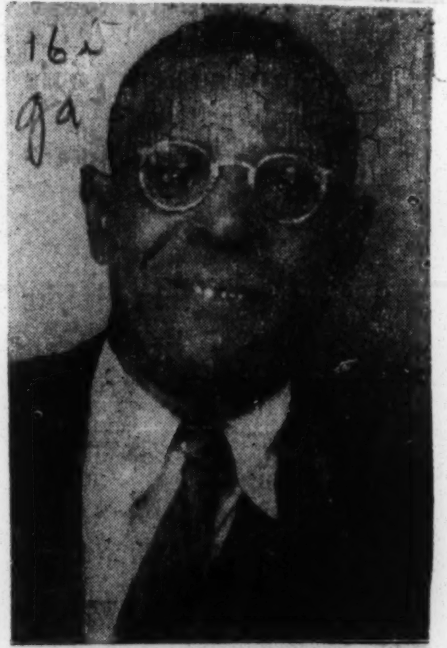
J. H. Edwards, U. S. Post Office vehicle maintenance analyst, has retired from active duty after faithfully serving for 35 years. Effective day was May 31, 1958.

On May 5, 1923, Mr. Edwards was appointed chauffeur carrier by the late W. H. Trezevant. Mr. Trezevant was superintendent of mails.

In 1938 he was appointed driver mechanic. He held this position until November 16, 1956, when he was appointed supervisor and motor vehicle analyst. This position he held well, winning the love and respect of the entire personnel.

P. 1

In October, 1957, he was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Standards for having diligently completed the prescribed hours of supervisory instruction in safety operations. He has several other awards in safe driving. On May 31, 1958, honorary recognition was accorded him by the department for faithful devotion to duty in the course of an honorable career in the United States Postal Service.



16a

ga

J. H. EDWARDS

Atlanta World

P. 4

Mr. Edwards, only 58, came into the service at an early age. He is a minister and a member of Ebenezer Baptist Church. He lives at 509 Wabash Avenue, N.E., in Atlanta.

# NEGRO DIRECTS BIG HYDE PARK POSTAL FORCE

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill

Sat 1-18-58 P. 11

## Finds Time for Civic Work, Flowers

BY ROI OTTLEY

Alonzo J. Jernigan, south side civic leader and superintendent of the Hyde Park postal station, is considered an expert on postal rules and regulations and their application to management.

Jernigan

The Negro administrator, who has served in the postoffice 30 years and succeeded the choirmaster, J. Wesley Jones, as superintendent of the Hyde Park station, heads one of the largest substations in the United States.

Under Jernigan are 200 employes and four assistant supervisors. The station handles 150,000 first class letters daily, plus thousands of newspapers, magazines, and circulars. It has one of the largest postal savings stations with 5 million dollars on deposit.

### Serves 200,000 Persons

The station serves about 200,000 persons, and covers the area from 35th to 55th sts., and from State st. to Lake Michigan.

Jernigan, who in 1942 became the youngest superintendent, was first assigned to South Water Market Finance station. He has moved up steadily, and in 1954 Postmaster Schroeder assigned him the Hyde Park station.

His assignment was greeted with approval because he had already established a reputation for his work with the Chicago Urban league, Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, and as membership chairman of the Washington Park Y. M. C. A.

### Noted as Horticulturist

Jernigan, a member of the Morgan Park Rose society, and a national judge and lecturer on dahlias, is an ardent horticulturist. The flower garden surrounding his home is a showplace and has won numerous trophies and awards.

The youthful looking administrator was born in Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1907, one of three children. His father, Lonnie, is a retired railroad switchman; his late mother, Lena, was an elementary school principal.

He attended Sandersville Elementary school and Booker T. Washington High school. He settled in Chicago with an uncle, Dr. Jerrett Salter, and entered Crane Junior college.

### Studied at Morehouse

He later transferred to Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., and left in his senior year when he received an opportunity to obtain regular employment in the Chicago postoffice. When he decided to make postal work a career, he entered the University of Chicago to study executive administration.

Jernigan, who was one of the first Negroes admitted to membership in the National Association of Postal Supervisors, is a member of the National Association of Public Administrators and the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

He is married to the former Elizabeth Lewis.

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# FINDING WORK FOR TROSE ON

Daily Tribun Chicago Ill.

# RELIEF SLOWS

Fri 1-17-58

## City Department Placed 2,763 During '57

P 10-2

The Chicago welfare department found work last year for 2,763 persons who were on relief, a decline from the 4,000 job placements the year before, Raymond M. Hilliard, director of the newly merged city and county welfare department, reported yesterday.

Hilliard said the county department of welfare found positions for 2,681 persons, while 568 on relief found their own work. The number of persons finding their own work in the city was 1,548, A. N. Landa, superintendent of welfare rehabilitation in the new department, said.

### 45,000 Names on List

Hilliard said 45,000 persons were on relief rolis in the last monthly tabulation in November. Cost for those on general assistance welfare roles is estimated at $26,917,661 for 1957. Costs in 1956 were $26,200,000.

"The appalling thing," Hilliard said, "is that the roles are growing every day." He said there were 40,000 persons on general assistant rolls in 1956, compared to the 45,000 figure of 1957.

### Cost 2.7 Millions

Hilliard said the relief program is now costing between 2.6 and 2.7 millions each month. Most of the jobless, he said, are from Chicago.

Shortly after the two departments were merged Jan. 1, Hilliard said he did not see how the department could make relief funds last until the end of the biennium in June, 1959. He said a special session of the legislature might have to be called to provide the additional funds.

The relief rolls, he said, are first to indicate any changes in the general economy.

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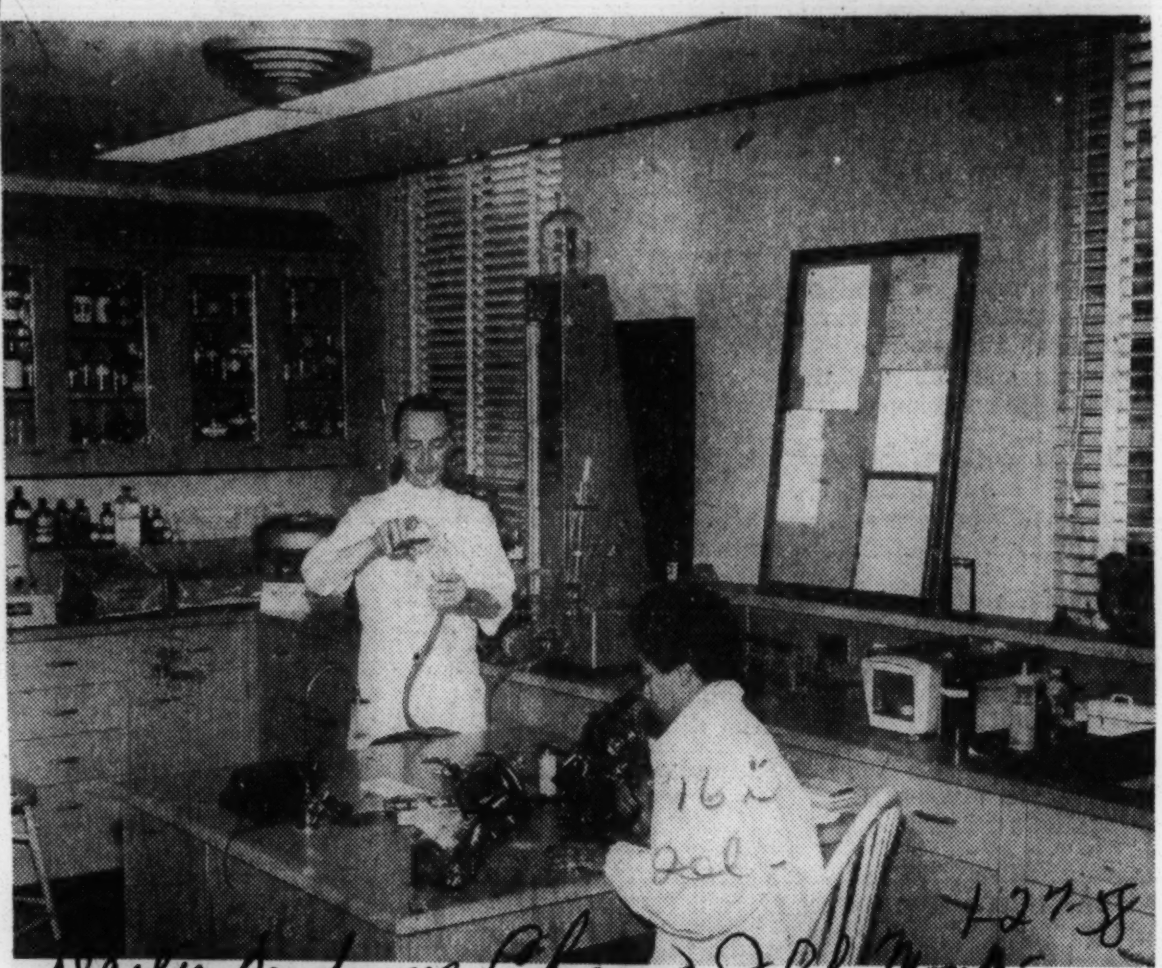
## Open Center at Mary Thompson Hospital



1-27-58

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill. Mon

Diagnostic center at Mary Thompson hospital which was opened yesterday. Dr. Walter C. Geisler (left) is using new equipment to make a blood test. Mrs. Bernice Samuels is taking a blood count.

P. 3-1

[TRIBUNE Photo]

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# Roscoe King Gets Postal Promotion

A postal veteran Roscoe C. King, of 5231 S. Ingleside, was recently promoted from supervisor at finance station "R" to foreman of the mails.

His new position will place him in direct charge of the operations of the Registry Division in the Main Post Office. The promotion was effective retroactive to Jan. 25, 1958.

A native of Birmingham, Ala., King has been a part of postal zone 15 for 25 years, and has had his personal mail delivered to the South Ingleside home for the past four years. He has been married for 20 years and has three sons and one daughter. The family attends the Quaker church at 47th and Kimbark.

Defender P 9

Sat 3-1-58

He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha, Tav Chapter University of Illinois, the Hyde Park YMCA, the Kosminski PTA, the Wisdom Lodge and the Association of Postal Supervisors. His hobby is photography.

Chicago, Ill.

During his 18-year career he has served in the Parcel Post Section, the Missouri Letters Section, and the Finance Sec in connection with his assignment at the Finance Station "R" where he served the postal patrons for seven years.

At the promotion ceremony Postmaster Schroeder stressed the point that efficient operation, good management and a happy satisfied employee go hand in hand for a better mail service.

The men were urged to plan an active part in their community and to spread the good neighbor policy in their neighborhood and at work.

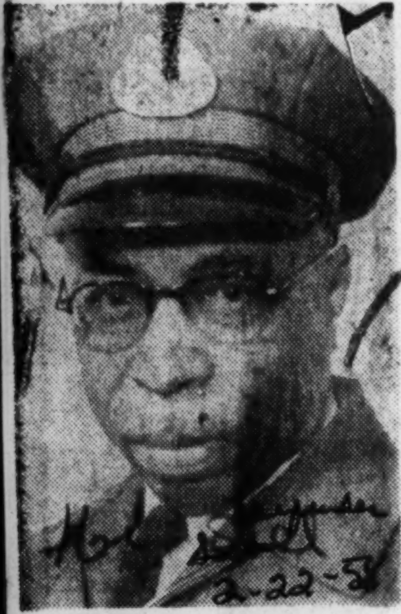
# Post Office Vets Turn In Badges

Two employees of the Chicago Post Office entered a life of retirement on Jan. 31, after serving a total of 64 years, one month and one day.

Defender

Willie J. Parker, 59, of 6129 Indiana Ave. served for 34 years, five months, and 18 days of which 33 years were spent as a Clerk in the platform section of the main post office.

P. 12



2-22-58

**RICHMOND E. SHERIFF**

Parker who was born in Hearne Texas, has been a part of the Indiana ave. address for 24 years The Parkers have been married for 35 years and have one son Ronald who also is an employee of the Post Office serving as carrier.

Chicago Def.

Also retiring on Jan. 31 was Richmond F. Sheriff, 58, of 6126 South Carpenter. A native of Jackson, Miss. Sheriff has been at his present address for 15 years. He entered the postal service on June

During his career he served at the Ogden Park, Uptown, Old Post Office, and the Prudential Plaza Station as a Carrier. While serving at the Ogden Park Station between 1935 and 1954 he served the same route for 19 years.

During his career he estimates that he has walked 140,000 miles delivering approximately 900,000

20, 1928.

pounds of mail to 324 families and 35 business firms.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff have been married for 34 years. They have 4 sons and grandchildren. Their daughter lives in Chicago in Zone 21.

Sat. 2-22-58

During retirement he plans to preach. He has served as pastor of the Church of God in Champaign Ill., for 10 years. His son John E. is a mail carrier who also serves as a minister.

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# SLUMP IN CHICAGO HITTING UNSKILLED

## Job Offices And Welfare Agencies Crowded

## RACE BIAS IS NOTED

By M. W. NEWMAN

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service, Copyright 1958

CHICAGO, March 5. — It's not a pretty picture.

Long lines of worried job-seekers in employment offices.

Crowded welfare agencies. And people telling you in urgent tones:

Appeal P.

"I can't get a job anywhere," or "I've been looking for months," or "How will I pay my rent?"

Thurs. 3-6-58

This is Chicago 1958 for a growing number of people on the bottom rung of the city's economic ladder.

Memphis, Tenn.

Often—but by no means always—they are new residents, or relative newcomers, seeking a better life in this great city. Often they are without any specialized job skills or much schooling.

### Unskilled Bumped First

They are the people "bumped" first in factory cutbacks — laborers, helpers. And that's just where the business slump has hit here—in heavy industry.

"I'll take any kind of job," they tell you. But they don't have the training to do white-collar work or operate highly specialized machines. And the where the job openings are often found today.

Racial bias in hiring also hits them hard at times. Many new residents are members of minority groups.

There's K. P. Anderson, 22, a Navy veteran and father of two children. He is a onetime Mississippian and has worked as a painter, truck driver, loader, foreman.

"But I haven't been able to find anything steady in four months," said Anderson, a Negro. "I've used up my savings and had to sell my car. I couldn't pay my rent, so we had to move in with a friend."

### In Chicago Two Weeks

Anderson has been in Chicago for some time. But David Dampeer, 32, arrived only two weeks ago.

"I'm short of money and looking for almost anything," he said.

Dampeer, a sharecropper and laborer, left his wife and three children behind in Delo, Miss., till he lands something here. He has an eighth-grade education.

Chicago's factories once would have welcomed people like him. But times have changed, explained Walter Parker, director of the State Employment Service.

"The supply of unskilled workers is more than adequate," he said. "As a result, employers are placing many orders requiring applicants to have lived and worked here a certain length of time. In that way they are better able to check on employes' background, reduce turnover and do a better job of selection."

Hard times have hit particularly hard at many Puerto Rican newcomers. A spot check in one parish showed 33 per cent of the men out of work. The word has drifted back to the Caribbean. Only 67 new Puerto Rican newcomers registered here last month.

### Down From 350

This compares with an average of 350 a month, said Anthony Vega, director of the Puerto Rico labor office here.

American Indians have been among the most hard-hit minority groups in the business slump. They have heard Chicago is a place to get work. Unfortunately, it has not been pointed out strongly enough that skills are needed.

Many Southern whites here also have felt the pinch. A number of them have headed back South, at least for the winter.

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# 2 Receive Post Office Promotions

Charles B. Richards and John C. Stokes were among a group of men who recently met with Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder to be informed of their advancement to the management staff of the Chicago postal system.

Defender

Charles B. Richards lives at 9341 Forest ave., in Zone 19 where he has received his personal mail for 14 years.

P. 12

Chicago Def.

A native of Meridian, Miss., Richards has been a part of the postal family for 21 years begining on Nov. 15, 1936. He served as are gularclerk inthecitylett er section for 15 years, having served in the parcel post sections of several mail order houses for the balance of his career. He was also assigned to the parcel post section of the main post office from 1938 to 1942.

Sat. 3-8-58

With Richards at the ceremoy was John C. Stokes, jr., of 7201 S. Prairie ave., Zone 19, who was advanced to the title of "Group Leader" in the main post office. He has been in the postal business serving as mail handler for 18 years.

Stokes is also a married man and has one son and one daughter. The family also includes three grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Stoke have been married for 33 years

16i 1958

ILLINOIS

# Pioneer Transit Employee Meets Police Discourtesy

16 i Dol

"Where's your gun" was the courteous introduction with which Police Commissioner O'Connor's task force stopped CTA Supervisor Plato L. Bibbs, 48, of 5246 S. Drexel, Thursday night at Cottage Grove and 49th st.

Bibbs, the city's first Negro bus driver, had a temporary chauffeur's license, when he was surrounded as though he were the Southside's most notorious criminal.

Defender

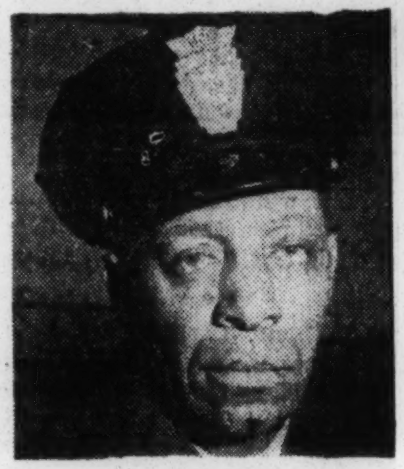
After ordering him out of the car and searching it, the tricyclemen then searched his person. Bibbs said they couldn't quite decide on what station to take him to, but finally decided On Hyde Park.

p 2

Chicago, Ill

Another farce occurred, Bibbs said, when they finally reached the station. The officers told "Mr. Bibbs, you'll have to find a place to park your car."

Sat. 3-8-58



PLATO BIBBS

When Bibbs refused to park his car in the only available spot—bus top — one of the cops took a 3x5 card and wrote the word "prisoner" and placed it on the windshield and told him to park it in the bus zone.

This, said Bibbs, saved him from the ludicrous position of having to park his car in a paid parking lot which he had been ordered to do while technically under arrest.

Bibbs said he still didn't know why he had been arrested and the officers didn't either. Finally one of them noted that Bibbs' rear light was cracked and part of the light showed white.

On this infraction they gave him a ticket and he was allowed to post bond of $25 about 10 p.m.—two hours after he had been stopped.

Since he, too, works for the city he has decided against a law suit, but along with thousands of the city's residents, is asking the same question: What can be done about the discourtesy and lack of respect law enforcers have for the citizens they have sworn to protect.

## Modern Towel Plant Opens

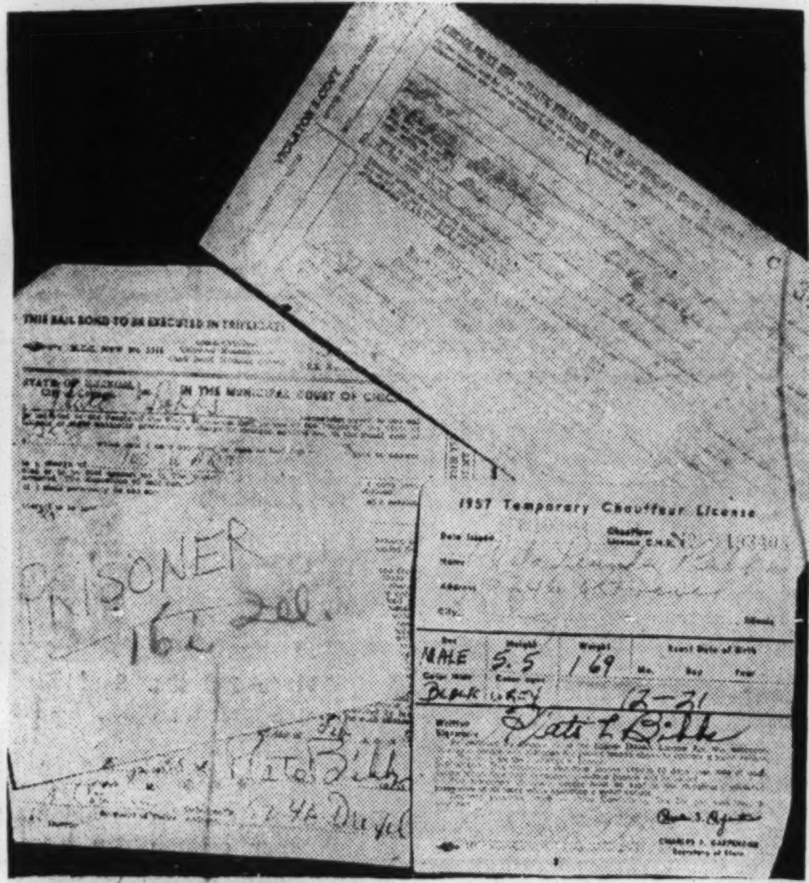
Defender p 2

McGuire Bros., Inc., the largest supplier of machinery wiping towels in the U. S., with executive offices in Long Island City, has announced the opening of Plant 5, the Alpha Industrial Service Division, 1600 W. Elizabeth ave., Linden, N. J.

Chicago, Ill.

The new plant, according to Paul Petrie, president of McGuire Bros., is the most modern wiping towel plant in the country. It is also believed to be the only plant in the East built for the express purpose of processing wiping towels.

Sat 3-8-58



THIS BAIL BOND TO BE EXECUTED IN TRIPLICATE

IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHIC

PRISONER

16i Dol.

1957 Temporary Chauffeur License

MALE 5.5 169

12-31

Plato L. Bibbs

HERE IS THE TICKET Plato Bibbs received for having a tail light with a little white showing. Shown also are his temporary chauffeur's license; a $25 bail bond and a little white card stating "prisoner," which one of the officers placed on his car's windshield so bus drivers would know why Bibbs auto was parked in a bus stop zone.

Defender p 12

Chicago Ill

Sat 3-8-58

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# Bibbs Was First Bus Supervisor

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-15-58

By DARCY DeMILLE

Forty-eight-year-old Plato Bibbs who was the first Negro bus driver in Chicago, is the only Negro bus Supervisor employed by the Chicago Transit Authority.

p 20

Bibbs was promoted to supervisor in October 1957, and was assigned to the 47th and Cottage Grove post. He has been with the company 14 years.

Bibbs, who lives with his wife Georgia, at 5246 Drexel, was hired by the Chicago Surface Lines (now CTA) Sept. 21, 1943.

He was interviewed on a Monday, given aptitude and medical exams on Tuesday, received a letter to start work on Thursday of that same week.

He began a 14 day training period, and was later assigned to the Burnside station, 93rd and Drexel as a streetcar conductor. "We had those big red jobs then," Bibbs commented.

"I really put in a long day during that period," Bibbs continued. "I would work on the run — Stony Island was my first run — eight hours, then I would to to school evenings to learn how to operate a 'one man car'."

"I was a conductor on the Stony Island line two years, then I was transferred to the South Chicago line," Bibbs said.

"In 1949 I was transferred to 77th and Vincennes station as a bus operator. As a driver, I worked on the South Park and Cottage Grove lines, and I continued this run until 1954," Bibbs continued, "then I was transferred again this time to the 52nd st. station."

In May 1956, Bibbs asked for the supervisors job. The request was granted, and he entered the school for CTA supervisors, and took the six-week training course.

Assigned to the 47th st. post, Bibbs' new duties included re-routing traffic in the case of fires, or traffic tie-ups; maintaining a schedule for the drivers on his lines; literally seeing that everything runs like clockwork.

Bibbs was on a leave of absence from IBM where he worked in the maintenance department for 11 years, when he applied for the conductor's job with Chicago Surface Lines.

Bibbs graduated from the Oakland elementary school and Wendell Phillips high school. He has two children, and three grandchildren.

On his day off, he takes a 'busman's' holiday.

16i Del

Defender Chicago Ill.

**THE FIRST** Negro supervisor for the Chicago Transit Authority is Plato Bibbs. Bibbs, who has been supervisor since Oct. 1957, checks with a driver on the corner of 47th and Cottage Grove. Bibbs, chesks, schedules, re-routes buses in case of fires, traffic tie-ups. He lives at 5246 Drexel. Defender photo by Lyles.

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 3-15-58 p. 4

Vp i

Del

**CITED ON RETIREMENT**--Edgar Goodlet (right) retiring after 25 years of service with Anheuser Busch, is presented with a $100 U. S. Savings bond by J. Gilbert Bollinger, district manager of Budweiser's Kimbark branch. 7200 Kimbark. In addition, Goodlet received a Founder's Knife and other gifts. Goodlet was cited for his outstanding record with Anheuser Busch, during his 25 years of service.

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# Pickets Say Bank "Unfair," Won't Hire Any Negroes

World

Atlanta Ga

16i Del

CHICAGO —(ANP) — There is a picket cordon around the First National Bank of Chicago, one of the city's leading banking institution, with pickets carrying signs reading "Don't do business here. This bank is unfair to Negro people who have millions on deposit."

The picket was thrown around the bank for the institution's refusal to consider hiring Negroes as tellers, clerks, typists and grads. It is sponsored by the Negro Labor Relations League, headed by Rev Earl Sardon assistant pastor of Emmas Ba[illegible] church.

Sat 3-20-58

Weekly, p. 5

According to Rev. Sardon, a series of conferences with Edgar Johnson, the bank's vice-president, have failed to bring about the desired change in employment practices. He said Negroes have more than [illegible] million on deposit at the bank

Sat 3-22-58

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# Illinois Jobless Pay Claims Drop for 2d Week in Row

16i Del

Daily Tribune

p. 2 K

Thur. 3-20-58

Chicago, Ill

The second consecutive decrease in the number of applications for unemployment compensation in Illinois was reported yesterday by Roy C. Cummins, director of the state labor department.

During the week ending March 8, a total of 183,067 persons sought compensation, compared with 198,250 the preceding week, and 219,560 two weeks earlier.

In the Chicago area the trend was the same, with 99,456 applying in the week ending March 8, compared with 107,935 a week earlier and 116,192 two weeks earlier.

### New Claims Decline

New claims in the state numbered 19,620 in the week ending March 8, compared with 22,770 a week earlier and 24,391 two weeks earlier. In the Chicago area, new claims in the week ending March 8 totaled 11,388, compared with 12,800 a week earlier and 11,790 two weeks earlier.

However, total claims in the state were double those of a year ago.

Compensation benefits of 7,059 persons became exhausted in the week endinf March 8 as compared with 5,276 a year ago.

### Lists Biggest Sufferers

Samuel Bernstein, state unemployment compensation division director, said the state's decline in claims is contrary to the national trend. He attributed the drop to the return of workers to jobs in the oil and construction industries after the winter layoff. However, he said that there is no sign of any sizable return to work of factory workers.

Bernstein, in comparing last January's figures with those of January, 1957, said Illinois employment declines had been greatest in the following industries:

Machinery production, 205,000 as against 235,000; electrical equipment manufacturing, 149,400 as against 166,140; and primary metals [iron and steel], 95,500 as against 109,800.

Nationally, the largest layoffs have occurred in the transportation equipment field [automobile and aircraft], of which Illinois has comparatively few plants; machinery production, and primary metals, in that order, Bernstein said.

# Relief Cutoff Perils Negro Population

16i

**By H. J. McFall**

**Pandemonium reigned among Chicago's American Negro population during the past week - - when it was learned that all persons receiving welfare relief faced the dim prospect of having their assistance completely shut off due to insufficient funds.**

**According to Pete Cahill, Illinois Public Aid executive secretary, the tax levy by the City of Chicago was less than the requirements set forth by the State of Illinois.**

Defender P.7

For this reason - it is believed that the city does not have their quota of public funds to meet the current relief crisis.

Reports indicate ($3,000,000) is needed by the city to meet their obligation before relief checks can be cleared.

Dat. 2-15-58

The most common question asked by welfare clients is "will the relief shut-off affect ADC recipients?" According to Cahill - it will not. Other forms of relief not affected is old age pension, blind assistance and disability aid.

Chicago Ill.

As the word of relief shut-off spread thru-out the city, church, social and civic organizations immediately grasped the seriousness of this situation.

**A spokesman of International Wings Church corporation said, "the current relief hassel in Chicago is disheartening and shameful." The spokesman went on saying - - "if - our government officials can spend millions on foreign aid and to build missles that go floating a few feet from earth then explode harmlessly - surely, surely our political officials can FEED, CLOTHE and SHELTER he incapacitated and unfortunate citizens of America who are in dire need . . ."**

Our national and local government is falling far short of its duties when we have women and children improperly clothed, hungry, housed in slum dwellings, poor medical care, inadequate school facilities, American citizens whose rights are denied them by cduel and selfish men and women.

We wonder where the blame lies? Some say it is President Eisenhower and the Republican administration. Others say it is "Big Business." Yet, others still say it is the nation as a whole who have grown selfish, boisterous and self-centered.

Which of these can we believe? We, can't blame "Ike," because he is only one man and does not run the United States of America. Any intelligent citizen kniws this.

We, also know that the Congress of the United States is the highest governmental body in the nation. To prove this - "the Congress can veto the President - but the President cannot veto the Congress."

The public elects their congressmen then apparently forget about them and look around for someone to place the blame on. "Your congressmen can change the nation," and don't forget it.

Don't build a house from the top down by attacking "Ike," find out who is at the head of the things that affect the little man personally and attack this evil. You will probably have more success.

Write to your state senator, governor, congressman and last - your president as your last court or resort. This is your right as an AMERICAN CITIZEN, VOTER and TAXPAYER. You pay for this right - don't let anyone deny you this right . . .

How come you as a worker, taxpayer and citizen will holler to raise the roof when your paycheck is a nickle or a dime short - - yet, our local or national government can come up billions short and few even raise their brows to take a second look? Ask questions, that's your right, you and you alone are paying for it - like it or not!

The political candidates "WE" elect to public office are not "the masters of the people, but the SERVANTS of the people." We, pay them well for their job. How much pay do you get in comparison with the average politician or public office holder? You probably get less and work harder.

**The working man is the heart of America. He is the steel mill worker, factory worker, warehouseman, clerk, storekeeper, railroad man, construction gang, mill hands, truck driver, public transportation worker, cab driver, farmer, barber, shoeshine boy, porter, dishwasher, bartender or salesman.**

These people are AMERICA, be they black, brown, red, yellow or white - we have 'um all.

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# 21 Argonne Lab Workers Lauded

Twenty-one Argonne National Laboratory employes have been honored by the Laboratory for 15-year service records. Dr. Norman Hilberry, laboratory director, a 16-year veteran, was in the group.

Defender

The employes have worked in America's atomic energy research and development program since the period when the former Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago was one of its main centers.

P.12

Chicago Ill.

Argonne, the nation's senior atomic energy research center, was formed as the successor to the Metallurgical Laboratory. It is uerated by the University of Chicago for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Dat. 2-22-58

Dr. Hilberry and 15-year men Thomas, Brill, Anthony J. Matz, and Robert G. Nobles were present at the west stands of Stages field, University of Chicago, December 2, 1942, when mankind's first nuclear chain reaction was achieved.

**Fifteen-year member Robert E. Johnson worked on construction of the "pile" of graphite in which the reaction started. At the time of the experiment he was outside the West Stands, about 20 feet from the atomic pile.**

**Also present at the Field (though not at the experiment) was George M. Maronde, then a guard.**

Brill, who is married and lives at 2152 West 107th Place, Chicago, s the director of the Electronics Division. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago. He and his wife Betty have three children, Ellen, age nine, Susan, six, and Warren, four.

Matz is materials service manager in the Argonne Materials Handling Department. At Stagg Field he had coordinated the lining up of materials for the original reactor. With his wife Mary and their daughter Janice, age 12, he lives at 10442 Avenue G, Chicago.

Nobles is an associate technical specialist in the Reactor Engineering Division. His wife LaVerne is a former Argonne employee. They have two sons, David, two, and Robert., nine. The Nobles family lives at 107th st., and Archer Avenue, Lemont.

Johnson is on executive assistant in the Reactor Engineering Division of Argonne. He is also a graduate of the University of Chicago. He and his wife Betty have two daughters, Barbara, 11, and Chrissie Sue, 2. They live at 10800 S. Wood st., Chicago.

**Maronde is now mail unit chief at Argonne's present location near Lemont. He and his wife Rose live at 607 East 84th st., Chicago.**

**Five employees were presented with service pins and certificates at an honorary luncheon January 23. The others had previously received them.** The five were Mrs. Margaret E. Swanson, traffic unit chief, who began as a tele-

Defender
Sat 2-22-58

ACIE L. SINGLETON, left, and Sherman Winters, congratulate each other on length of service at Argonne National laboratory. Both have been with the laboratory 15 years and were among 20 honorees at a luncheon given by the laboratory. They work in the plant services department. Singleton lives at 5937 S. Sangamon, and Winters at 225 W. 59th pl. Photo by Argonne National Laboratory.

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# Relief Cutoff Perils Negro Population

Crusader Chi

By H. J. McFall

Sat 2-15-58

16k
Del
Chicago Ill

**Pandemonium reigned among Chicago's American Negro population during the past week - - when it was learned that all persons receiving welfare relief faced the dim prospect of having their assistance completely shut off due to insufficient funds.**

**According to Pete Cahill, Illinois Public Aid executive secretary, the tax levy by the City of Chicago was less than the requirements set forth by the State of Illinois.**

For this reason - it is believed that the city does not have their quota of public funds to meet the current relief crisis.

Reports indicate ($3,000,000) is needed by the city to meet their obligation before relief checks can be cleared.

The most common question asked by welfare clients is "will the relief shut-off affect ADC recipients?" According to Cahill - it will not. Other forms of relief not affected is old age pension, blind assistance and disability aid.

As the word of relief shut-off spread thru-out the city, church, social and civic organizations immediately grasped the seriousness of this situation.

**A spokesman of International Wings Church corporation said, "the current relief hassel in Chicago is disheartening and shameful." The spokesman went on saying - - "if - our government officials can spend millions on foreign aid and to build missles that go floating a few feet from earth then explode harmlessly - surely, surely our political officials can FEED, CLOTHE and SHELTER he incapacitated and unfortunate citizens of America who are in dire need . . ."**

Our national and local government is falling far short of its duties when we have women and children improperly clothed, hungry, housed in slum dwellings, poor medical care, inadequate school facilities, American citizens whose rights are denied them by cduel and selfish men and women.

We wonder where the blame lies? Some say it is President Eisenhower and the Republican administration. Others say it is "Big Business." Yet, others still say it is the nation as a whole who have grown selfish, boisterous and self-centered.

Which of these can we believe? We, can't blame "Ike," because he is only one man and does not run the United States of America. Any intelligent citizen kniws this.

We, also know that the Congress of the United States is the highest governmental body in the nation. To prove this - "the Congress can veto the President - but the President cannot veto the Congress."

The public elects their congressmen then apparently forget about them and look around for someone to place the blame on. "Your congressmen can change the nation," and don't forget it.

Don't build a house from the top down by attacking "Ike," find out who is at the head of the things that affect the little man personally and attack this evil. You will probably have more success.

Write to your state senator, governor, congressman and last - your president as your last court or resort. This is your right as an AMERICAN CITIZEN, VOTER and TAXPAYER. You pay for this right - don't let anyone deny you this right . . .

How come you as a worker, taxpayer and citizen will holler to raise the roof when your paycheck is a nickle or a dime short - - yet, our local or national government can come up billions short and few even raise their brows to take a second look? Ask questions, that's your right, you and you alone are paying for it - like it or not!

The political candidates "WE" elect to public office are not "the masters of the people, but the SERVANTS of the people." We, pay them well for their job. How much pay do you get in comparison with the average politician or public office holder? You probably get less and work harder.

**The working man is the heart of America. He is the steel mill worker, factory worker, warehouseman, clerk, storekeeper, railroad man, construction gang, mill hands, truck driver, public transportation worker, cab driver, farmer, barber, shoeshine boy, porter, dishwasher, bartender or salesman.**

These people are AMERICA, be they black, brown, red, yellow or white - we have 'um all.

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# Discrimination Still Exists In White Collar Jobs

Defender
Louisville Ky.
Thur. 6-12-58

16k
Del

Chicago (ANP) — Although an increasing number of companies in the metropolitan Chicago area have adopted fair employment policies, there still exist practices which bar Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Jews and Catholics from being hired, trained or recruited in white collar jobs. P. 2

This conclusion was drawn by the Bureau of Jewish Employment problems in a report. released last week, entitled "Findings on Discrimination in White Collar Jobs, 1956-57".

Chicago industry job order sur.

Substantial cross section of veys show 20 per cent bar consideration of Jews, Catholics and persons of varioos nationality groups. Ten per cent specified qualified persons of any religious faith would be considered.

Seventy per cent specified no preference for or against qualified persons on the basis of religion or nationality; 98 per cent excluded consideration of non-whites;

### Business Responsible

Twenty-seven per cent placed discriminatory job orders on the basis of religion and nationality; and 1500 companies have been identified as being responsible for placement of discriminatory job orders on the basis of religion and nationality.

Business and industry groups most responsible for discrimination in white collar employment include: banks and other financial institutions, electronit and electrical manufacturing companies, advertising agencies. insurance companies, trade associations, management consulting firms, book publications companies, chemical manufacturing and paper product firms.

### Adopt 'Merit' Hiring Policy

In releasing the report, Michael Greenebaum, bureau president, said many business leaders, keenly aware of the effect job discrimination has upon America's position in the world, have adopted a policy of merit employment. He pointed out that more than 250 large companies in the metropolitan Chicago area adopted such a policy.

William Karp, executive director of the bureau, said in conclusion, that "we need to utilize all of our brains, no matter in whose head we find them, and regardless of skin color, religious faith or place of birth."

## Howard U. Coed Is College Consultant at Chicago Dept. Store

Iowa Bystander
Des Moines Iowa
Thur. 7-24-58
P1

Washington, D. C. — Officials of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., one of Chicago's leading department stores, this week announced the appointment of Miss Sylvia A. Taylor, a senior in the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University, as a consultant in the store's College Shoppe.

Miss Taylor is believed to be the first coed from a predominantly Negro institution to receive such an appointment in Chicago. She began work on Monday (July 7) and will continue through September 13th.

16i
20

As a consultant Miss Taylor will recommend wearing apparel to teen age and college-age shoppers. She will be among 25 college consultants selected by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. from colleges throughout the country.

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## Postal Vet Ends Long Service

Defender
P.2
16i
Chicago,

Silas Bailey, of [illegible] E. 62th st., retired last week to end 32 years of service with the Post Office department. He was a clerk at the main post office.

Bailey, a native of New Orleans, was given the department's honorary recognition award by Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder for meritorious accomplishment and devotion to duty.

Sat. 7-12-58

He is married and the father of two children, Isadore and Natalie two children, Isadore and Natalie. The family attends Lincoln Memorial church, at 6500 S. Champlain ave.

Bailey is a veteran of World War I when he served in France.

He stated that his hobby is training prize fighters and that he will spend a great deal of time engaging in that activity.

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## Postal Vet Has Holiday Works A Day, Then Retires

Defender P-1 Sat 6-14-58
Chicago Ill.,
16i

James T. Brown, a supervisor in the Chicago Post Office with 32 years of service celebrated Memorial Day Friday, then retired with the blessings of Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder and the congratulations of fellow - workers ringing in his ears.

Brown entered the postal service on May 26, 1926 as a clerk and upon his retirement was a foreman at the Old Post Office station. He resides at 4831 Vincennes ave.

Brown is married and has two children and two grandchildren. He attends the Metropolitan church located at 4100 South Park ave. and is a member of its athletic board. He also is a member of the Masonic Order, Shrine, and is a Rosicrucian.

He is a World War I veteran and served in France for almost one, and one half years.

When asked what important changes have been made in the postal service during his career, he stated that a trained personnel and better working conditions have been the most noticeable to him.

Brown was then asked if he felt that the opportunities in a postal career are greater today than they were when he entered the Service

He stated that in his opinion the opportunities are far greater now since postal employees are receiving a better salary, that promotional opportunities are better and that retirement benefits are more liberal.

After retirement Brown intends to do a lot of traveling.

Brown, in addition to the best wishes from his fellow employees, was presented with the Post Office Department's award, signed by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, for meritorious accomplishment and devotion to duty during his honorable career in the United States Postal Service.

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## 3 Veteran Postal Men Get On-Job Promotions

16i Ill

Three veteran Chicago postal workers were recently notified of their advancement to the management staff of the world's largest post office by Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder.

Defender
P.12
Chicago
Sat. 7-12-58

Heading the list was Samuel E. Henderson, 6738 S. Calumet ave., who began his postal career on January 18, 1937.

Henderson was previously a clerk in charge of certain employe accounts. His new title is that of superintendent of employe accounts.

Henderson was born in Tunica, Miss., is married and has three children. He attends the Park Manor Congregational church at 7000 South Park ave. He is a member of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and is treasurer for the Chicago Alliance Credit Union. He is also active in neighborhood and youth organizations.

With Henderson at the promotion ceremony was William B. Jones, 500 East 33rd st., who started his postal career on July 1, 1931. Jones who previously held positions as a clerk atnd mail carrier will now be a foreman of the scheme examiner's office.

Jones who was born in Indianapolis, has been married for 27 years and is a member of St. Edmunds Episcopal church at 6105 S. Michigan ave. He is also a World War II Army veteran of the Mediterranean Area.

A part of his duties will be to test postal personnel on their knowledge of the various city and state schemes to make certain that they are proficient in the correct distribution of the mountainous volume of mail processed through the Chicago Post Office each day.

Also attending the ceremony was Robert Birdsong of 8336 S. Michigan ave., who was promoted to foreman of the mails.

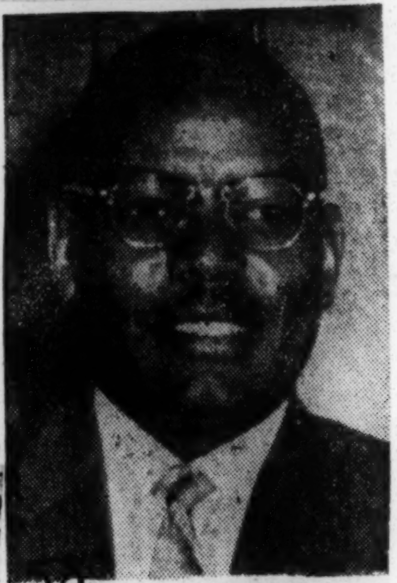
Birdsong, a native of Earl, Ark., has been a member of the postal service for 21 years.

He is married and has four children. He attends the St. Paul Methodist church at 4642 S. Dearborn st., and is the church's recording steward.

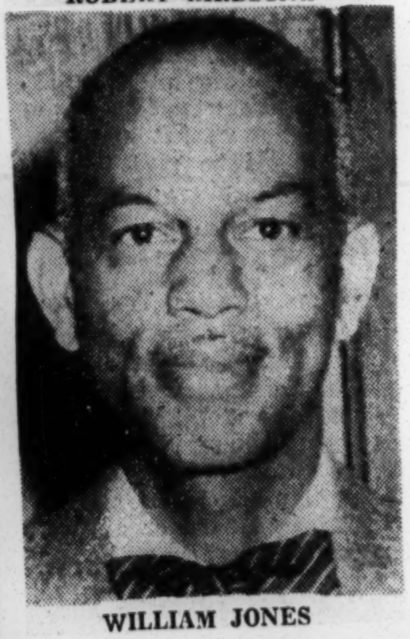
Birdsong is also a member and past master of the Mt. Hebron Lodge No. 29, F. & A. M.

Birdsong's new petition will place him at the Stock Yards Postal station where he will be in charge of a mail distribution section.

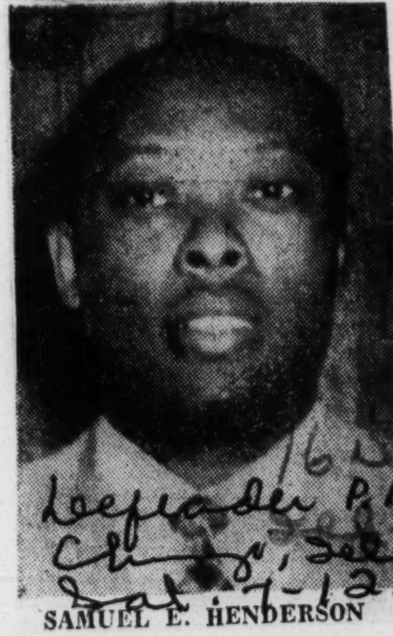
During the promotion ceremony Postmaster Schroeder commented that in assuming the duties of management; fairness, firmness, faithfulness and "fellow - feeling" must be the basic guides to sound employee - management relations.



ROBERT BIRDSONG



WILLIAM JONES



16i
Defender P.1
Chicago, Ill
Sat 7-12

SAMUEL E. HENDERSON

Defender P. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-12-58

**LONG LINE** waits to enter Illinois Unemployment Compensation office in 4700 block on South Parkway to file for emergency unemployment benefits under newly amended law. Though the amended law did not become effective until today, it was announced that every unemployment office in Illinois would accept exhaustee claims for temporary emergency benefits one day earlier (yesterday). This was expected to facilitate prompt payment of the expected large volume of such claims.

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Courier

**Consultant—**

P. 2 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-19-58

Officials of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., one of Chicago's leading department stores, announced the appointment of Miss Sylvia A. Taylor, a senior in the College of Liberal Arts at Howard University, as consultant in the store's College Shoppe.

16i 1958 ILLINOIS

P.2
Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat.
4-12-58

**FAREWELL**—Galileo Lincoln "Cap" Somerville, 71, (3rd from left) a compositor and Ludlow operator at the Chicago Defender for 18 years, bids his fellow workers goodbye as he goes into retirement. Born in Salisbury, N. C., "Cap" came to Chicago from Baltimore, Md., in 1940, where he worked for the Afro-American newspaper seven years. Widowed in 1942, he lives with his daughters, Louise and Edna, at 9136 S. Wentworth ave. Wishing him "happy retirement" are (from left) Robert Price, Donald Webb, W. E. Caldwell, Duke Yeargen, William Powell, Frederick Sengstacke, Defender production manager; John W. Rush, Melvin Cross and (front) Douglas Sengstacke. Defender staff photo.

Defender P. 8
Sat 4-1
Chicago

**STROTHER WASHINGTON** (left) is congratulated by Cong. William L. Dawson on his appointment to the position of city cooling plant inspector. Washington was recommended for the post by Cong. Dawson. A native Chicagoan, he is organizer and sponsor of the 66th Precinct Democratic club. A navy veteran, Washington is a graduate of Chicago Technical college. He is a member of the Pipe Fitters Association No. 597.

16

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# Schneider Has Machine to Crack 'Em

Sunday Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Sun. 3-30-58

BY JAMES GAVIN

The latest industry to be invaded by automation is the egg industry, and the machinery involved is highly complex.

Still, nature can point out its laws are hard to break because the hen must still be relied upon to produce the egg.

One of the most modern egg processing establishments has been set up by Schneider Brothers, Inc., a pioneer in the frozen egg field, at the Produce Terminal Cold Storage company, 1550 Blue Island av.

Schneider Brothers was established 43 years ago by Sam Schneider as a one man operation. Today the company is operated with Sam as president and his four sons as company officers. They are Sidney, William, Morris, and Harold.

The main segment in the egg handling machinery is a complicated egg breaker. An operator at one end empties the egg cartons onto a conveyor belt and the eggs are on their way.

First they are candled and then washed. Next each one rolls into a spoon like conveyor system which holds it while it is broken by two sharp knives.

The yolk falls into a cup and the white is blown to a saucer below. From there they go to their respective containers, one for the yolks and the other for the whites.

The only time an egg is touched by a human hand in the whole process is when one of the two operators spots a bad egg and yanks it from the line.

The new facilities are expected to increase the company's output by 30 per cent. A working team of 12 can do what it took 80 to do before when the egg breaking and separation was done by hand.

said Morris Schneider.

The processed eggs are sold to bakeries, noodle and mayonnaise manufacturers, confectioners, and the ready mix cake industry.

## Automation Breaks Into the Egg Industry

Sunday Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Sun. 3-30-58

Row of automatic egg breaking and separating machines that are part of new facilities of Schneider Brothers, Inc., in the Produce Terminal Coal Storage company, 1550 Blue Island av.

16a
Ill

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# U. S. INSPECTOR FOR 40 YEARS STILL AT WORK

Daily Tribune

## Veterinary Opens Own Animal Hospital

Chicago Ill.

BY ROI OTTLEY

Dr. ~~John L. Campbell~~, a veterinary who as ~~a department~~ of agriculture inspector qualified live stock for human consumption in Chicago, recently completed nearly 40 years of service but instead of retiring, he has opened a opened a south side animal hospital.

Campbell

Sat 4-12-58

Until recently he had 12 to 14 inspectors under his supervision, varying with the work load, and qualified live stock in such packing houses as Armour and Swift, and Agar Meat Packing company and the Illinois Meat Packing company.

P. 15-7

### Former Credit Official

He also was a board member of the Meat Inspection Credit union and 25 years president of the Federal Credit club, organizations he helped form to help his fellow workers in the industry.

Before he entered government service he was a protege of George Washington Carver, the Tuskegee [Ala.] institute scientist, and assisted him during the period he was developing a variety of uses for soy beans, peanuts, long staple cotton, and sweet potatoes.

His achievements were given recognition recently when south siders gave a testimonial dinner in his honor, and the Federal Credit club awarded him a trophy in recognition of his 40 years work with the federal government.

### Native of Alabama

The Negro veterinary was born in Pennington, Ala., a town of 500, Jan. 10, 1893, one of six children. His father, Allen, was a school teacher. After the death of his parents he was reared by a cousin, Frank Ezell, a farmer.

Young Campbell received his elementary, high school, and college education at Tuskegee institute, where he came under the influence of the famous educator, Booker T. Washington. He was graduated in 1914.

He afterwards entered Kansas State Veterinary college, Manhattan, Kas., where he worked his way thru as a waiter and laborer. He was graduated in 1918 with a degree of doctor of veterinary medicine.

### Long Chicago Resident

Campbell taught briefly at Voorhese Industrial school, Denmark, S. C. He resigned to enter government service in East St. Louis, Ill. In 1919 he was transferred to Chicago and has been a resident since.

In 1924 he was one of the founders of Good Shepherd Baptist church. He presently is board chairman of the Morgan Park Savings and Loan association.

Campbell is married to the former Mabelle Hill, assistant principal of McCosh elementary school and a graduate of the University of Chicago. They have two daughters. Mrs. Jane Branden, a University of Chicago graduate and Englewood High school teacher, and Yvonne, a student at the University of Chicago.

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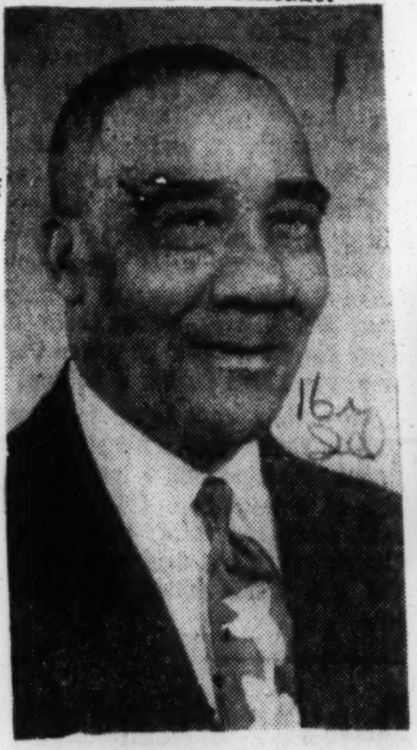

16a
Ill

WESLEY JONES

# 35-Year Worker With Utility Company Retires

Defender p2

Wesley Jones, 5023 Prairie ave., retired Thursday from Commonwealth Edison company after 35 consecutive years of service in the utility's generating stations.

He started at Calumet generating station, 3200 E. 100th st., in 1923, transferred to Crawford station in 1932 and returned to Calumet in 1937 where he has worked ever since.

Sat 5-10-58

Travel and fishing are his favorite hobbies. He is a trustee of the First Church of Deliverance, 4315 Wabash ave. His son, John, is married and lives at 3547 Federal.

Chicago Ill.

Wesley Jones and his wife, Ophelia, have lived at their present address 12 years.

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# NEGRO HONORED FOR SUCCESS AS CAR SALESMAN

16a Ill

## John Williams Named to Guild Post

Daily Tribune

BY ROI OTTLEY

John Williams, who in 1957 sold more General Motors automobiles than any other salesman in Illinois, was honored for his achievement recently when he became the first Negro elected to the president's council of the Salesmen's guild.

Williams

Sat 4-19-58

Williams, who averaged more than one sale a day, was presented with a diamond-studded gold ring at a dinner in Detroit. He also was elected president of the Illinois Salesmen's guild, the first Negro so honored in the history of the organization.

Chicago Ill.

His explanation for his success is simple. "I try to gain a customer's confidence."

### An Air of Folksiness

He is heavyset, balding, and bespectacled. He speaks slowly and haltingly. He has a distinct folksiness in his character.

P 14-V

He displays a remarkable amount of energy. He maintains a file of more than 2,000 prospective buyers, makes 50 telephone calls a day, and maintains several "bird dogs" who keep him informed.

He is in close contact with many families, keeping a record of the children's ages. As each one comes of age, he regards them as a prospect. For he believes that if he can sell the father successfully, he ought to be able to sell the son.

16a

### Native of Georgia

Williams, one of the first Negroes to participate in the annual automobile shows, was born in Rhine, Ga., a town of 300, March 10, 1904, one of 10 children. His father, Andrew, a farmer, died when John was 16.

Young Williams attended a country school three months a year. When he was 11, he started working on the farm. When he reached his 23d birthday, he went to Cleveland, where he worked in steel mills for nine years. He arrived in Chicago in 1934 and worked in the steel mills until 1950.

He started selling automobiles on a part time basis while employed in the steel mills. In 1950 he decided he had become sufficiently competent to accept full time employment. Ever since, he has been in the top salesman group.

### Owns Two Buildings

Williams now owns two flat buildings, which his wife manages. He is married to the former Auddie Burnett. By a previous marriage he has three adult sons: L. W., Curtis, and Monroe. He lives at 3821 Ellis av.

He has had only one employer since he started selling automobiles in 1936.

# Carter Hired By Rubber Company

The Vogue Rubber Co., of 1935 South Indiana ave., last week added a veteran Negro salesman, Armour L. Carter, to its force. The only Negro tire salesman in Chicago. Carter will work in and out of the company's S. Indiana ave. plant.

As the first Negro salesman with the General Tire and Rubber co., Carter's sales efforts developed a wide personal following.

Said Vogue vice president Joel Fisher: "Mr. Carter was employed first of all because he is an experienced tire salesman. We are confident that he will succeed on that basis alone."

Carter was born in Columbus, Ga. He has lived and worked in Brighton, Ala., a suburb of Birmingham, and in Memphis, Tenn. In the latter city, he was a salesman with the Krinco Merchantile co.

He is married to the former Miss Agnes Dennard, of Mineola, Tex., and Fort Smith, Ark. The couple make their home at 7408 S. Vernon. A son, Christsopher, 12, attends the Park Manor elementary school.

16i
Defender
P. 4
Sat. 8-2-58

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# Miss Mabel Evans Recent Visitor .

Miss Mabel Evans of Terre Haute, Ind., nutrition field representative for the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Ill., was a recent visitor in the city.

Miss Evans, a native of Indiana, received her elementary and high school training in Terre Haute. She majored in home economics and received her B.S. degree in home economics and health education from the Indiana State Teacher's college. She received her master's degree in nutrition from the University of Wisconsin. She has completed one year of resident work on her doctorate at Columbia university.

Prior to her acceptance of the position with the American Institute of Baking, she served as head of the food and nutrition department at Tuskegee Institute, and food editor of Our World magazine.

Headquarters for Miss Evans while working with the institute, are in Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Evans holds membership in the following organizations: American Public Health; American Home Economics; Home Economics in Business; American Teachers; American School Food Service; and Illinois State Home Economics.

She is also a member of Kappa Delta Phi and Pi Lambda Theta, national honor societies in education.

16i
Call
P. 7
Kansas City Mo
Fri. 10-17-58

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16 i
Call
P. 7
Fri
10-17-58
Kansas City Mo

**NUTRITIONIST VISITS K. C.**—Mrs. Mabel Evans, nutrition field representative for the Consumer service department of the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Ill., was a recent visitor in Kansas City. While here she visited with the local hospitals, the schools and attended the business dinner meeting on Monday evening of the nutritionists of the city.

# A YOUNG NEGRO FILLS TOP JOB IN REALTY FIRM

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Sept 16 - 58

BY ROI OTTLEY

Frederick C. Ford, supervisor of special accounting and assistant to Philip F. Stein, financial vice president of Draper & Kramer, is typical of young Negroes who today are taking advantage of the new opportunities business affords.

Ford

Ford, a certified public accountant, is now replanning his firm's accounting system, converting its bookkeeping system to one using electronic accounting machines.

16

Sec

He has been employed by Draper & Kramer, real estate managers and mortage brokers, for more than seven years, and was the first Negro employed by the company for his type of job.

P. 6

From the start, he reports, he found his co-workers and employers coöperative and friendly.

### Active in "Y" Work

He is active in "Y" work. He is chairman of the Metropolitan Chicago Boys Work committee, a member of the board of directors of the Washington Park Y. M. C. A., and president of the city Hi-Y council.

He was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 27, 1926, one of six children. His late father, Lafayette, a postoffice employe, was president of the National Alliance of Postal Employes. His mother, Florence, is a St. Louis resident.

Two brothers, Albert and Lafayette Jr., are St. Louis insurance brokers. Two sisters, Emma Ford and Mrs. Florence Duncan, are Los Angeles social workers. His brother, Ellis, is a civilian employe of the navy in charge of technical training in Honolulu.

### Honored at U. of I.

Young Ford attended John Marshall Elementary school and Charles Sumner High school in St. Louis. Later he entered the University of Illinois, where he was the first Negro elected president of the school's student government. He graduated in 1948, and received a B. A. degree, and the next year received an M. S. degree in accounting.

While in school, he worked winters as a waiter and in summers as program director for Y. M. C. A. camps. From 1949 to 1951 he studied at the University of Illinois in preparation for the examination as a certified public accountant, which he passed in 1953.

Ford is married to the former Dorothy Williams, a graduate of Stowe Teachers college and the University of Illinois, and a former public school teacher. They have a son, Lafayette, 14 months, and reside in Gary.

# Set Deadline For Banks To Begin Fair Hiring

16i Ill.

**Seventeen Chicago area banks have been given 30 days to consider hiring qualified Negroes for white collar jobs or face picketing by the Negro Labor Relations League.**

**The banks involved are located in the Loop and throughout the Chicagoland area and do a heavy volume of business with Negroes.**

Defender P.3

The Rev. M. Earle Sardon, president of the NLRL, said the 30-day moratorium had been declared by the organization to give the banks an opportunity to put their houses in order.

Sat. 5-17-58

Continued picketing by the league in recent weeks led the First National Bank of Chicago to agree to hire qualified Negroes in white collar jobs. Howard Gould, industrial relations expert, has been retained to screen applicants for the institution.

Chicago, Ill.

Reverend Sardon said he expected the 30-day cooling off period to be used by the banks to review their employment policies and their attitude in respect to making loans to Negro businessmen.

Meanwhile, two organizations of Chicago ministers have come to the financial aid of the League. They are the Baptist Ministers conference, Rev. W. M. Walton, president, and the Baptist Pastors Conference, headed by Rev. Stroy Freeman. Reverend Sardon said both organizations had promised the League full support in its fight for fair job opportunities.

**The 17 banks which the League has written to request confe include:**

First Federal Savings and Association, South East Nat [illegible] Sears Bank and Trust comp[illegible]y, Southmoor Bank and Trust company, National Bank of Hyde Park Livestock National Bank, LaSalle National.

Also the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Exchange National, Drexel National, Central National, Chicago City Bank and Trust company, Chicago National, Continental Illinois National, Chatham Bank of Chicago, American National, and Amalgamated Trust and Savings.

Three of the banks — Exchange National, Harris Trust and Savings, Amalgamated Trust an American National — already hire son Negroes in white collar jobs.

# President ~~Signs~~ Raise Benefiting 24,764 in State

Constitution

Sat. 6-21-58

Atlanta.

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower Friday signed a bill bringing to 34,718 the number of federal workers in Georgia who will receive 10 per cent pay raise retroactive to Jan. 1.

16i Ga.

With the President's signature, the Civil Service Commission announced figures from which the payroll increases can be estimated in Atlanta, Macon and the rest of Georgia.

The figures also include postal employes who received an approximate 10 per cent increase in a bill signed May 27.

In Atlanta, 3,752 postal workers and 9,733 white collar employes will receive combined increases totaling $6,200,000.

In Macon, 278 postal workers and 4,812 white collar workers get total raises of $2,400,000.

For the state, including Atlanta and Macon, 9,954 postal workers and 24,764 white collar personnel get raises totaling $16,100,000.

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# Employes Stay Happy At Johnson & Johnson Plant

16i Ill.

The Chicago Division of Johnson & Johnson, celebrating 25 years of manufacturing surgical dressings, baby and medical products in the Midwest, has still another enviable achievement to its credit; 1,100 happy, loyal and productive employees who work in a 10-building manufacturing dynasty, occupying 17½ acres on a tract of land near Midway Airport, turning out 493 different baby, medical and health items for the home, the doctor's office and the hospital.

As part of a carefully planned celebration marking the Division's 25th year of manufacturing operations in Chicago, company officials, last week, conducted representatives of press, radio and television through the beautifully appointed and modernized plant to show how the most efficient machinery produces, assembles, sterilizes and packages health and medical products to assist in a safe, speedy recovery of everything from skinned shins and abrasions to brain surgery.

The swift, accurate machines, whirring through innumerable processes and operations to create the products which have made Johnson & Johnson famous the world over, were most impressive. But more impressive were the employees, themselves; pleasant-faced women in trim nurses caps and crisp white uniforms, smiling, industrious men in neatly starched and pressed brown uniforms.

They moved quickly, quietly and efficiently in their appointed tasks, their faces revealing the tremendous pride and satisfaction they knew in doing their jobs correctly.

Defender P.9

The "straw boss," a familiar figure in the American industrial and business world, is present at Johnson & Johnson, too, but not in the stereotype.

Sat. 5-24-58

Nattily dressed in business suits, the plant foremen and supervisors pride themselves, first of all, on knowing the name of each of the 1,100 employees. This, of course, gives the spacious plant a distinct, "homey" atmosphere.

Chicago, Ill.

P.9

As you watch these "junior executives" passing among the workers, chatting amiably, smiling good naturedly and passing out compliments for exceptional production, you get the feeling that these 1,100 people belong to the same family. And, in a sense, they do. This is the valuable lesson Johnson & Johnson teaches each new employee.

Throughout the plant you will find neatly lettered citations acknowledging various departments as best in safety, production, attendance, and courtesy.

Virtually every department has an award of some kind, but this fails to dim the lustre of the citation. Instead, it emphasizes department unity and the friendly competitive spirit of the workers.

Management - labor relations leaves very little for the union shop steward to do. Longevity is a revered word around Johnson & Johnson. A surprisingly high percentage of the total work force started with the plant 25 years ago when the doors were first opened for business. Few have less than five years seniority.

Later, in the company's cheerful cafeteria where the guests were served a delicious buffet luncheon, you could get a pretty good ideas as to how Johnson & Johnson is able to keep the employees they hire.

The representatives of press, radio and TV who "broke bread" with the company's top executives, many of them from the main plant in New Jersey, were immediately impressed with one fact. The "big bosses" wasted no time heralding their own achievements or slapping associates on the back. They talked, instead, about the accomplishments of their workers in the various plants which they represented.

George F. Smith, president of Johnson & Johnson, was there to greet the guests. In his informal talk he said, simply: "I have been asked by our people here in production, distribution, research and sales to say for them — that 'we like it here.' " And that's the way it is at the Chicago Division.

The same type of spirit prevails at each of Johnson & Johnson's 56 plants which saturate all six continents. A total of 20,000 people are employed in these plants, 6,000 at 26 plants in thirteen foreign countries. More than 100 nations are supplied by this human lifeline of baby, medical and health products.

The company's two sales divisions — general line and hospital—have both their regional and division headquarters in Chicago's Loop. They serve hospitals, druggists, supermarkets and other outlets in 13 Midwestern and adjoining states from Ohio to the Dakotas.

Johnson & Johnson's slogan, "Most Trusted Name in Surgical Dressings," could be enhanced, we feel, to commemorate its significant achievement in employer-employee relations. For at Johnson & Johnson they make more than bandages, baby oils and gauze pads; they make people, too.

Happy, satisfied people who make the company the 'giant of business' that it is.

# Illinois Negroes Want Legislature To Discuss Equal Job Opportunties

Crusader

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-21-58

P. 26

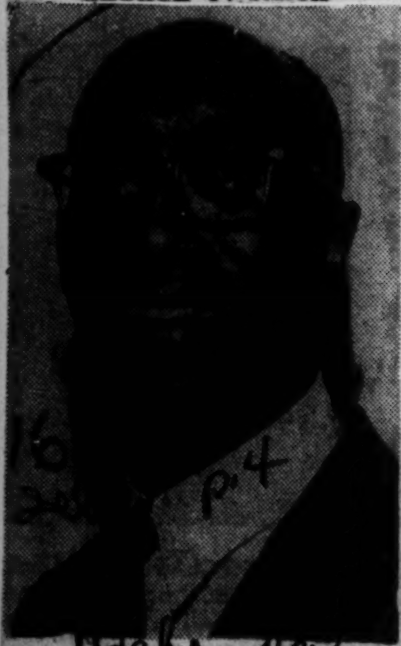
**GEORGE F. SMITH**

Gov. William G. Stratton was requested to "call upon the special session of the Illinois General Assembly to discuss equal job opportunities — FEPC in addition to unemployment compensation and relief. The request was made in a telegram sent by Dr. L. H. Holman, president of the Illinois Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The wire to Stratton was signed by a number of trade union leaders, and others attending the 1958 Freedom Fund Dinner of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP at the Morrison Hotel on Wednesday evening. It noted that "during this recession minority groups are being denied jobs because of their racial origin in greater numbers than ever before."

In addition to Dr. Holman, signers of the wire calling for action at the special session of the General Assembly were:

Theodore A. Jones, president of Chicago Branch NAACP; William A. Lee, vice-president of Chicago Federation of Labor; William L. McFetridge, general president of Building Service Employees International Union; William Robert Ming, national chairman of American Veterans Committee; Ralph D. Robinson, assistant director, Region 4, United Automobile Workers; Ray Schossling, president Teamsters Joint Council No. 25, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Claude W. B. Holman, 4th Ward alderman: Leon M. Despres, 5th Ward Alderman; Dr. T. R. M. Howard; Louis E. Martin, Editor-in-Chief, Chicago Defender; Frank London Brown, international representative Textile Workers Union; Willis A. Thomas, secretary-treasurer Local 356 Federated Hotel Waiters Union; Rev. Morris H. Tynes, pastor Monumental Baptist church; and Sidney Lens, organization director United Service Employees Union Local 329 and chairman of the Hyde Park Unit of the Chicago NAACP.



P. 4

Defender

**JASPER M. VAUGHAN** of 1219 E. 46th st., was among the 200 Shell Oil Company employees and 45 pensioners representing the Peoria, Rockford and Chicago Districts honored at the annual "Ten Year and Over Club" luncheon held in the Edgewater Beach hotel. The group later attended a Cubs baseball game in Wrigley Field. Membership in the club is limited to employees with 10 years or more service with the company.

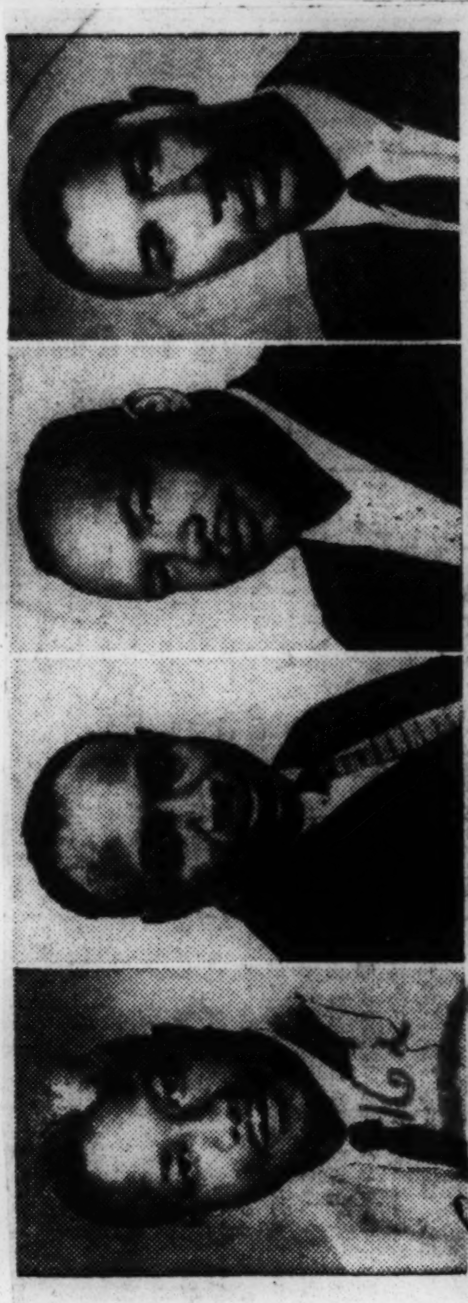
**MACHION S. GARRISON, JR. APPOINTED FIRST NEGRO FIRE AND CAUSALTY ADJUSTER IN SOUTH**—Machion S. Garrison, Jr., has been appointed insurance adjuster by Egerton-Ratchford & Company of 1801 Peachtree Road, N.E., Atlanta, and is serving as manager of their branch office at 197½ Auburn Avenue.

Mr. Garrison is a graduate of Morehouse College, with a major in political science, and has observed at the University of Chicago. He has been employed with the Y.M.C.A. and special assignments with the Atlanta Urban League, and more recently worked in the field of Human Relations with the Southern Regional Council. He served in the United States Army with special training in military law with the Military Police Corps. He saw two years of active duty and was honorably discharged.

Sat. 10-12-58

The appointment of Mr. Garrison in this unique position represents a pioneering step on the part of an industry which handles the adjustments of losses of thousands of people annually.

Messrs. Egerton and Ratchford stated: "We have been searching for the proper person for sometime to initiate the employment of Negroes in a field where their services are needed, and Mr. Garrison appears highly qualified to render a good service to our community and to our company. We hope this is just the beginning of greater opportunities for qualified Negroes in fields heretofore not available to them."



**ADDED BY COCA-COLA** — Public relations and sales representatives have been added recently by bottlers of four important market areas. Seen above, the new Negro marketmen are, left to right, Walter Beamon, The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York, New York City, Joseph Williams, The Cleveland Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Charles Boone, Columbia Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Columbia, S.C., and Clifton Matthews, Winston-Salem Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Winston-Salem, N.C. The Coca-Cola industry employs such personnel throughout the United States.

**MRS. LUCY CARR BUTTS**

## Retires After Sixteen Years Of Service

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Lucy Carr Butts, one of the many loyal employees of Sears-Roebucks family, retires from active duty after sixteen years of faithful unselfish service.

Sun. 8-3-58

The officials and her co-workers showered her with many useful gifts along with congratulations for efficient service rendered.

P. 3

Mrs. Butts plans to devote her time to religious activities of Mt. Olive Baptist Church of which she is a staunch supporter.

# 200 Lose Jobs As Plant Closes

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — (ANP) — Some 200 Negroes will be left without jobs when the Malleable and Steel Casting Co., producer of automobile casting, closes its local plant here next month.

A company spokesman blamed the recession and intense competition in the malleable industry for the closure. He said the company had been operating in the red for several years.

Thurs 6-26-58

According to Asst. Personnel Manager Paul Patrick, about one half of the plant's labor force of 470 are Negroes. Some four or five of them had supervisory positions, and many had been with the company for 20 years or more.

P-1

Patrick said the company would make an effort to locate jobs for those laid off. However, jobs have not yet been found.

Many of the workers are willing to take pay cut in order to keep the plant open, Patrick said. However, the closure order came from the home office in Cleveland. In addition to Indianapolis, the firm operates a plant in Chicago, but only few local top-level officials will be transferred to those units.

16i 1958

IOWA

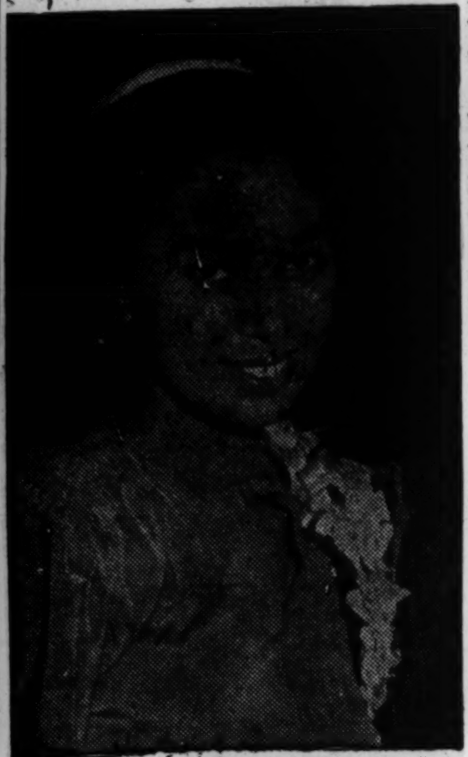
## Who's Who in Iowa

# Mrs. Gloria Bowman Saw Ad; Became First Negro at Iowa's Largest Insurance Co.

16i

### By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

**(This is the third in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders, and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)**



MRS. GLORIA BOWMAN

Mrs. Gloria Bowman, of 3005 Amherst, established a Negro first in Iowa and in Des Moines when she was employed by Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa in 1954. Prior to that time, the State's largest insurance company had employed no Negroes. Presently they have two, but Mrs. Bowman was the first.

#### Answered Ad

The initial step towards securing the job was taken when she answered a newspaper advertisement. That was followed by three weeks of concentrated personal interviews. "Each time I went back," Mrs. Bowman recalled, "I was interviewed by someone a little higher up in the company."

Bystander P.1

Thurs 3-6-58

Des Moines Iowa

She passed the interviews and was given the job of calculator which she held for one and a-half years before being promoted to Calculations checker in the actuary section. Specifically, her job entails checking figures and estimates to questions mailed in by individuals and agents.

#### Nice From First

Speaking well of her co-workers and employers, Mrs. Bowman said, simply, happily, "Everyone has been nice, . . . always, from the very first."

Mrs. Bowman came educationally fortified for her present position. A native of Morgantown, W. Va., she graduated from Fisk University with a major in sociology and a minor in math.

16i

Iowa

#### Married in 1946

In her hometown where her mother, Mrs. Odie Holland still resides, she attended elementary school and attended high school at Washington, Penna.

In 1946 she came to Des Moines and wae married to James Bowman a teacher at Nathan Weeks Junior High since the fall of 1954. They have two children Linda Susan, 8 and Gail Elizabeth, who attends Grand Elementary school.

Bystander P.3

#### Relaxation

Mrs. Bowman teaches Sunday School at Corinthian Baptist Church where she is a member. She says she has done no particular traveling except in Texas where Mr. Bowman taught at Wiley College for six years prior to returning to Des Moines. For relaxation Mrs. Bowman turns to sewing, crocheting, reading and bridge playing. Her interest and skill in sewing won for her a second prize for an Easter suit in 1955. Although she leans towards historican novels she favors no author over another.

Thurs 3-6-58

Des Moines Iowa

16i

#### Club Work

In her busy daily schedule Mrs. Bowman finds time for club work and is a member of Atelier Guild which she served as secretary in 1957 and is a charter member of the recently organized Des Moines chapter of Links, Inc.

Mrs. Bowman has no verbally pat motto, but she firmly believes that where youth are concerned, "Instead of sitting around complaining about things you can't change, do something about what you can change."

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## Who's Who in Iowa

# Byron Hayter, 44, Works as Shipping and Receiving Clerk At Meredith Publishing Co.

Iowa Bystander

This is the 35th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

16i

### By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Byron Hayter, 44, 1155 W. 13th St. doesn't believe in resigning to the age old rumor, "They don't hire colored there . . ." He had been washing windows at Meredith Publishing company for four years and had taken particular notice of the fact employees of the majority race had been hired and promoted, . . . but never members of his own race who mere mostly janitors and caretakers and several night watchmen.

Des Moines Iowa

Iowa

Thurs 4-10-58

P.1

So one day he and three others went to see the personnel manager (two years ago) and asked why Negroes "were not given anything better at the company."

#### Personnel Manager

The personnel manager returned a straightforward answer: No Negroes had applied for anything else nor asked for promotions after employment. He admitted frankly he had no reason for not advancing them.

Two weeks later Mr. Hayter was called in for a personal interview. He got the job of shipping and receiving clerk.

He is the only Negro not only in his department, but in the entire plant with a responsible job.

BYRON HAYTER

#### During World War II Pressman's Union

Mr. Hayter recalled rumors he would not be accepted in the Pressmen's union, which members of his department must belong to.

"I had no trouble at all," he stated. "After the usual 30 day trial period, I was contacted the next day informing me I had been admitted."

## Who's Who in Iowa

# Mrs. Ruby Wilson Promoted To Supervisor of Mails and Files at Hospital Service

Iowa Bystander

(This is the 36th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

**By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne**

Des Moines

Iowa 11-22-5

[illegible]

Because of her leadership abilities and other qualifications important to the job, Mrs. Ruby Wilson, of 1326 McCormick Street, was promoted several weeks ago to the position of supervisor of mails and files in Hospital Service, Inc., (Blue Cross) in the Des Moines area. Her promotion came shortly after the third anniversary year of employment with the local office which began in September 1955.

In her new position with the company Mrs. Wilson has five employees, all white, working under her supervision. Chiefly her department is in charges of opening daily mail, stamping it and sending it to the various department. They also keep up to date, a master file which includes filings, cancellations, and transferral of cards.

### Nurse's Aid

"I have been connected with hospital work for a number of years," Mrs. Wilson said. "I wanted to get into another division so upon the recommendation of a friend who was already working at Blue Cross, I applied for the position of file clerk and was hired the same day three years ago."

### In Topeka

Actually, Mrs. Wilson began working in hospitals in Topeka, Kans., a few miles from her hometown, Sedan, Kans. She took training and worked as nurses' aid before coming to Des Moines seven years ago, where she continued to follow her profession of nurses' aid at Iowa Lutheran hospital, for three and a half years.

Iowa

### Likes Job

"I like the job at Blue Cross very much." Mrs. Wilson said. "The cooperation and attitudes of the other employees are wonderful."

"My boss told me when I began that the company does not hire or promote employees on the basis of race, but only if they are qualified for the job," she continued.

"To begin you must take an aptitude test and of course, a physical examination," she noted.

### Private Life

In private life Mrs. Wilson is the wife of James E. Wilson who is employed with Penn Dixie Cement Corp., in West Des Moines. They are parents of a daughter, Ruby Mae who resides in Topeka. Both are members of Union Baptist church where Mrs. Wilson sings alto with the Ushertones and is a member of the Usher Board. She likes to relax with reading or television and with her husband, is an avid music fan having collected a number of popular and religious recordings.

16i 1958

IOWA

## Who's Who in Iowa

# Herbert Cox, Waterloo Radio Disc Jockey, Got Job in 1954

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

**(This is the second in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders, and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, and entertainment fields.)**

Herbert Cox, Waterloo radio disc jockey has been with Radio Station KXEL since 1954 and was cited by the mayor of the city last fall for outstanding work with the station.

16

His program "Ebony Hour" can be heard each Sunday from [illegible]:05 to 7 p.m. 1540 on your dial, says Mr. Cox. Actually radio work is not his only call to fame. His varied background includes 18 years of continuous employment with the Rath Packing company where he still works five days a week.

Bystander P. 1

Thurs 2-27-58

He is a native of Fort Dodge, another Iowa city where he attended elementary and high school. When he finished that part of his education he took a job on the Illinois Central dining car department as a cook on the Panama Limited.

Des Moines, Iowa

Herbert Cox

He left his birthplace and came to Waterloo in 1930 where he has lived ever since. His active participations in fraternal orders include a past officer in Elks Lodge; he's a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner.

Church work has been one of his activities also, he formerly served as an officer in the Methodist Episcopal church and once sang with the widely known Payne Memorial AME church choir.

Mr. Cox whose hobbies are swimming and traveling which he enjoys very much, is a bridegroom of a little over three months' standing. He was married to a Des Moines girl, the former Martha Lovenia DeVan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer DeVan, of 1336 East 19th Street in this city. The wedding ceremony was performed in Waterloo. last Nov. 2. 1957.

# Kansas Woman Is Employed As Legal Secretary

ATCHISON, Kas. — Mrs. Virginia Croft, 1124 N. Eighth St., is Atchison's first Negro woman to be employed as a legal secretary. On September 16, she was employed by the firm, O'Keefe, Root, McKelvy and O'Keefe prominent Kansas lawyers.

Call
9/19

Mrs. Croft received her experience as legal secretary from the late Attorney Richard Westbrook, Chicago, for whom she worked for 10 years.

MRS. VIRGINIA CROFT

Before returning to Atchison, she was employed as a secretary by the Speigel catalog company in Chicago.

Kansas City
Mo.
9-26-58

Mrs. Croft is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Will Moore of St. Joseph. She is a graduate of Bartlett high school, St. Joseph, where she was born and reared. She attended Lincoln university at Jefferson City.

Mrs. Croft is married to Jesse LeVert Croft. They are the parents of three children, LeVert, Cortland and Jewell.

# Work-Right Amendment Advances

Courier-Journal

8-9-II

## Could Be Available For Vote on Monday

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—The Senate Rules Committee Thursday gave a favorable report to a "right-to-work" amendment to the State Constitution.

16i

The measure, Senate Bill 151, came out as a committee substitute for the original bill and was given a first reading in the Senate. It could be available for vote next Monday.

Thurs 3-14-58

### Change Is Described

Louisville Ky.

As originally introduced, the bill proposed to amend Section 1 of the Constitution's Bill of Rights, by adding a right to work regardless of whether one belongs to any labor organization.

But the committee substitute would instead amend the Constitution by adding this new section:

"The right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged because of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization, and all contracts in negation or abrogation of such rights are hereby declared to be invalid, void, and unenforceable."

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# James Bryant Gets Promoted To Supervisor

Defender 8-7

James Bryant

Louisville Ky.

James B. Byrant, Sr., of 2115 Magazine St., an employee at the Louisville Post Office since 1944, was recently promoted to Mail Handler Group Supervisor.

Bryant is serving his second term as president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and was the first president of the Post Office Labor Management Council. In 1955 Bryant completed a training course of the Post Office Department, received a certificate of instrucotr and was appointed instructor in the Post Office Training Program.

16i

Thurs 4-10-58

Ky

The postal worker is superintendent of the Sunday School at Plymouth Congregational Church and a member of the Board of Management of the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A.

Bryant's promotion follows in the wake of several others since since 1954. Among these were Letcher Jackson (deceased), William Lee, Samual Weathers, Jr., Ernest Rice, D. L. Holland, William Murrell and George Luckett.

Bryant is married and has a son, James, Jr.

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# Unemployment Rose In April In Kentucky

## Barnes Says An Increase When There Should Be Drop Is 'Cause for Concern'

16i

By KYLE VANCE
Associated Press Staff Writer

Frankfort, Ky., April 30.—A continued rise in unemployment in Kentucky through April is "cause for concern," Economic Security Commissioner Vego E. Barnes said Wednesday.

"It should have been the other way around on a seasonal basis," he said. "Our unemployment dropped in April last year."

Courier-Journal

Barnes also released figures showing unemployment-insurance payments jumped more than $1,000,000 from March to April.

8 2-24

### Called Worse Than In '30's

The payments totaled $4,932,876 in March. April's payments as books were closed Wednesday totaled $6,118,119.

From March to April last year, the payments dropped from $3,472,057 to $3,225,012.

"Our employment picture now is worse than it has been at any time since the insurance program was started," he said. "This means it is worse than it has been since the darker days of the depression in the early '30's."

Thurs 5-1-58

The number of persons receiving unemployment insurance in Kentucky nearly doubled from last April to this April.

### Estimates 131,000 Jobless

Louisville Ky

A year ago, the average weekly number of persons getting jobless-pay checks in April was 37,668. The average for April this year jumped to 65,599.

Nearly 10,000 persons were added to the benefit rolls from February to April this year.

Barnes also suggested that "to get the true unemployment picture, you would have to double the 65,599 figure."

He estimated there are 40,000 unemployed persons who do not qualify for insurance payments. In addition, he said, are "the thousands of young people who haven't found jobs yet and other thousands who have lost their jobs in other states and have returned to their homes in Kentucky."

### Says Fund Is Sound

Barnes said the trust fund from which benefit checks are paid is "actuarily sound" at present but that a desperate situation could develop if there is no improvement soon.

"We have enough money on hand to last at least three years," he said. "We would get worried only if the present trend should continue another year without prospects for improvement."

John McCaslin, director of research and statistics, said the trust fund holds approximately $115,000,000 at present.

Barnes estimated $75,000,000 would be added to the fund by employers during the next three years.

"That means," he said, "we could pay out $5,000,000 a month for three years and have $10,000,000 left. Of course we would have to start emergency action to reinforce the fund lo before that if the drainage ntinued at $5,000,000 a mon

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# EMPLOYMENT DROPS 6,600 JANUARY THROUGH APRIL

Defender 8-3

According to the latest statistics taken from the Louisville area office of the Department of Economic Security, area employment has dropped some 6,600 workers between the months of January through April of this year.

16i

Louisville Ky

The report said that in each year since 1950 the average gain over the same period has been in the neighborhood of 2,700 workers. Area employment prospects continue to be bright, however, in spite of the decline.

### 235,000 Employed

Thurs 5-15-58

In mid-April, it was estimated that 235,500 non-agricultural wage and salary workers were on Louisville payrolls which represented a slight improvement of 300 workers from mid-March but 14,500 down from last year.

During the past month, seasonal flutuationss in Tobacco and Distilled liquors Industries, and inventory adjustments in Metal working joined together to reduce factory employment by 1,100 workers. Not since 1950 has manufacturing employment in the area been lower than it was last month.

The only industry, continued the report, showing substantial improvement from March to April was construction, which added 1,800 workers. Unfavorable weather during much of the month, however, kept many construction workers from being on the job full time.

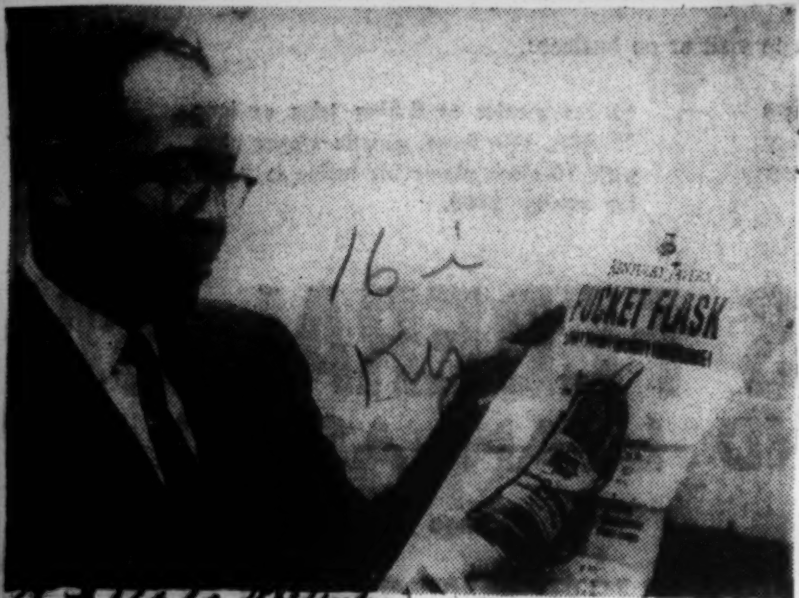
### Factory Loss

About 80 per cent of the 14,500 workers loss during the past year was contributed by factories, with slackened demand for metal and wood products, and defense reductions in ordnance and chemicals industries accounting for the bulk of the declines. Non-manufacturing worker decreases have come largely from the trade and transportation industries during the past year.

Prospects for the summer months indicate some improvement, according to employers who reported work-force data last month. Some metalworking employees who were laid off for one week in mid-April have already returned to their jobs. Further seasonal gains in construction also are expected to help push area employment up to a point near 238,000 by the end of the summer.

### 9.5 Percent Unemployed

Also in mid April, said the departments report, it was estimated that 28,500 workers in the area were unemployed representing 9.5 per cent of the total labor force. This was the third consecutive month that local job seekers numbered more han 28,000. Claims for unemployment insurance continued at record breaking heights during April.



16 a
Ky

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 7-2-58
P. 4

**NEW SALES REPRESENTATIVE** for Old Kentucky Tavern, James [illegible] Dougherty, 36, examines proof of ad which appeared in Chicago Defender. Dougherty was in sales department of a soft drink firm before joining Old Kentucky producers who also make Glenmore, Old Thompson, Kings Ransom and other products. An active civic worker in the city, he is a veteran and a graduate of Oakland Elementary school, DuSable and Roosevelt university.

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# NAACP Wants Transport Co. To Hire All

Defender
Louisville, Ky.
16 a
Thurs. 6-14-58
Ky

In view of the impending purchase of the Louisville Transit Company by the Louisville Transport Company. the Louisville branch of the NAACP is seeking to get a provision incorporated in the new franchise that would insure the employment of all personnel without regard to race.

The group has made an appeal to Alderman W. W. Beckett for his support of the provision.

A letter was sent to William S. Milburn, chairman of the Board of Alderman, urging that the Aldermen incorporate the provision into the franchise. The suggested provision reads:

"The employment and promotion of all personnel necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Louisville Transport Company shall be without regard to race, color or creed."

In a letter to F. J. Johnson, president of the Milwaukee & Southern Transport Corp, the corporation purchasing the transit company, the NAACP pointed out that it is vitually concerned about the employment policy of the Louisville Transport Company when and if the sale is approved by the Aldermen and would like to know what the policy would be in regard to the hiring of Negroes.

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# 79-Year-Old Man Remains Working After 60 Years In Many Businesses

Louisville, Ky.
Louisville Defend
Thurs 7-8-58
P. 3

For 69 years, as a pioneer resident of New Albany, Virgil Terry has watched the "little" town on the Ohio river grow to the present modern second class city that it is today.

Now 79 years of age, Terry first came to New Albany from Elizabethtown, Kentucky in 1889. He was ten years old and came in the company of his older sister who is also, still living in the city. She is now 89.

Terry first started making a living for himself when he took a job with a New Albany produce seller while still in his teens. He was so successful in the job that his boss wanted to put him into business for himself. With the help of his mother and sister he brought a horse and wagon and for a number of years was one of the foremost fruit and vegetable venders in the city.

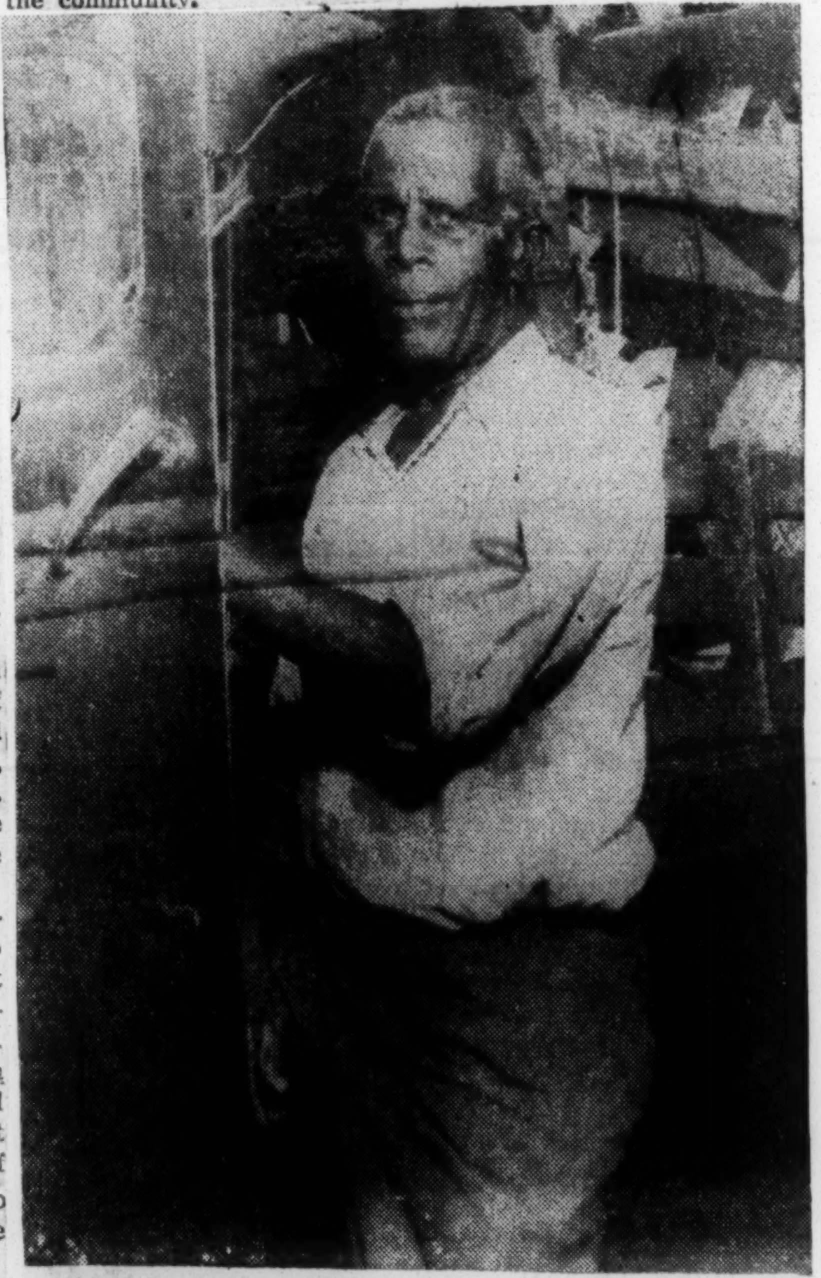
Moving from the fruit business, Terry worked on a variety of jobs many along side of white men. Said Terry, "there wasn't much discrimination in those days. Most of that started about 30 or 35 years ago."

He described New Albany as a good town around the turn of the century. Located here; said Terry, was a hosiery plan, forge, glass factory and woolen mill. He also said that there were quite a few Negroes living there at that time.

Terry, a bachelor who has never been married, lives in a two story brick building on Gault street. He has operated and owned several businesses in the area. Among his enterprises were a garage, 2 pool rooms and several restaurants. His last restaurant was on Vincennes just off of the K and I bridge. He has also drove a truck and wagons in the hauling or transfer business.

Today, Terry is still hauling despite a recent train accident which injured his back and broke several ribs. When asked why he never married, Terry replied, "you know it's against the law to take a woman against her will."

Not thinking of retiring, Terry said that he is contemplating opening a pool room in the first floor of his home. Having been around the city for over a half a century, Terry said that he had high hopes for the future of New Albany, and if God willing, will see many other changes in the community.



**VIRGIL TERRY** climbs into the cab of his pickup truck.

# 'Right-to-Work' Bills' Future Up Next Week

## Joint Senate-House Group Likely To Meet Wednesday On What To Do With Them

Ky 16i

By HUGH MORRIS
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 19.—The fate of "right-to-work" bills in the Legislature will be fought out at a meeting next week of House and Senate committees considering proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

Senator C. W. Robinson, Bowling Green Democrat, said his Senate Committee on Suffrage, Elections, and Constitutional Amendments will meet jointly, probably next Wednesday, with the House committee of the same name to consider the 15 proposed constitutional amendments so far introduced in the Assembly.

Since onley two amendments to the Constitution may be proposed, the two committees would attempt to reach agreement on which two proposals to report favorably.

The "right-to-work" proposals are offered in the form of amendments to the Constitution. If approved by the Legislature, and by the voters next year, they would forbid labor-union "closed shops" in Kentucky.

**House Bill Due Today**

Senate Bill 151 is the "right-to-work proposal in the Senate. Its sponsors are Senators Martin J. Duffy, Louisville, and Ed J. Kelly, Flemingsburg, both Democrats.

The House version of the same bill handed to the House clerk after adjournment Wednesday for formal introduction in the House Thursday. It will be House Bill 419, sponsored by Representatives A. W. Wells, Bardstown; True Mackey, Mount Olivet; R. Douglas Ford, Owensboro; Paul T. Ratcliffe, Shelbyville, and Roy Searcy, Carrollton, all Democrats.

The house on Wednesday, meantime, turned down a constitutional-amendment proposal that would allow County sheriffs to succeed themselves in office.

The measure, House Bill 129, was sponsored by Representative Will Tom Wathen, Morganfield Democrat. It failed to get the necessary 60 votes on a 44-to-15 roll call.

But the House immediately voted to reconsider the action by which the bill had failed, and it was laid upon the clerk's desk, subject to a future attempt at passage.

**Proposals Listed**

Among the other proposed constitutional ammendments in the hands of House and Senate committees include those to pay a veterans' bonus; pave the way for exemption of real estate from State property taxes; to let the Legislature meet 120 days each two years, instead of 60 days as at present; to elect only the governor, lieutenant governor, auditor, and attorney general of the State officers; to require County judges to be lawyers; to provide a state-wide civil-service system, and to exempt from taxation income-producing property owned by churches and educational institutions.

One measure, H. B. 22, proposes that a convention be called to rewrite the State Constitution. This meauser, if approved by the Legislature, would have to be submitted again to the 1960 General Assembly. If also approved in 1960, it would go before the voters in 1961 for approval.

Journal
P. 26
Feb. 20
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Louisville
Ky

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### The Anatomy of the Recession—VI

# Recession Is a Very Personal Thing

By Saul Pett
Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The recession, the real recession, is not so much a national statistic or a national argument as it is a man like Don Crane.

**Crane now keeps house while his wife works and suffers more in pride than he can say.**

Or it's a woman like Iva Carter, who last year earned $80 a week as a skilled worker and now picks up 60 cents an hour, when she can, as a baby sitter.

Or it's Elzy Fisher, who lost his car and his freezer and, in a physical sense, his family.

Or Denzil Poole, now working 60 hours a week to earn what he used to earn in 40.

**Or Vernon Melcher, up to his ears in monthly payments, determined never to buy on time again.**

Or Ray Werner, who hopes to pick up an ice cream route at age 66.

A recession is these and many other people, but it is not a whole country or a whole town or most of either. And that is the strange thing about it. The recession is a grim island in a sea of prosperity. The recession is a minority of people, purchasing power gone or crippled, surrounded by high prices.

THE RECESSION is not people starving but people eating more hamburger than steak, more bacon than pork chops. It is children getting more clothes than toys on their birthdays. The recession is not stark tragedy but fear of tragedy, coming suddenly and without warning, in a long, seemingly endless wave of good times. It is a confident swimmer, never scared before, now feeling the first twinge of a cramp.

**Louisville is a recession city statistically; its unemployment is relatively high. Almost one out of ten is jobless. But looking at the city, you see the nine, not the one.**

**You see the crowds at the sports events and shiny, long cars in the streets and people shopping in the stores and new houses going up while some others are being foreclosed.**

Statistics: Total labor force in Louisville metropolitan area—302,000. Unemployed, 28,700. Percentage unemployed, 9.5. Last year it was 6.5; in 1954, it was 5.4; in 1951, it was 2.6. The ratio of unemployment is now higher than any time since the State Office of Economic Security began making unemployment compensation payments in 1939.

At peak employment late in 1956 and early last year, the General Electric appliance plant here employed 15,500. It now employs 10,500. The Ford assembly plant employed 5100, now employs 2500. International Harvester also has laid off in Louisville along with many smaller firms.

**Bankruptcies, 989 in 1957, highest since 1931; department store sales, Jan. 1 through March 22, down 7 per cent over same period last year; free school lunches served in February, 1958, a daily average of 2396 as compared to 1725, same month last year.**

Fact behind a single statistic: A school lunch costs only 25 cents. To get one for your child, you have to request it. Then you have to be screened. You have to be "hurtin'" in pocket and pride even to ask for it.

SOME OF the statistics may be argued, explained, rationalized by town boosters. Thus, you will hear about the bad winter weather in connection with reduced construction and shrunken retail sales. One factory speaks more of "attrition" than unemployment. Another refused to admit it lays off employes; it "furloughs" them.

But they can't argue away the people, the separate human beings, behind the statistics:

**Tall, thin Don Crane, 27, stalking through his four-room house.**

**"I walk from the front door to the back door. I fool around in the yard. Yesterday I washed the windows just to kill time. I try not to think but I find myself thinking, 'Will I ever get a job again?'**

He used to work at General Electric, on the dryer assembly line. With overtime, he took home $115 a week. Then he was laid off in October. Since then, Don has exhausted his unemployment compensation ($32 for 26 weeks) and his $500 savings.

**His wife Mary found work at a cigarette plant for $63 a week, sealing cases. The Cranes and their three young children now live on that, just barely. Some of their fixed monthly expenses: $48 on the mortgage, $13.50 on a clothes washer, $11.80 for storm windows. In the future, even if Don finds work, they will buy less on time.**

Crane family activities and plans cancelled by the recession: Saturday night bowling, square dances, fishing trips and plans to build a garage and concrete driveway.

Mary works late, so Don fixes breakfast, changes the baby, gets the eldest child off to school. When Mary gets up, Don looks for work, always home by 2, when she goes off. He sees that the kids nap, fixes dinner, cleans up, gets the kids to bed, tries to lose himself in TV but the thought keeps recurring, "I must find work soon and Mary must get back home and stay home and take care of the kids."

ELZY FISHER, 27, tall, thin, distraught. Laid off last fall at American Air Filter Co., where he worked as welder's helper and took home about $70 a week. Unemployment compensation exhausted.

Forced to give up house which he rented for $45 a month. Furniture in storage. Wife and two small boys living with her family. Elzy living with his family. Unable to keep up monthly payments, lost '49 Cadillac and freezer.

DENZIL POOLE, 33, optimistic. Laid off at GE early in February. Earned $76.50 a week "before takeout," on washer assembly line. After three weeks found filling station job. Works 60 hours a week, six days, to make same money earned at GE in 40.

"I'm not worried. We're keeping our heads above water. The car and furni-

Post and Times
Herald
p. E3
Sun 4-27-58
Washington

D3

ture were all paid for so we don't have to worry about that. Anyway, I hope to be going back to GE before long."

"ONE THING'S for sure," says Vernon Melcher, 47, old enough to remember the great depression: "I'm not putting my name on nothing any more. If it's a choice between going without or going into debt, I'm going without. Like the driveway and the garage. We could have waited on them."

**Until January, Melcher earned $95 a week before "takeout" in the maintenance department at Ford. Laid off, he collected $32 a week in unemployment compensation and $15 in supplemental unemployment benefits (otherwise known as the guaranteed annual wage, negotiated into auto company contracts by the United Automobile Workers).**

Thus, without working, Melcher collected $48 a week, and he has exhausted neither of the benefits. But recently he found a job as a porter in a hospital kitchen, which pays him $52.80 a week for six days' work. That's only $4.80 more than he got for not working. Why take the job?

"I got tired of sitting around. Besides, the benefits have to run out some time. Also, I took the job on one condition—they also give my wife a job. So she works there as a cashier, gets $34. We need every penny we can get; we're up to our ears in debts."

Melcher family debts: $56 mortgage payment a month (on four-room brick house in "Edgewood subdivision"); $35 a month on 1950 Chevrolet; $43 a month on new garage; $20 a month on washer-dryer (bought when wife was recovering from illness); $8.80 a month on new black-top driveway.

**Now, with combined income of $86 a week, the Melchers can't meet all payments. So they juggle them, get new loans to pay off old or delay one to meet another—"a constant robbing of Peter to pay Paul."**

Which was worse, the depression or the current recession?

"No question," says Melcher. "Depression was worse. Now a man is laid

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# Employment Increased 400 During Month Of April

Defender
Louisville Ky.

Employment in the state, according to statistics received from the Department of Economic Security gained over 400 workers in non-agricultural from March to mid April along with an increase of 7,100 worker increase in non-manufacturing industries. Thurs. 6-12-58

There were seasonal increases of 3,700 in retail trade; 2,500 in service industries and 2,200 in contract construction which raised the job total and offset a job loss of more than 6,700 by manufacturing industries. Most of the manufacturing loss was seasonal in nature including an unusual decline of 1,500 in apparel. P. 3

The loses also occurred in tobacco stemming (1,000), and redrving in addition to losing 900 in distilled liquors. No large job loses were reported by manufacturers of durable goods although several large firms had a few temporary layoffs.

Compared with a conquerable period in 1957, the job total this year is 30,000 lower. This in part is due to previous losses in durable goods, mining and transportation the failure for contract construction to increase as expected.

The number of persons employed in construction was 4,300 lower than in April of 1957 and 7,900 below the figure in 1956 for the same period. Jobs in lumber and wood products failed to increase seasonally in April and was more than 300 less than in 1957.

16i 1958

Louisiana

# Postal Worker Retires After 45 Yrs. Of Service

Weekly

Earl J. Terrell, Sr., who entered the Postal Service on March 25, 1914, as a Letter Carrier, was honored Thursday in ceremonies marking his retirement as of Dec. 31, 1957.

New Orleans La

Mr. Terrell was presented with a Special Certificate of honorary recognition signed by Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield presented to him by local Postmaster A. Frank Fairley.

Sat. 1-11-58

Terrel's activities in the New Orleans Post Office date back to 38 years as a Letter Carrier in several sections of the city, then on April 1, 1952, he was selected from the carriers' division to the promotion of Superintendent of the Naval Air Station Post Office, the first of such appointments in the New Orleans area if not the first in the South, after serving in this capacity for five years, then his last year was Special Postal Clerk, and the last few days was Supervisory work in the Federal Annex Station.

A Roman Cathlic, he attended local schools, Straight University, New Orleans University and Bishop College (Mar-

hall, Texas).

Married to the former Miss Leonalla Davis, the father of two children, Celestine Jacobs of this city and Earl J. Terrell, Jr. of Los Angeles, California.

Socially prominent, he is the treasurer of the Young Men's Twenty Club.

Mr. Terrell wishes to thank his friends and well wishers for their kindness and letters of congratulations, their telegrams, calls and cards.

A special thanks for a personal letter of congratulations from Mayor Chep Morrison.

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# Solon Opposes Right-to-Work

Times Picayune

(Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)
BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 5

—Sen. J. D. Deblieux said Wednesday that arguments of right-to-work bill supporters "sound good, but one of the strangest things to me is why they are only used by employers."

New Orleans La

Deblieux, of Baton Rouge, said, "I have never heard them (the arguments) used by men seeking employment, either union or nonunion.

Thurs 2-6-58

"It reminds me of the little girl who went to visit her grandfather on the farm and pleaded with him to get the ducks out of the pond before they drowned," Deblieux added.

**Sen. Jackson B. Davis of** Shreveport has announced he was going to re-introduce a right-to-work bill. Such a bill was repealed under the present administration in 1956.

"As a practical effect, such legislation has the power to completely destroy collective bargaining between management and labor, and therefore place the workers and laborers absolutely at the mercy of management," said Deblieux.

He said introduction of a right-to-work bill would stir up bitter dissension and animosity, the affect of which could discourage industrial leaders from **considering Louisiana as a location for new industry.**

"As a moral principal, I could not support that type of legislation anymore than I could legislation which would subject management to the absolute mercy of the workers.

"It is my opinion that each should be given equal rights and opportunities and responsibilities. I will support any legislation that will do that.

"I will support any legislation that will eliminate abuses by management or labor and promote harmony and good will between the two.

"But I can not and will not support any legislation that will have the effect of making one side the servant of the other."

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# SURVEY ASKING NEGRO JOB DATA

Times Picayune

## Will Help in Vocational Training, League Says

New Orleans La.

The Urban League of Greater New Orleans is conducting a survey among companies with 200 or more employes to determine the employment opportunities for Negro workers.

Prather J. Hauser, the league's industrial relations director, said Friday that the survey is a follow-up of a similar one conducted throughout the South two years ago.

Sat. 2-8-58

That one showed that the percentage of Negroes in the total work force at 265 plants in the South participating in the survey was 10.2 per cent, while the New Orleans area percentage was 21.1 per cent, Hauser said.

16 La

Reasons for the survey, according to a letter covering questionnaires sent to 60 New Orleans companies, are to determine the extent to which Negro workers are being employed; the range and kinds of jobs in which they are employed, and some estimate of their work performance on the job.

The data obtained from the replies, said Hauser, will help in interpreting to high schools and colleges the "implications of the industrial and business expansion in the South with respect to pre-employment training."

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# RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW IN LA. SEEN

16

## Garrett Hails Labor-Management Relations

ATLANTA, (AP) — Louisiana state Sen. John S. Garrett told the Southern Public Affairs Congress that his state will have another right-to-work law in two years.

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Garrett said Louisiana had the finest labor-management relations in history during the period from the law's inception in 1954 until it was repealed in 1956.

Sat 1-25-58

"And the one man responsible for its repeal was Gov. Earl K. Long," Garrett said in an address to the two-day congress sponsored by the Southern division of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"This one action," he said, "started Long's downfall. He is through in Louisiana. Four months after the law was repealed he was the most unpopular man in Louisiana's history."

Garrett said average weekly earnings in Louisiana were up 8.9 per cent during the period from 1953 to 1955 when the right-to-work law was in effect. The national average, he said, was up 7.0 per cent. The average in right-to-work states, he added, was up 7.5 per cent and the non-right-to-work states it was up 6.8 per cent.

"This proves that the right-to-work states have greater advantages to workmen and the employes are making more money than those that do not have the right-to-work laws."

Union officials are fighting the law, he said, "because they have to go to work and sell the worker on joining the union. They would rather force him to join."

"Our people (in Louisiana) have learned a lesson. In two years we'll enact a right-to-work law but we'll do it the right way this time—through a constitutional amendment."

# U. S. Court Outlaws Job Bias in Louisiana Plant

Courier, p. 3 Sat 4-12-58
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW ORLEANS—Racial discrimination in employment in the Celotex Company plant, Marrero, La., has been outlawed effective April 15 by the United States District Court, Judge J. Skelly Wright presiding. The ruling was in a suit filed Aug. 7, 1957, by Edward F. Butler, Renay Lewis and others against the firm and against Local 4-179, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO.

La.

The petition, filed by Attys. Lionel R. Collins and Revius O. Ortique Jr., charged that certain positions, with the knowledge of the union, were generally understood to be white men's jobs" and others as "Negro jobs," also that two "seniority lists" for employes were maintained.

**FURTHER, THE** plaintiffs charged that the union and the company conspired to limit them to certain jobs and to discriminate against them in the matter of on-the-job-training programs. They alleged that although a written contract existed between the company and the union, an "unwritten agreement" limited Negroes because of race and color.

**They asked the right to be represented by the union without discrimination because of race or color; the right not to be subjected or limited to certain types of employment through a pattern of discrimination based on race or color, and the right to advance to any job in the Celotex plant for which they are qualified.**

The court order was signed after parties involved came to an agreement on stipulations for abandoning the system of which the plaintiffs had complained.

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# TWO COMPLETE 37 YEARS AT WAREHOUSE SALES

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 7-26-58
p. 8

The owners and management of the Warehouse Sales, 500 Canal Street, announce the completion of 37 years of service of Oscar Green and Sam Carter, well known salesmen.

M. Gordon, one of the owners of the store, declared:

"We are happy indeed to announce that two of our salesmen have completed 37 years of service. They are Oscar Green, who has been with the store seven years and Sam Carter who has been on our staff for 30 years.

16a
La

OSCAR GREEN

"They have made many friends among our many, many customers who have bought merchandise for us through the years. They are always courteous, polite, smiling and ready to help solve any problem which might arise. Hundreds of customers pass through our store each day and these men along with the other salesmen are always standing nearby ready and willing to serve."

Green and Carter are Negroes. Many other Negroes have been employed in the transportation department and in the clerical department, and are reported to have rendered splendid service to the thousands of satified Warehouse customers.

16i 1958

MARYLAND

# Migrant Care Is Discussed

Post + Times Herald P.2-B
Washington D.C.
16i
Thurs 3-13-58

ANNAPOLIS, March 12 (AP) — An Eastern Shore farmer last night defended facilities provided for migrant workers by many Maryland growers and urged patience from persons seeking improved conditions.

W. Lee Allen of Salisbury presented the farmers' viewpoint at the first annual Maryland Migrant Dinner sponsored by the Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches and the United Church Women of Maryland.

Allen said he cannot argue with any standards sought by governmental agencies or church groups, but he urged about 100 persons representing such interests at the dinner not to be "too hard on growers for not doing more during migrant season."

Allen said that the time a farmer needs migrant help is his "busiest time—when he has to make a living or fail."

The Salisbury grower said he and many other farmers have fixed their migrant homes up to standard and the general situation "is improving a lot."

"Give the busy farmers a chance," he said. "Most farmers were raised in houses the Health Department would list as substandard and they know many migrants won't even make use of better facilities when they are provided."

"Let's use a little judgment in enforcing health regulations," Allen said.

Another speaker, an official of the National Council of Churches, called for improved facilities for migrants.

Monica B. Owen, associate director of the council's migrant ministry, said the Negro workers migrating to Maryland from Florida each summer should be provided the same facilities the Government requires growers to give Puerto Ricans and other workers from out of the country.

Mrs. Owen said the migrant ministry got its start 30 years ago on the Eastern Shore when some churchwomen visited Tilghman Island and saw babies in boxes under tables on which their mothers were shucking oysters.

She cited accomplishments of the ministry in establishing child care centers, summer schools, mobile clinics and other aids to the migrants.

Mrs. Owen said a recent survey showed that Maryland migrants consider "filth and unsanitary housing conditions" their greatest health problem.

"They want to be clean," she said, "but if growers don't supply them with facilities . . .' they won't be."

Mrs. Owen said the crime rate among migrants has decreased in areas where the migrant ministry has been active. She said the migrants' despondency over their status leads to "Saturday night drinking and gambling" and she urged the Maryland churches to provide a substitute for such activities.

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16i
Afro American P.16 Sat 4-12-58
Baltimore, Md

**MRS. ADELAIDE JACKSON** of Baltimore, Md., models a cotton-tweed chemise. She is a clerk in a downtown department store.

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# Maryland Legislature May Meet on Jobless

Evening Star
N.Y. Times
P.A-34
P.16
Sat 5-3-58

BALTIMORE, May 3 (AP).—A special session of the Legislature is considered a strong possibility if Congress enacts a measure to extend unemployment insurance benefits.

But at least one Maryland lawmaker, Senator Bertorelli, Democrat of Baltimore, contends Gov. McKeldin should call the General Assembly into session regardless of congressional action to bring into play the State's unemployment insurance trust fund.

The bill, passed by the House of Representatives Thursday [illegible] the Senate, would extend unemployment insurance to jobless workers who have exhausted their benefits.

Washington D.C.

### Would Authorize Loans

The measure would authorize Federal loans to States that chose to extend the period of eligibility for unemployment benefits by 50 per cent. In Maryland, that would mean an additional 13 weeks.

Gov. McKeldin told labor spokesmen last month he probably would call a special session if State action was needed to implement a congressional move.

Robert B. Kimble, executive director of the State Department of Employment Security, said yesterday he would recommend to the Governor that Maryland participate in the program now before Congress. He said some 14,600 unemployed persons in the State have used all their allowable benefits.

16i

### Immediate Action Urged

In calling for immediate State action, Mr. Bertorelli said 5,000 Marylanders have lost their jobs since Gov. McKeldin met with the labor spokesmen.

Referring to the State's unemployment insurance trust fund, the Senator said:

"That $95 million is available to extend the period of benefits without Federal legislation. It would restore purchasing power to about 15,000 who have exhausted their unemployment insurance eligibility in Maryland."

Mr. Bertorelli said Gov. McKeldin's "own candidate for Governor," Representative Devereux, told Maryland labor leaders last week he regarded unemployment as a problem that should be handled at the State level.

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# Maryland First State To Boost Jobless Pay

Washington Post
P-1

By Herb Thompson

Sat 6-14-58
16i
Washington D.C.

ANNAPOLIS, June 13 (AP) Maryland today became the first state to enact special legislation taking advantage of a Federal Extension of unemployment benefits for its jobless citizens.

The action was completed at a six-hour special session of the General Assembly, and Gov. Theodore McKeldin promptly signed the bill into law.

It permits state authorities to enter into an agreement for a temporary 13-week extension of jobless pay for those woh have exhausted their benefits since last June 30 and are still unemployed.

State officials estimate there may be as many as 19,446 persons eligible. Benefits have been exhausted at an average rate of 800 persons per week recently.

Maryland's present limit of 26 weeks for such benefits will be extended to 39 under the new legislation and labor leaders have said they will seek to make it permanent next year.

### Assembly Praised

Gov. McKeldin congratulated the Assembly on its swift action and said: "I take special pride in the fact that Maryland is the first state to complete the necessary legislation for participating in the economic slump."

Some states did not require special legislation to take advantage of the Federal move. One of these, Pennsylvania, has already signed up. The plan now is before the Michigan Legislature and agreement is pending in several other states. Virginia has declined to participate in the program. The District is apparently qualified to participate.

McKeldin is also signed authorization for two Baltimore City bond issues, which were enacted by the Legislature while it was here for the special session on jobless pay.

One increases to $12 million the amount the city may spend on a civic center. The other provides for borrowing up to $35 million for rehabilitation of a downtown business area to be known at the Charles Center.

### Enabling Acts

Both bills are enabling acts requiring formal approval by the mayor and city council and endorsement of the voters to become effective.

Today's special session was the second this year for the Maryland Legislature, which held a one-day meeting after its regular 1958 session to remove constitutional doubt over any bills enacted during an overtime period.

The jobless pay extension had smooth sailing through both houses although five Senators and eight Delegates voted against it.

In addition to the bills enacted, the Legislature sustained Gov. McKeldin's veto of six bills from the regular 1958 session, including four which duplicated measures he had already signed.

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# Mrs. Adelaide Jackson, 'Picture of a Model'

By SHEILA SHIELDS

BALTIMORE

The popular notion of a fashion model carries a picture of a tall, wispy creature who looks like she is walking on egg shells and, wears her professional face (make-up) even when she goes to bed.

**This is the gal who never consumes more than 300 calories a meal and whose refrigerator is filled with orchids from many fabulous beaux plus maybe a quarter pound of salami—this chick eats out.**

This is the notion that Adelaide Jackson, one of Baltimore's most popular models, refutes.

Adelaide says her life has never resembled anything like that since she was graduated from the Fashion Academy four years ago.

She was among the school's first graduates.

There is a lot more than salami in her refrigerator, because she has to eat and must feed her two children — Joan, 13, and Ronald, 12.

However, the wages she would make modeling during the average year would make it hard to provide the children with even the salami. She says:

**"BALTIMORE IS JUST** a poor place for a professional model to make a living. Most people think I make a lot of money, but I don't. I have two jobs.

"What a professional model makes here is practically peanuts!"

In addition to the pay being low, Mrs. Jackson says a large portion of the money she makes has to be spent on clothes.

"That's because in a lot of these shows around here. they expect you to model your own clothes--if you expect them to pay you."

Adelaide, a native of Baltimore, says she averages about 25 appearances a year. "I also worked my way through modeling school by appearing in fashion shows--

**"I couldn't afford really to pay, so I worked and turned the money over to the school in order to pay my tuition," she says.**

In addition to low pay, modeling jobs themselves, are few and far between in Baltimore says the attractive young woman.

"Fashion Academy has an agency, but most of the time I get my own jobs -- lots of them are out of town," she said.

After two children and constant household chores, Adelaide's figure is as lithe and attractive as a teenager's.

To keep it that way, she says;

"I have to do exercises each morning — that's better than medicine to reduce yet I never get hungry."

* * *

**THE MANY FABULOUS** beaux are also something absent from Adelaide's "picture of a model."

She confessed, "I have many friends, but no steady. I like to spend most of my time at home with the children, go to to the movies once in awhile, watch television.

"I think I'm getting a little tired of night clubs," she added.

Though modeling doesn't offer the attractive young woman too many monetary rewards, she loves it!

**"Going to the modeling school helped give me a lot of confidence, I met a lot of interesting people and have been a lot of places where I wouldn't have gone had it not been for my interest in modeling," says Mrs. Jackson.**

"I went to the "Meeting of Little Foxes," in Canada that's sponsored by a shutterbug group.

"I was also in New York to see John Powers (of Powers Models). He told me he was cutting down his crew but he wanted me to send my picture for him to keep on file.

"You know, I could have gotten a job in New York—I went to a lot of agencies—but I needed to work near home because of the children," she confided.

"Powers even invited me back for interviews—and said if I wanted to I could come back late in the year when he started hiring," added Mrs. Jackson.

P. 20

Afro American

Dat. 10-4-58

Baltimore Md

Afro American
P. 20
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 10-4-58

**HATBOX, HER TRADEMARK**—That's the identifying symbol of a model and Mrs. Adelaide Jackson, one of Baltimore's most popular models, earned hers four years ago as a graduate of Fashion Academy. She was a member of the school's first graduating class. She has appeared in more fashion shows than most local models, but Baltimore, she says, does not offer too many opportunities for a professional model and the pay **offered them is poor. She lives in Cherry Hill.**

P. 19

Afro American
Baltimore,
Md.
Sat. 9-13-58

16i
Md

**MRS. RACHEL EDWARDS,** who recently retired from employment in the Post QM laundry at Fort George G. Meade. Maryland, is awarded a plaque for her 17 years of service, by Major H. A. Barrante, post quartermaster.

### WANT TO BE A CASHIER?

# If you're good at figures, like machinery, this may be your job

Afro American P. 12

Baltimore Md.

Sat 9-6-58

**By the NNPA News Service**

The cashier's job is a very familiar one to most people, since cashiers deal directly with the public in restaurants, stores, and many other retail and service establishments, as well as in offices.

The cashier uses a cash register to record by means of numbered and lettered keys and a recording tape, cash receipts and payments.

She may record amounts due on accounts, balance the accounts when payments are made, make change, prepare bank deposits, and perform a variety of related duties.

In doing some of this work, she may use an adding machine, calculator, or other office machines.

**SOME CASHIERS** are responsible only for recording on the machine tape the prices of items selected by a customer, totaling these prices by machine, receiving payment, making change, and balancing the receipts and items listed at the end of the day.

Others, however, may be responsible for the receipts and payments of a number of other cashiers, or for preparing payrolls, or keeping accounts.

* * *

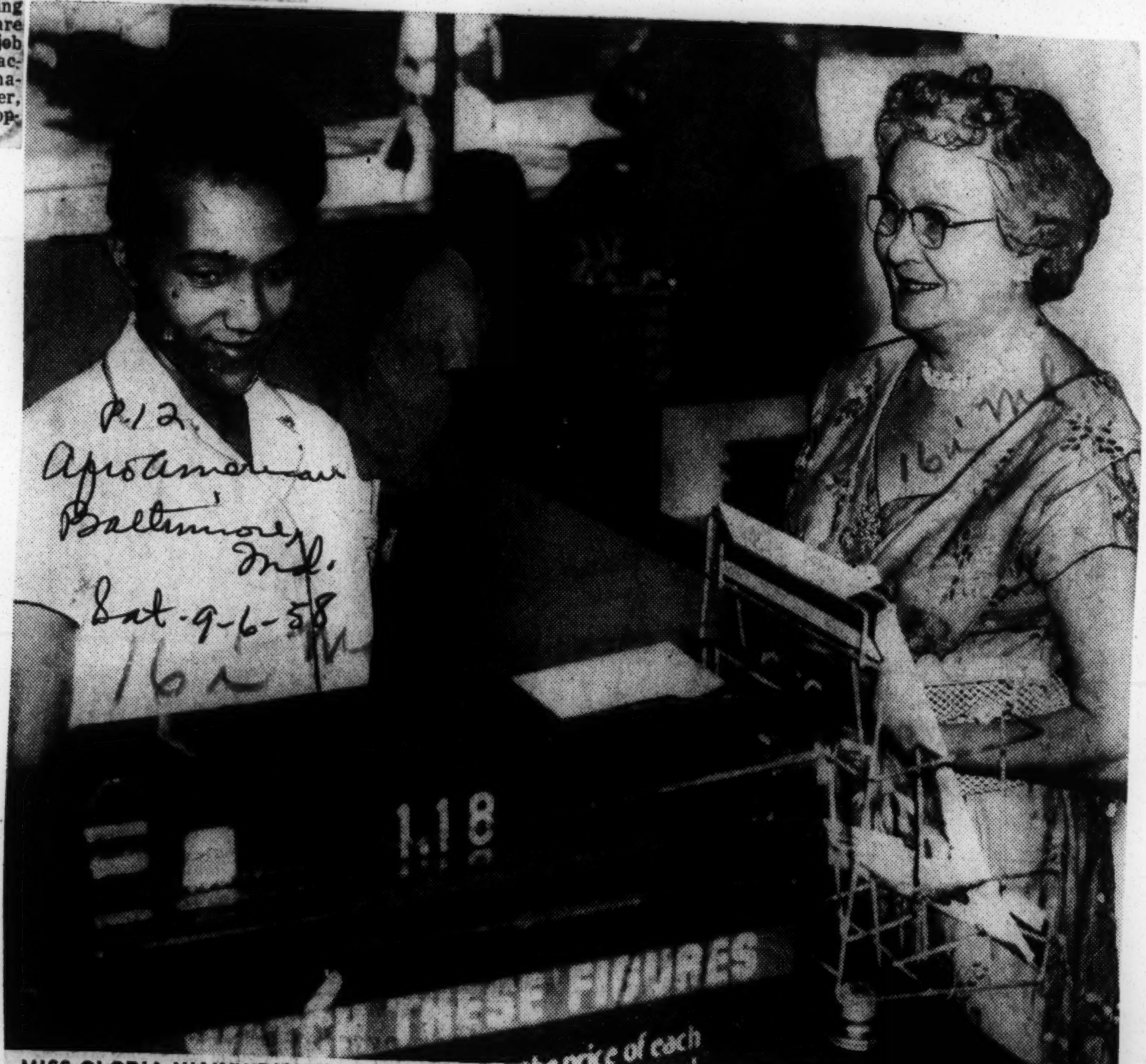
**THE BOOKKEEPING - MACHINE** operator calculates totals and net amounts and records them on an account record.

She also records such information as name, address, items purchased or sold, and services rendered.

The operator must adjust and set the machine carriage and manipulate the keyboard in order to record the desired information.

Bookkeeping - machine operators may be designated as I, II, III, or A, B, C--depending upon the complexity of the accounts and items on which they work, the amount of skill required, and supervisory duties required of them.

In some offices, bookkeeping-machine operators are required to know bookkeeping methods. These operators are known by a variety of job titles -- among them are account clerk, accounting - machine operator, bookkeeper, poster, posting - machine operator, and recording clerk.



P.12
Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-6-58
16i

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**MISS GLORIA WAINWRIGHT** is cashier in a Baltimore, Md. Food Fair on Franklintown Road. Says she find the work interesting as well as the people she serves.

161 1958

MARYLAND

# 380 attend womanpower luncheon in Baltimore

**By LULA JONES GARRETT**

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BALTIMORE

Three hundred and eighty women (among them a sprinkling of men) sat down at lunch in the Sheraton Belvedere Hotel, Sunday, to evaluate their political strength, consider a welfare program and discuss the problem of preserving their neighborhoods.

Afro-American

**It was a show of strength such as Baltimore has seldom seen.**

It was the first of what is to be an annual leadership conference of newly inaugurated Womanpower.

P. 16

It brought together women with scores of interests, from veteran politicians to business and professional women, from well known welfare workers to young matrons.

Baltimore, Md.

And it provided a program of serious study along with a light touch ... fashions ... the delight of the feminine heart.

10-4-58

**DESPITE THE** downpour of rain, women had filled the hotel's ballroom by noon. They were still arriving an hour later and the battery of hostesses were hard put to find seating for the late arrivals. Additional tables were set up.

By the time the discussions began even the alcoves of the ballrooms were filled to capacity.

**Discussion leaders, coached in dispensing Womanpower information, presided at tables seating 10.**

They talked of the need of women to become interested in politics; of the need to register our people, the need to get out the vote; the importance of electing qualified officials; and of the importance of banding in strong groups to protect neighborhoods. Question-answer periods were included and summaries made.

Luncheon and a "refresher pause" followed, with a summary session completing the business portion of the program.

The Conference dedicated a moment of silent prayer to the speedy recovery of Dr. Martin Luther King.

* * *

**MRS. MARY B. ADAMS,** chairman of the steering committee, presided at the conference.

Acknowledgements, by Mrs. Flossie M. Dedmond, indicated that the infant organization has already attracted nationwide attention.

Telegrams and personal representation from several cities were noted.

**There were no scheduled speakers, but Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, local and state president of NAACP, set the keynote when she pointed out that the "influence of a good woman" is beyond valuation.**

The same opinions were expressed in messages from key persons throughout the city.

* * *

**SAID** Dr. Carl J. Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, "More of our women vote than men.

"But when it comes to elected representatives they are always 'bridesmaids' and never brides. Womanpower has the opportunity to elect three women in the next legislature along with Harry A. Cole. More power to women."

**Said Mrs. Vivian E. J. Cook, president of the Co - operative Women's Civic League, "When so great a portion of the community does not respect either the obligation or the privilege 'inherent in the ballot,' the deep significance of your current, concerted effort is readily evident."**

Said Henry G. Parks Jr., president of Parks Sausage Co., "Never underestimate the power of a woman—and I do mean NEVER."

Mrs. Beryl Williams, president of the Maryland League of Women's Clubs, said: "The executive committee of the Maryland League of Women's Clubs salutes WOMANPOWER, a very modern approach to the historical movement of women for the good of all mankind, and adds its endorsement to the program of civic responsibility."

**Mrs. Edith Mosby, grand worthy matron of the Order of Eastern Stars, told the organization "I wholeheartedly endorse WOMANPOWER and intend to do all in my power to insure its success."**

These were only a few of the endorsements that piled up over the past few weeks, encouraging the organizers of the movement.

* * *

**DELIGHTFUL CLOSING** to the conference was the fashion show, directed by Mrs. Wilhelmina Shipley and narrated by Mrs. Victorine Adams, of high style fashions from Charm Center, the Pennsylvania Avenue store which she owns and operates.

A bevy of models showed clothes for lounge and casual wear, and an exceptional collection of suits, coats and formal wear.

**Models included Mrs. Otelia Bullock, Mrs. Loretta Bryant, Mrs. Josephine Rogers, Mrs. Anna Ruth Johns, Mrs. Imogene Martin, Mrs. Estelle Jacobs;**

Also Mrs. Marion Selby, Miss Lucretia Canady, Miss Adelaide Jackson, Mrs. Ida Thomas and Mrs. Doretha Foster.

**THE** delightful incidental music played throughout the luncheon and for the fashion show was by Lou Bennett of the Bennett Trio, now appearing at the Casino. Mr. Bennett who plays organ was excellent at the piano on this occasion.

**GUESTS PUT** on a veritable fashion show themselves. Mrs. Adams, who, in her narrating spoke of the crazy, but cute hats, had on a pretty nifty one herself.

Her "wig" of black coif feathers topped a chic-fitted black wool frock with an entrancing sailor collar of embroidered velvet.

**Mrs. Adams' black frock was a smart thing with its empire waist line outlined with a narrow band of satin, and the satin repeated in the narrow, rolled collar at the high neckline. She topped this with another of the wigs, in pale pink feathers.**

A dress, just the opposite, with a much - emphasized low waist line, intricately draped, was worn by Mrs. Leroy Moody . . . along with a mink stole.

And Mrs. Verniece Reynolds, who headed the hostess committee, had selected a blue wool number, fitted, and with the top ending in a tier a few inches from the hemline of the underskirt. Her wrap was a pastel mink stole.

**Mrs. Ivy Grinnage, who come fad or fashion, should never give up the chemise (she wears them with such flair) this time wore one in electric blue with the new wide flat collar and big under-chin bow.**

And Mrs. Lillian Ross, smart in black, with a bib of white beads, had the white echoed in the fox stole she carried.

Mrs. Serena Forehand had on one of the most colorful hats about. 'Twas a red draped turban with a fetching red and green feather. Green gloves matched the feather and with the two she wore a beige knit.

And speaking of knits (except this was crocheted) mention the black form fitting frock and matching hat created and worn by Mrs. Gwendolyn Lewis.

Also smart was the green brocaded cotton selected by Mrs. Rachel Eaton; the colorful red helmet selected by Mrs. Virgie Waters; the monotone ensemble, hat and all, in beige chosen by Mrs. Elizabeth Berry;

* * *

**A BLACK** woolen Hannah Troy original, featuring the empire line and topped with a hat of hot pink roses under pale blue tulle, along with mink stole, was worn by Mrs. Melvina Jackson. Mrs. Frances Hill's white brushed wool hat, topped a black moire suit, and the chickest of gray silhouette hats was featured by Mrs. Catherine Adams.

**Mrs. Pauline Brooks' green and orchid tweed suit was accessorized with a chemise hat of green; Mrs. Jean Harris' black crepe, with draped back and floating panel had the added attraction of being worn with a black feather wig.**

Mrs. Gladys Daniels wore plaid blouson frock with smart black velour hat and the fitted black, wool crepe frock selected by Mrs. Gladys Parker was worn with a purple satin chemise hat, draped to the side, and what, from where I sat, looked like a grey fox stole . . . but whether fox or not, was certainly a luscious thing.

**PRESIDED — Mrs. Mary B. Adams presided a conference workshop. She was also chairman of the steering committee. Mrs. Adams is a city teacher.**

P. 16 Afro-Am 10-4-58

# REPORT--Highlights Of Eastern Seaboard

Sat. 10-4-58
p. 16
Afro American
Baltimore

Ida
Md.

**TABLE NO. 9** at the Womanpower luncheon was occupied by this happy gathering. Clockwise, Samuel T. Daniels, Mrs. Beryl W. Williams, Mrs. Pearl Cole Brackett, Mrs. Doris F. Cole, State Sen. Harry A. Cole, Mrs. John Woodland, Mrs Helen G. Woodland, Mrs. Ernestine Palmer, Mrs. Lydia Mussenden and Mrs. Gladys Daniels.

16i 1958

MASSACHUSETTS

# Mass. Governor's 'Girl Friday'

BOSTON — Invitations by the thousands arrive during the course of a single year at the desk of Dorothea Foster of the executive department of the State House. It would be nice to report that they're all addressed to Dorothea [illegible] who loves to go places and do things, such as listening or dancing to music, dining out and talking to interesting people, and visiting new places.

All of them, however, are addressed to Gov. Foster Furcolo. It's Dorothea's job to answer them. Joseph Gallagher, the governor's appointment secretary, determines whether or not the governor is able to attend.

Dorothea estimates that a minimum of 25 invitations, or letters from people requesting appointments with the governor, reach her daily for replies. They come from individuals, organizations, [illegible] other groups. While the largest part of this mail originates in Massachusetts, it's been Dorothea's experience that quite a few letters come from other states, even from [illegible] distant as Texas.

[illegible] loves writing letters and enjoys using the English language properly and expressively. Dorothea concentrates on composing pleasant replies, and in making sure that the letters of regret are warm and sincere.

"I treat all of them as if they were my own," she said.

She is equally courteous and considerate in notifying the military aides who represent the governor on those occasions which the governor can't attend personally.

Occasionally, Dorothea confesses she indulges in a bit of daydreaming about the people, the places and the events mentioned in the correspondence. Her work is a constant source of pleasure to her since she feels that she's doing her part to help the governor do his job well.

This is a far cry from the career she had mapped out for herself while still in school. A resident of Dorchester, she entered Boston university with a doctor's shingle as her eventual goal. As a full-fledged physician, she intended to specialize in pediatrics, happily combining her love of medicine and her love of children.

Her father's death made it necessary for her to revise her plans. A session at Boston Clerical school prepared her for a secretarial career. Overwhelmed by the difficulties of working and carrying on her studies in medicine she regretfully abandoned her hope of a medical degree.

Since she's a girl who won't settle for second best, she politely but firmly turns down suggestions that she study nursing or become a medical secretary."

"I've had opportunities to do both," she explained, "but the work would remind me too painfully of the dreams I had to give up."

An employee of the state since shortly after her seventeenth birthday in 1944, Dorothea became one of the happiest members of the executive department early in 1957. Working for the state is, she believes, a stimulating experience. Her school studies in government. for example, have taken on new and pertinent meanings since she's seen the various branches of State government in action.

How, as always, Dorothea takes her work seriously. Her mother and father, both natives of the Barbadoes, believed in training and supervising their children strictly. A sense of responsibility and a job well-done were two of the qualities they emphasized.

"I don't regret any of it," Dorothea said, referring to her strict upbringing. "I have many wonderful recollections of my childhood."

Among her cherished memories are the Sunday round table family discussions conducted by her father, when all problems were examined and discussed. If her father were alive today, she's certain he would be proud of the achievements of his five sons and three daughters, all of whom have made his wise precepts a part of their daily lives.

Since she's only a fraction over five feet tall and weighs 145 pounds, Dorothea carefully chooses her clothes to emphasize her good features. Brown-eyed and black-haired, she prefers the basic and casual outfits, such as sweaters, skirts, blouses, and simply-designed dresses which are almost a uniform with today's chic career-girl.

In Dorothy's case, one can always pick her out of a roomful of colleagues who share her taste in clothes as the girl behind the desk piled high with invitations.

Defender
P. 17
Chicago D
Sat 9-2
16
Mass

**DOROTHEA FOSTER** of Dorchester, Mass., can be seen discussing pertinent matters with Gov. Foster Furcolo, Miss Foster is a member of the executive department assigned to answering invitations. Looking on is Daniel J. O'Connell East Boston, the chief executive's secretary.

# She answers invitations for the govenor of Massachusetts

16 Mass —

Afro American
P. 12
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-4-58

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Since she loves writing letters and enjoys using the English language properly and expressively, Miss Foster concentrates on composing pleasant replies, and in making sure that the letters of regret are warm and sincere.

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**OCCASIONALLY,** Miss Foster confessed, she indulges in a bit of day-dreaming about the people, the places, and the events mentioned in the correspondence. Her work is a constant source of pleasure to her since she feels that she's doing her part to help the governor do his job well.

All of this is a far cry from the career she had mapped out for herself while still in school. A resident of Dorchester, she entered Boston University with a doctor's shingle as her eventual goal. As a full-fledged physician, she intended to specialize in pediatrics, happily combining her love of medicine and her love of children.

Her father's death made it necessary for her to revise her plans. A session at Boston Clerical school prepared her for a secretarial career. Overwhelmed by the difficulties of working and carrying on her studies in medicine, she regretfully abandoned her hope of a medical degree.

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**SINCE SHE'S** a girl who won't settle for second best, she politely but firmly turns down suggestions that she study nursing or become a medical secretary. "I've had opportunities to do both," she explained, "but the work would remind me too painfully of the dreams I had to give up."

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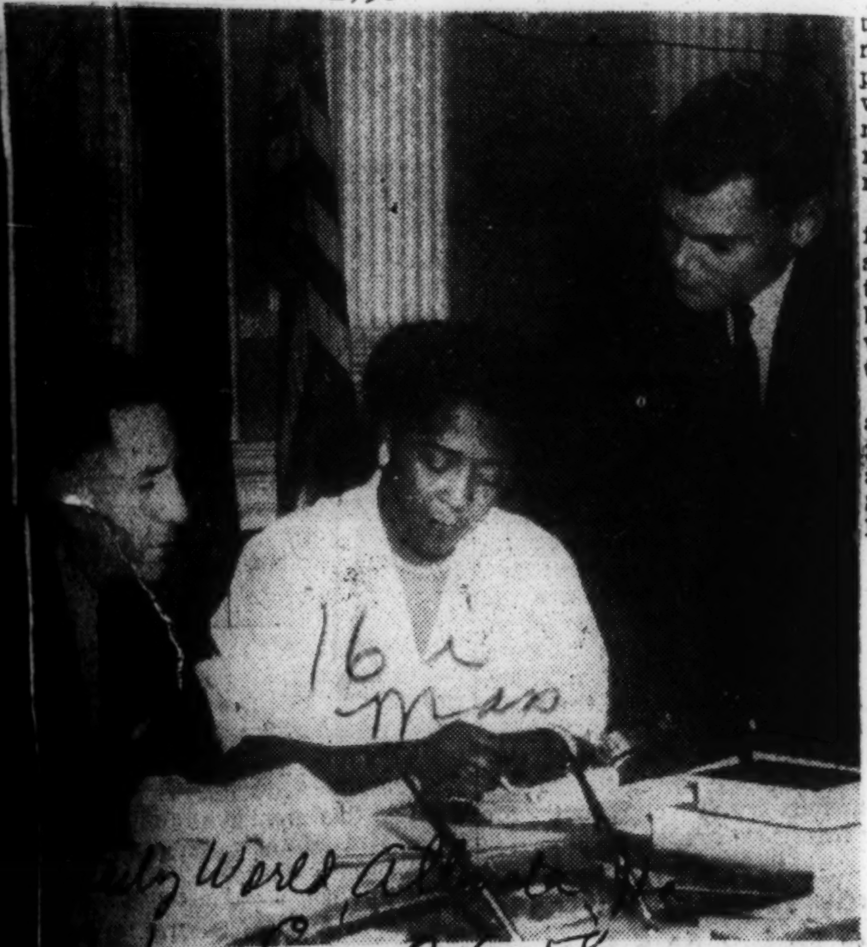
P. 12
Afroamerican
Baltimore Md.
Sat 10-4-58

**GOV. FOSTER FURCOLO,** of Massachusetts, checks invitations with Miss Dorothea Foster, of Dorchester, member of the Executive Department.



16 i
Mass

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun 2-9-58

AT WORK—Verita Taylor of Roxbury, member of the Ex- Staff, takes notes during conference between Governor Furcolo (left) and Charles F. Mahoney, Assistant to the

## ton Girl Is Confidential To Governor's Assistant

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

Mass.—Verita Taylor, ive Department of the she wants, and ex- she is going to get it. why she holds a re- position as a confiden- to Governor Foster Assistant, Charles Maho-

Sun 2-9-58

that people should try in life, not stand still said firmly, with the convictions. "I also you can get what you if you're willing to for it."

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State stenography examinations and a position with the State Welfare Department was her next step up the ladder. A year ago, when she had advanced as far as her classification permitted, she began looking for new fields to conquer.

### GETS PERMANENT ASSIGNMENT

At the same time she was asked to do some temporary work in the office of Governor Furcolo at the State House. During the one day she worked with Charles Mahoney, her conscientious and efficient approach to her tasks made usch a favorable impresion upon him that he asked to have her assigned permanently to his office staff.

Her varied duties require her to take dictation and, on occasions, to make appointments and to talk with people who visit the office. She has worked on many of the Governor's major speeches, from the initial round table discussions to the final typing of the finished product.

P.5

Most of her work is highly confidential, so confidential that, she says, "When I hear or read anything, I attempt to forget it, to block it out of my mind altogether won't let anything slip out unintentionally."

Daily World

"It's a wonderful position," she added. "I eet a' great many interesting and outstanding personalities, such as Lionel Hampton and Sir Leslie Munroe, the New Zealand Ambassador."

Sun. 2-9-58

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# Boston Girl Is Confidential Aide To Governor's Assistant

BOSTON, Mass.—Verita Taylor, of the Executive Department of the State House, is a girl who knows precisely what she wants, and exactly how she is going to get it. It's one reason why she holds a responsible position as a confidential secretary to Governor Foster Furcolo's Assistant, Charles Mahoney.

World P.6

"I believe that people should try to get ahead in life, not stand still in a rut," she said firmly, with the courage of her convictions. "I also believe that you can get what you want out of life if you're willing to work hard enough for it."

Wed. 2-12-58

In her lates 20's, Verita is a perfect example of her own philosophy in action. Boton born and bred, she attended Boston Clerical school after graduation from Girl's high school - - the better to prepare herself for a secretarial position. After graduation she went to work with the Board of Real Estate Commis-

Birmingham

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16i 1958 MASSACHUSETTS

# Verita Has Gone Far, But She's Still Not Satisfied

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16i

Mass

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**C. MAHONEY**

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Defender P. 12.

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Sat. 4-5-58

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Chicago Ill

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16i Mass

**BUSY AT WORK — Verita Taylor of Roxbury, member of the Executive Staff, takes notes during conference with Governor Foster Furcolo.**

Most of her work is highly confidential, so confidential that, she says, "When I hear or read anything, I attempt to forget it, to block it out of my mind altogether — if that's possible — so that I won't let anything slip out unintentionally."

"It's a wonderful position," she added. "I meet a great many interesting and outstanding personalities, such as Lionel Hampton and Sir Leslie Munroe, the New Zealand Ambassador.

"Governor Furcolo is a very considerate person. If someone is coming in to see him, whom he knows the girls would like to meet, he gets word to us. He has even had me in his office to meet someone in whom he knew I was especially interested."

Despite the fact that her work is demanding "Rita," as her colleagues call her, thrives on it. "It's a challenge," she said. "The work is difficult. One has to measure up to it. I may be rushed constantly but I'm never bored."

A sturdy five - foot nine, she dresses carefully for her job in simple tailored clothes and Cuban-heeled pumps. Outside the office she confessed, she loves to dress up, using perfume, jewelry and dress colors which emphasize her dark hair and brown eyes. "I'm just a typical female," she commented.

Despite her past accomplishments, she's not content to rest on her laurels. There are a number of things she's planning to do. All of them, she noted, will have to await there turn until she has time to tackle them.

She is preparing for the immediate future by studying stenotype two nights a week. Since it takes a lot of practice, she devotes several additional nights in perfecting her technique in it. Saturdays she devotes to her hospitalized father.

Wistfully she remarked that she would have liked becoming an actress in the tradition of Ethel Waters.

She acquired practical experience in the field of dramatic art from three years association with the drama group at the Harriet Tubman school, and seven years of active participation in the little theatre group at the Robert Gould Shaw House. "I had fun, I loved it," she said.

Being a practical person and the sole support of her parents, she pointed out, she gave up the idea regretfully since she felt that the income would be too uncertain. As an alternative, she listens to music which she loves, particularly the calypso rhythms of Jamaica, from which her parents emigrated.

Among her plans for the future is the advanced study of the Spanish language so that she will be able to speak her father's native tongue as beautifully as he does.

Last, but not least, she cherishes an ambition to attend college some day. Judging from her past achievements, she'll undoubtedly accomplish all of these things and whatever else she decides to do.

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# 400 Jobless Stage March In Boston

16i

BOSTON (AP) — More than 40 members of the Massachusett CIO Council—most of them unemployed—marched by historic Boston Common to the State House Tuesday in support of Gov. Foster Furcolo's 50-million-dollar anti-recession bill.

News & Courier

P. 4 A

The marchers, many of them women, carried placards reading: "We Want Jobs."

Wed. 4-30-58

Prior to going to the State House where they filled the galleries and overflowed into the corridors, the group heard the Democratic governor speak on his unemployment public works program and his plans to create jobs. The governor charged some Republican legislators were trying to talk his unemployment program to death.

Charleston S.C.

16i 1958

MICHIGAN

# GM Cites Employe Who Saved Man From Pit

## Say Certain Death Faced Fellow-Worker

FLINT, Mich.—Mose Moorer, an employe of the Chevrolet V8 engine plant on Van Slyke Rd., was honored as a hero for saving the life of a fellow-worker.

Courier

Marking the occasion, Moorer was presented with a special gold watch, a General Motors award reserved for those who save a fellow-worker's life through application of first aid knowledge or other prompt action.

16 i

P. 6

Moorer is credited with saving the life of Isaac Hall on Sept. 10 while both were at work at the Chevrolet V8 Engine Plant. He is the 14th Chevrolet worker to receive the GM citation since the program began in 1947.

Sat-10-11-58

**THE CEREMONY,** held in the office of Plant Manager M. W. Clark, came as an advance birthday celebration for Moorer. He was 38 the day after the presentation. The watch was presented by D. T. Mould, General Motors safety director.

On hand to share the moment was Hall, the man Moorer saved from almost certain suffocation.

Pittsburgh

The story of Moorer's heroic act is one of split-second action and utter disregard for his own safety, according to plant officials.

■

**ON THE AFTERNOON** of Sept. 10 Hall and another worker were cleaning sludge and water from an industrial waste pit in a bay of the plant. After about 15 minutes of this, Hall's companion complained of feeling faint and barely managed to climb from the pit. He turned as he clambered over the pit's edge to see Hall sag against the wall below him, evidently overcome by fumes of some nature.

Moorer, a sweeper, who was standing nearby, saw Hall collapse. Immediately, Moorer descended into the pit, overcame Hall's struggles and carried him over his shoulder, up the ladder and out of the pit.

Doctors stated Moorer's quick action saved Hall's life.

A native of Birmingham, Moorer came to work for Chevrolet here in October, 1954.

16 i
Mich
Courier
P. 6
Sat
1-11-5

G. M. CITES EMPLOYE—Mose Moorer, Chevrolet worker at Flint, Mich., second from left, holds the citation presented him by General Motors for saving the life of a fellow-worker. The man he saved, Isaac Hall, extreme right, joins him in admiring the plaque. Others are D. T. Mould, left, General Motors safety director, who made the presentation, and M. W. Clark, second from right, manager of the plant employing Mr. Moorer.

# REUTHER RECOMMENDS EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

Daily World p 3
Atlanta Ga.

DETROIT (INS) — United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther Tuesday urged President Eisenhower to call a national employment conference to recommend "vigorous action" to combat recession in business.

Fri. 2-7-58

In a letter to the President Reuther suggested representatives from all interested parties, including labor, management, state and local governments, civil servants and welfare agencies, be invited to draw up an anti-recession program.

16 c

The UAW chief also called for support of the program from Congress. He stated:

Mich

"Vigorous action to meet the current recession is urgently required.

"Neither business as usual nor government which recommends the unusual policy of slashing welfare expenditures in the midst of a recesison will meet the current emergency."

**"MASSIVE INJECTION" NEEDED**

Reuther said the car industry was operating at 60 per cent of capacity and the steel industry at 55 per cent. He declared a "massive injection" of consumer purchasing power should be administered to restore full employment and full production.

The labor leader predicted such action would equip the economy to meet "it's top priorities," which he outlined as:

"Strengthening the defense posture; overcoming the serious educational deficit; expanding scientific and research efforts; raising living standards at home and expanding foreign economic aid to help the people in the underdeveloped countries help themselves."

Reuther also asked the AFL-CIO to hold a full employment connference for organized labor. He urged the cooperation of governors and mayors in areas hard-hit by unemployment and called for state and community-wide full employment conferences.

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## House Gets First Negro Stenographer

Courier Mich
p 13 16 c

DETROIT (ANP)—Mrs. Martha Estwick Lathan, daughter of Arnold and Eloise Estwick of this city, has been appointed a stenographer in the House of Representatives, reportedly the first Negro to hold this particular position.

Pittsburgh
Sat. 3-22-58

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# Ford Promotes Robert White

Defender
p 3

The appointment of Robert W. White as industrial relations manager for Ford Motor company's Aircraft Engine Division has been announced by J. C. Moore, general manager for the division.

Chicago
16 c

White, began his 20-year career with Ford Motor company as an hourly rated employe in the rouge steel mills, Dearborn, Mich.

Sat. 3-8-58

He served in various capacities until joining the Aircraft Engine Division as a section supervisor of hourly employes in 1950.

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# Detroit Hit The Worst Since '30s

Herald Tribune
New York
Sun. 3-30-58

## 1 in 7 Idle, Twice National Figure

p 1

*Herald Tribune Special*

By Walter Lister Jr.

DETROIT, Mar. 29.—The nation's fifth city, automobile capital of the world, has skidded twice as far as the over-all national economy and is now worse off than at any time since the 1930s.

About 100,000 families are adjusting to unexpected unemployment—many of them more fearful at the moment of losing a car than of going hungry.

16 c
Mich

Several thousand others, their resources exhausted, are making their first acquaintance with the Welfare Department.

The lunchtime line at the Capuchin Charity Guild's Soup Kitchen has stretched in a few months from 400 to 1,200 men and is attracting a better-dressed clientele.

Jobs are scarce in Detroit, even for engineers. The Michigan Employment Security Commission, which previously found jobs for 25,000 persons a month, now places about 8,000 a month, mostly in clerical and service work, virtually none in manufacturing trades. Engineers accustomed to $200 or more a week are collecting unemployment compensation.

Herald Tribune

**Things are nowhere near as bad as they were in the depression of the '30s, however, and no one expects they will approach such a calamity.**

p 12

There is a lot of caution in Detroit, but little panic. There is a general feeling that auto production, chopped back some 30 per cent to match disappointing sales, will not be curtailed much further. Hopefully, the Motor City appears to be leveling off, with an upturn possible when 1959 model cars go into production this fall.

Sun. 3-30-58

**In Detroit's metropolitan area with 3,770,000 persons, 230,000 are now unemployed, or 15.1 per cent of the available labor force. The national average is 6.7 per cent. The percentage here means one of every seven workers is out of a job. Many jobless have left the area; some ex-servicemen have re-enlisted.**

Lay-offs in the auto industry account for nearly two-thirds of the 135,000 increase in unemployment in the last year. Metal trades and machinery also have been hard hit. Construction employment and retail trade have been curtailed. Food and other soft manufacturing have not been affected much.

### Personal Savings Rise

That some of Detroit's recession may be caused by apprehension is indicated in the rapid rise in personal savings. Banks report a $28,000,000 increase in savings accounts in the last five weeks—with the rate of increase approaching $10,000,000 a week. The statistician at Detroit's Board of Commerce observed:

**"Savings are climbing faster than I've ever seen. People aren't spending. There's a lack of confidence. Income is down, but not as much as over-all sales figures would indicate. Some people are waiting for distress bargains."**

Some measure of Detroit's trouble is on public view—cheap all-night movie theaters that amount to flophouses, sparsely patronized taverns, frequent panhandlers and the large number of small retail stores that have closed.

A taxi driver reports he was better off on unemployment compensation than he is hacking. But these payments—$44 a week for his family of six—ran out. Now he is hard-pressed to earn $6 a day. Ironically, he carries a lathers' union card, calling for an hourly wage of $3.25.

16 c
Mich

Hardest hit are newcomers who lose their jobs. They are ineligible for relief since they have not lived here a year. Churches are providing family feeding programs. The Welfare Department does its best to ship the families back to wherever home was.

**Many businessmen are waiting to see the outcome of the Big Three auto negotiations with the United Auto Workers. Any pattern for much higher labor costs is bound to discourage managers who are already disheartened by the squeeze on profits despite generally increased sales last year.**

Automobile dealers hope for a spurt in new car sales during an intensive "You Auto Buy" campaign beginning today. Potential car buyers, however, are inclined to see what happens to the 10 per cent Federal excise tax. This amounts to $200 or more on a new car. President Eisenhower declined to say this week whether any contemplated reduction in this tax would be made retroactively.

### To Urge Tax Cut

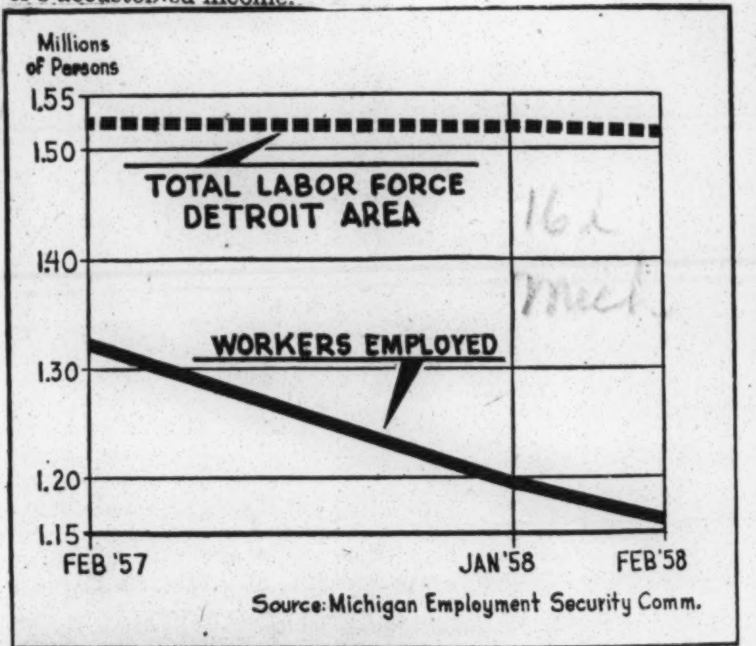
Mayor Louis C. Miriani, sporting a lapel pin that says, "Business Is Good," says he is going to Washington next week to urge the House Ways and Means Committee to cut the auto excise tax.

The Mayor, a Democrat, also wants the Federal government to take over welfare payments when a city's relief rolls exceed normal; to expedite public works and to extend unemployment compensation as an outright grant, rather than a loan.

A $7,000,000 spurt in Detroit's relief costs has forced strict economy on all city departments, but Mayor Miriani says essential services have not been curtailed and taxes will not be raised. The state and Federal governments should lend a hand at times like these, the Mayor argued, because cities are "strapped in" by rigid budget restrictions.

Michigan pays unemployment compensation for twenty-six weeks, at weekly rates ranging from $10 up to a maximum of $55. The average payment, swelled by higher-wage-level claimants, is now $36.67 a week.

Max M. Horton, director of the M. E. S. C., estimates that unemployment benefits provide less than one-third of a worker's accustomed income.



Source: Michigan Employment Security Comm.

16 c
Mich

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# Bias Claimed In Layoffs In Michigan

Herald
Miami Fla.

LANSING, Mich. — (AP) — Claims of racial and religious discrimination in factory layoffs have jumped sharply in the last six months, the Fair Employment Practices Commission was told.

John G. Field, FEPC executive director, reported the number of complaints alleging discrimination in layoffs or discharges had risen from 20 per cent of the total caseload in the last two years to 46 per cent in the first six months of 1958.

16 c
p 5A
Sat. 7-5-58

"They're the expected result of the present business slump," he said. "In several cases employes were laid off without regard to union contracts or individual qualifications."

# Jobless Claims Stay High But ~~Detroit~~ Reports Drop

16i Mich-

By STANLEY LEVEY

National unemployment—as measured in terms of claims for state jobless insurance benefits—showed no significant statistical change last week. With the second quarter of the year more than a week old, reports from major industrial centers were similar to what they generally had been in the first three months of this recession year. No upward employment trend was apparent.

N.Y. Times

In Detroit, where last month one worker in six was reported idle, there was a 3 per cent drop in unemployment insurance claims for the week ended April 10. The figure was 193,167 compared with an adjusted total of 200,129 the week before. Even so, the latest total was 296 per cent higher than for the corresponding week in 1957 when claims came to 48,669.

Thur. 4-17-58

The story was much the same in Michigan as a whole. Insurance claims were down 5 per cent to 332,874 from an adjusted total of 351,024 the previous week. But they were 202 per cent above the 110,007 figure for the same week a year ago.

### No Trend Is Seen

Despite the drop, officials of the Michigan Employment Security Commission saw no indication of a trend. For one thing, the high claims figures for the week ended April 3 reflected lay-offs by General Motors plants at Flint and Pontiac and by Chrysler and Ford in the Detroit area. Some of those laid off went back to their jobs last week when many plants resumed production.

However, additional plant shutdowns are scheduled this week in the Detroit, Flint and Bay City areas. These are expected to keep unemployment insurance claims at a steadily high level for the rest of April.

Initial claims in Detroit last week totaled 21,224, a drop of 35 per cent from the 32,733 the previous week. In the entire state new claims fell 36 per cent last week to 37,047 from 58,076 the week before. Exhaustions of claims are running at the rate of about 1,000 a day.

In this city and state the situation was relatively static as well. In New York City jobless benefit claims for the week ended last Friday rose to 243,327 from the figure of 233,918 of the week earlier. New claims fell to 39,596 from a figure of 42,710.

16i

In the rest of the state claims remained almost stationery at 212,992 compared with a total of 213,825 the previous week. New claims were down from 26,200 to 22,537, and 3,151 persons exhausted their benefits compared with 2,597 a week ago. For the period from Jan. 1 to April 11, 33,609 persons were stricken from the benefit rolls. In the same period last year 19,836 exhausted their eligibility.

Times P. 21C

### New Claims Increase

In the entire state the number of claims beneficiaries was up to 456,319, a rise of 103 per cent from the 224,286 total a year ago. New claims were 49 per cent higher.

Thur. 4-17-58

The picture was also mixed in Illinois. Seasonal construction activity outside Chicago lowered unemployment in the state. But in Chicago unemployment cointinued its small but steady rise. Initial claims—most of them in Chicago—also edged up.

New York N.Y.

Total benefit claims in Chicago were 113,000 for the week ended April 5. That was a rise of 232. New claims increased to 13,783 from 12 129. In the rest of the state the claim total was 195,189, down from 197,604 the week before. Last year the number was 82,137.

In Los Angeles both total and new claims showed an increase for the week ended last Thursday. Total claims were 138,030 compared with 133,652 the week before. New claims were up 3.3 per cent.

Philadelphia's claims picture got straightened out after a steep rise the week earlier. The total for the week ended last Friday was 79,580, down 20.5 per cent from the 100,065. The reason was technical. A number of claimants were reported in the figures of the previous week. Their claims should have been part of last week's total. Claims for the state as a whole followed the same pattern.

In Boston the trend was upward. Both total and initial claims were up slightly. In the entire state total claims were at the 127,056 level, compared with 122,660 the week before. But initial claims fell to 19,118 from 20.650.

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# Stay on Job, UAW Orders

16i

DETROIT, — (AP) — United Auto Workers Union has instructed its General Motors locals to remain on the job after May 29 regardless of whether a new contract has been signed.

Fri 5-16-58

The present GM contract expires at midnight on that date and a termination notice has been served by the company in an unprecedented move. The latest move was learned Thursday from reliable sources.

Meanwhile both General Motors and Ford negotiators extended their news blackout on developments.

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# Michigan Extends Jobless Benefits

Commercial Appeal

## Action May End Standstill In Auto Negotiations

P. 13

DETROIT, June 13.—(UPI)—Negotiators adjourned for the weekend Friday in the dragged-out auto contract talks, but there were signs the bargaining was inching forward from its standstill.

16i

Sat 6-14-58

The State of Michigan, producing 35 per cent of the nation's cars and some 50 per cent of the trucks, gave the negotiations a nudge Friday by adopting the Federal unemployment compensation aid program.

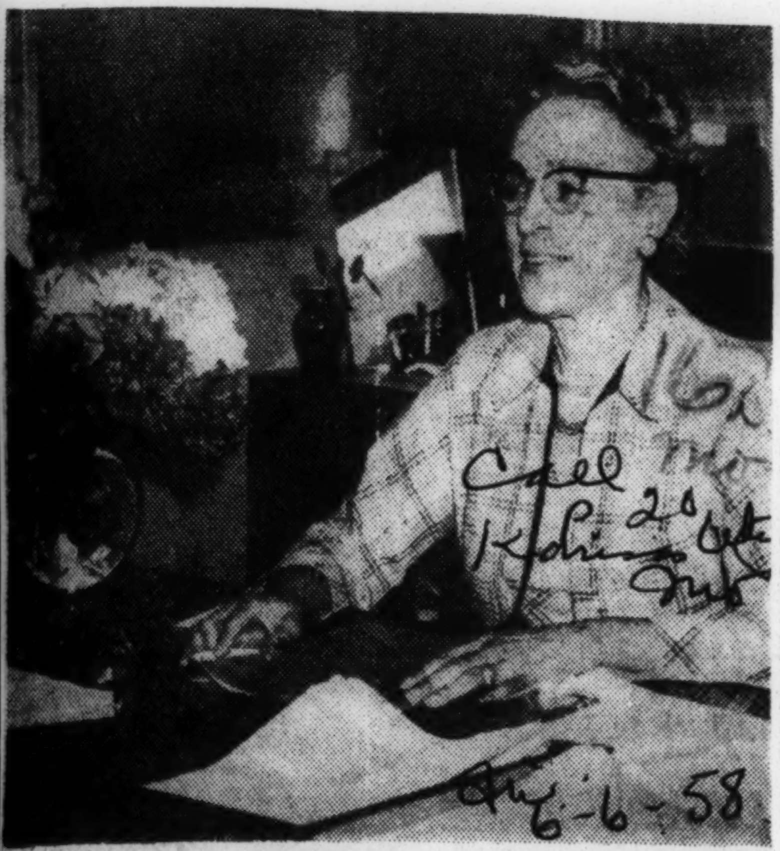
The Federal program adds 50 per cent to the duration of state unemployment compsenation insurance payments. This means Michigan will pay benefits for a maximum of 39 weeks, instead of 26 weeks.

Memphis, Tenn

Extension of unemployment compensation in at least the top auto-producing states is a key to settlement of a major issue between the United Auto Workers and General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

The UAW has demanded an extension of company-paid supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB). SUB is paid to make up the difference between state unemployment compensation and 60 to 65 per cent of a laid-off worker's pay. The companies obviously objected to paying the entire 60 to 65 per cent from their SUB funds after state compensation ran out.

The UAW has been demanding that SUB be paid up to a full year. But UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock, commenting Friday on the State of Michigan's action, said the UAW would "seriously consider" any offer from General Motors and the other companies to extend SUB payments to 39 weeks.



16i Mo

Call 20 K. City, Mo.

Jun 6-6-58

**RETIRES AFTER 21 YEARS.**—After serving for 21 years as supervisor of the Central district of the Jackson County Welfare Office, Mrs. Mildred Richardson is retiring on Thursday, May 29. She is shown here at her desk in the Welfare office at 313 E. 16th St., where she has supervised a staff of 28 case workers. Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Dr. L. P. Richardson who practiced here for many years, began service at the welfare office in 1936. Earlier, she had been a case worker with the Provident association. Mrs. Richardson will be succeeded as supervisor by Mrs. Odessa Howell, 2614 Olive St., wife of John L. Howell, principal of the Greenwood school. Mrs. Richardson, who lives at 2643 Benton Blvd., said that she is taking voluntary retirement now so that she will be able to enjoy some of the things that she did not have time for while working. Mrs. Richardson is a member of St. Augustine's Episcopal church.

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## Want Negroes Hired

# Will Boycott KC Department Stores

16i Mo

By JOHN M. PRICE JR.

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 12-13-58

P. 9

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Community Committee for Social Action of Greater Kansas City will organize a holiday boycott of Kansas City's leading department stores.

Spearheaded by the Twin Citians, prominent Woman's Club, Mrs. Kenneth Kerford said this was necessary after campaigns and negotiations had failed.

The Twin Citians Club have called a series of mass meetings, where many prominent Negro leaders were present, including Judge Carl R. Johnson, local president of the NAACP.

A representative met with the Retail Merchants Association and was treated very coolly.

■

**REPRESENTATIVES** of prominent Kansas Cities Women's Clubs have joined the campaign.

The name "Community Committee for Social Action of Greater Kansas City" has been adopted by the group.

■

An appeal for the Negro community to send letters of protest to department store heads has met with over 5,000 response.

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# Negro Appointed To Post In St. Joseph City Hall

16i

Mo

Call p. 11

Kansas City

Mo

Fri. 12-12-58

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — For the first time in the history of the city of St. Joseph, a Nego has been named to a clerical post at City hall.

The appointee is Mrs. Janet Whyte, 900 Pendleton St. She has been named a temporary deputy assessor by City Assessor A. J. Bielby Jr.

Mrs. Whte has been assigned to secretarial duties and later will be handling regular assessment work, Bielby stated. She started work last Friday.

Negroes have previously been employed at the city hall but only as elevator operators and janitors. Negroes have been employed by the city street departmnt for many years and for several years there has been a Negro nurse at the city clinic at Patee Hall.

Mrs. Whyte has had secretarial experience. Currently she is attending night school at Platt college, taking a brush-up course Bielby said.

Mrs. Whyte was a student at the former Bartlett high school here for two years and completed her high school work in San Diego, Calif. She is the wife of Everett Whyte, a waiter at the Elks club. The Whytes have two children.

Courthouse deputies said last week that there has never been a Negro appointed to any deputyships or clerical positions in the county government.

"This is not a matter of race or anything else. She is qualified for the job, so I hired her. That's all there is to it," said Bielby.

# INDUSTRIES EXPAND IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI

Commercial Appeal 4/11

## Contracts, Building And Bond Issues Pace Growth

## POWER GROUP FORMED

Special To The Commercial Appeal

WEST POINT, Miss., April 10.—Industrial faith in North Mississippi has been in evidence during the past few weeks with several established industries announcing plans to expand operations and new industries revealing construction plans.

In a report released by the North Mississippi Industrial Development Association, Albert Sanders, executive director, said approaching bond elections and letting of contracts was indicative of Mississippi's continued industrial growth.

App 4-11-58

### New Power Department

The establishment of a new industrial development department in the area of the state not served by TVA power is expected to boost industry. The department, with B. U. Jones as director, was established by the Mississippi Rural Electric Association. Mr. Jones has been agricultural representative of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board for 20 years.

District 3 of Union County will vote soon on a $250,000 Balance Agriculture With Industry bond issue for construction of a plant for National Impacted Metal Corp., a subsidiary of First Mississippi Corp. The plant will be on the 24-acre tract on Highway 15, north of New Albany.

A charter of incorporation has been granted the Athletic Manufacturing Company, Inc., at Batesville, which manufactures and repairs sports equipment.

Cnstruction has begun on the five million dollar American Potash & Chemical Corp. plant and a maintenance building for Mitchell Engineering Company of Columbus, in Hamilton.

### Plant At Aberdeen

Construction has begun at Aberdeen on the 141,000 square foot plant for Walker Manufacturing Company of Racine, Wis., with completion expected in 24 weeks. Initial employment at the million dollar plant will be 125 and it is capable of employing about 400 without further expansoin.

The Jasper, Ind. Corporation, which announced location of a facility at Macon late last year, has begun operations in a lumber concentration yard at Macon with Dennis Moeller as buyer. The company is buying poplar lumber.

Contracts have been let for construction of a 121 by 281-foot addition to Dean Industries Furniture Mfg. Co. at Pontotoc. The expansion will provide employment for a nadditional 100 employes when full production is attained.

Contracts for construction of an addition to Futorian-Stratford Company plant at New Albany have been awarded, which will add 100 employes to the pay roll.

### Bids On Poultry Plant

Bids on construction of a 26,000 square foot poultry processing plant for Pride of Virginia Corp. at Water Valley were opened April 8. The plant will have a production capacity of 40,000 broilers per day.

Chickasaw County voters approved a BAWI bond issue for the expansion of the Jackson Mfg. Co. plant at Houston. The company plans to double its operations and employ between 100 and 200 additional employes.

At Eudora, machinery is being installed in the 90,000 square foot Eupora Frame plant at Futorian-Stratford Furniture Company.

Expansion of the Maben Dairy is planned through establishment of additional milking parlors in the Maben area.

Oxford voters will go to the polls April 15, to vote on a $200,000 bond issue to finance the expansion and improvements of the Oxford Electric Distributoin System, which include converting the system to a 4160 volt operation and installation of 89 new street lights.

The second annual Industrial Appreciation Day will be celebrated May 9 at Houston, chairman Armis Hawkins has announced.

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# Mississippi Gains 1,429 Jobs In Three Months

By PHIL STROUPE
Daily News Staff Writer

Eighteen new industries and expansions to 16 existing industries in Mississippi during the first three months of 1958 provide new jobs for 1,429 persons.

Daily News

Announcement of this industrial activity was made by the State Agricultural and Industrial Board in its regular quarterly report.

By inference, the A and I Board is asking, "Where is the depression people are talking about? It must be in Detroit, not Mississippi."

The report said 828 jobs were provided in the 18 new industries and 601 jobs in the 16 expansions, for a grand total of 1,429 new jobs.

Only three of the new industries and three expansions were financed under the Balance Agriculture With Industry program which allows tax exemption features to new businesses.

The new BAWI industries were: Walker Manufacturing Co., Aberdeen; National Impacted Metal Corp., New Albany, and Continental Piston Ring, Hernando. The BAWI expansions were: Dean Industries, Pontotoc; Jackson Manufacturing Co., Houston, and DeSoto Furniture Co., moving from Olive Branch to Como.

Jackson Miss

### LOCAL GAINS

All other industries and expansions included in the report were announced locally without the help of the BAWI program.

New industries secured locally included:

Bancroft Manufacturing Co at McComb, Walker Manufacturing Co. at Aberdeen, Purity Pak Corp at Hazlehurst, Siesta Manufacturing Co. at Shannon, Besco Manufacturing Co. at Shaw, Lloyd Mattress Co. at Vicksburg, Niagara Chemical Co. at Greenville, Burch Grinding Co. at Jackson, Pattetson Lift Co. at Olive Branch, Sib Leach at Hazlehurst, Cauble-Magee at Jackson.

National Marine Plastics at Greenville, Brown and Grist Inc. at Raymond, Athletic Manufacturing Co. at Batesville Web-Cote Paper Co. at Meridian, Maybelle Dress Manufacturing Co. at Pass Christian.

Expansions included:

Dura-Crates of Mississippi at Fulton, Day-Brite Lighting Co. at Tupelo, Kona Textiles at Rolling Fork, Chemell Hatchery at Jackson, Century Battery Co at Jackson, Maring Welding Co. at Greenville, O'Neal Steel Co. Jackson, The Eltoon Co. at Elton, Miss-Del Rice Drying and Milling Co. at Hollandale, Ludlow Manufacturing Co. at Indianola, Web-Cote Roofing Manufacturing Co. at Meridian, Midland Shirt Co. of Union, Co-Lin Manufacturing Co. at Pass Christian.

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# Note Decrease In Insured Unemployment

Daily News
Jackson Miss.

Insured unemployment in the state last week reached its lowest level in two weeks, according to Marx Huff, executive director of the Mississippi Employment Security Commission.

News 4-17-58

The total of 23,433 persons unemployed and filing claims for insurance benefits was 743 below the total for the preceding week and 2,912 below the number filing in the period of peak unemployment, the week ending Feb. 27.

Huff said the decrease, not so pronounced this year as usual, is of a seasonal nature and is due to resumption of agricultural work and work in logging and construction with the coming of more favorable weather.

The drop for the week April 10 from the February peak was 11 per cent as compared with 19 per cent for the corresponding period in 1957 and 14.5 per cent in 1956.

"Clear weather, with an accompanying speed-up in farm work and an expected upturn in construction — particularly highway construction — should bring the unemployment level down still further in the coming weeks," Huff said.

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# Employment In State Slow

Employment in Mississippi has slowed somewhat but not as much as in other states, the Employment Security Commission said today.

Daily News

Director Marx Huff said statistics showed nonagricultural employment increased 3,300 from February to March but he classed it as seasonal.

In addition, he said, the mid-March estimate of 362,000 nonagricultural workers was 1,500 below March 1957.

Manufacturing estimates stood at 105,400, a drop of 300 below March 1957 but 1,300 above February.

Mar. 4-28-58

Machinery employment dropped 200 but transportation equipment moved up 900 mainly because of shipbuilding increases.

Jackson Miss

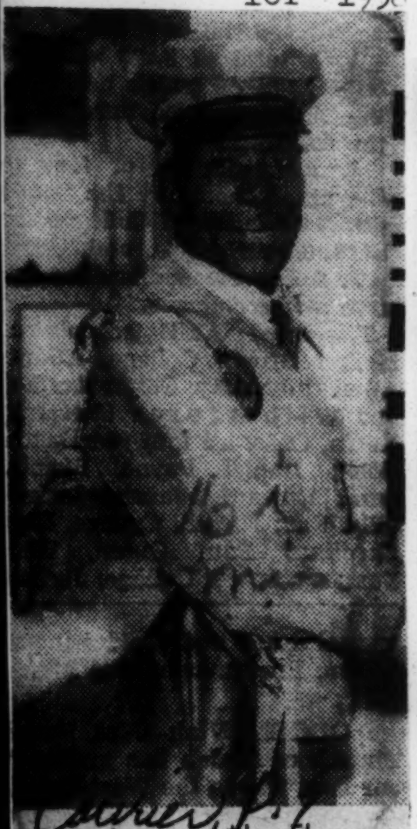
Seasonal increases were noted in chemicals as fertilizer plants resumed operations.

Nonmanufacturing employment changes from February to March were mostly seasonal.

The mid-March estimate is 256,600, or 2,000 above February but well below March 1957.

Trade employment moved up in March because of Easter buying, but gains were below normal.

Government employment declined 500, mostly through seasonal cutbacks in the forestry departments.



Courier P. 7

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 1-25-58

**Retires**—Abe Elmore, a postman in [illegible] since 1921, has retired from duty to end 36 years of service. Mr. Elmore is known for his church work in Jackson. He served the post office from the Bratton Station on W. Capitol St.

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# Refinery Delights Mississippians

News P. 8

Thurs. 2-20-58

Jackson, Miss.

The friendly Magnolia State today welcomes a group of "blue chip" industrialists and financiers from the East.

These visitors have journeyed into Mississippi to see how their money and knowledge has been used to give birth to an industrial giant that sprang up from an old corn field along the banks of Black Creek near Purvis in Lamar County.

Already in operation, Pontiac Eastern Corporation's refinery is a dream come true to many people.

Heading the list of those getting the biggest thrill will be Edwin Singer, Pontiac Eastern president, who has spark-plugged the combined efforts of hundreds of people during the four-year period required to plan, finance and build the $20,000,000 project.

Equally pleased will be Former Gov. Hugh L. White, Mississippi's living symbol of a strong desire for more industries such as this. First announcement of Pontiac's decision to come into Mississippi was made by Gov. White on Dec. 6, 1954. Gov. J. P. Coleman has just returned from an Eastern visit to tell the story of Mississippi in the hopes that other industries will help fulfill our economic ambitions.

Happiest people of all will be Mississippi citizens.

They've tasted of the benefits that such free enterprise brings. Their hunger is not satisfied. They are joining hands for a breakthrough to have even more factories.

Pontiac Eastern's refinery will extract a host of products and by-products from the black crude oil that nature stored in great quantity in the bowels of South Mississippi.

The refinery can take in 14,500 barrels of crude oil and distillate it daily, giving a ready market for those who have invested in drilling, leases and benefiting the property owners.

From the process will flow: automo[illegible] gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, heavy fuel oil, coke, ethane and lighter gases, propane and butanes, diesel fuel and sulphur.

Mississippi especially rejoices in an industry of this type because of the kinetic promise of additional satellite industries. This is the usual pattern under ideal situations. Mississippi is shooting to make the situation as perfect as humans can provide.

They know that as many as 2,300 items can be manufactured from petroleum and by-products of this process.

Traveling to the refinery site for an inspection tour on Friday, the visitors will ride on a special train through South Mississippi. These industrailsts and financiers are invited to watch our vast resources — timber, elbow room in real estate, friendly citizens, mild climate, a network of rural roads that can be commuting lanes from farms to factories.

As the train rolls through Deep Dixie these visitors will see the faces of men and women, strong-willed and independent in thought, accustomed to hard and honest toil, steeped in heritage of good behavior as inbred into them from generations of strict Protestant worship.

Many of these people know the prospects of idleness from an upset agricultural economy. They own their homes and acreage of woodlands and hunting and fishing areas. They already have what millions of people desire for that day of retirement.

New industries hold the promise that will allow them to reside at home and work in a factory.

The visiting dignitaries will receive a cordial and appropriate welcome from Mississippi's government and civic leaders.

That cheering roaring welcome comes from the entire population.

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# EMPLOYING COUNCILS APPROVED BY HOUSE

Appeal P. 33

## Mississippi Groups Formed To Fight Integration

## WOULD USE TAX MONEY

Memphis Tenn.

Thur. 3-27-58

By United Press

JACKSON, Miss., March 27.—The House Thursday passed, 91-32, a bill authorizing counties and municipalities to "employ" Citizens Councils to fight racial integration with public tax money.

The measure is a substitute for a Senate-approved bill that would permit direct contributions to the all-white councils, organized throughout the state to maintain segregation.

The bill will open the way for local governments to assist the state-wide educational fund set up by the councils to counteract educational programs of organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

### Some Dissent

Representative C. B. Newman of Issaquena County, chairman of the County Affairs Committee who steered the bill to passage, said it would make a "tremendous contribution to true Americanism throughout the United States." Local governments could spend money for advertising and publicity preaching constitutional government and states rights.

Opponents charged it violates the constitution by permitting use of public money by private organizations and opens the gate to graft by county and city officials.

Immediately following its passage, two members took the floor on a point of personal privilege to accuse House leaders of rushing it through before some members could see a copy. It was introduced Wednesday to replace the Senate bill which proponents admitted violated the state constitution.

Representative George Rogers of Warren County said "The Senate bill was so dangerous the leadership of the House recognized the danger and drew up a different bill. But all of us were not consulted.

### Tried To Get Copy

"I tried to get a copy and was told none was available. Some of the amendments presented this afternoon were not germaine to the bill because they were drawn for the Senate bill."

Representative Joe Wroten of Washington County said he also would have liked to have seen a copy.

"This bill does indirectly what the other bill does directly," Mr. Wroten said.

"This is a classic case of an issue dominating the minds of men rather than the minds of men dominating the issue," said Representative Milton Grisham of Prentiss County.

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# COTTON TAKES BACK SEAT TO INDUSTRY IN YAZOO

By JAMES FEATHERSTON

Clarion-Ledger

P. 14

Sun. 2-23-58

Jackson Miss.

YAZOO CITY, Miss. — This old town rocks with present-day progress and reeks with a past of almost Hollywoodian glamour.

Hard by a serpentine bend of the fabled Yazoo River, it was here that an optimistic but doomed Confederate Navy built gunboats to throw against the Yankees at Vicksburg during the Civil War. It was her also that the first underwater torpedo was exploded.

Yazoo City has also been the scene of spectacular fires, once when put to the torch by Yankee marauders and again in 1904 when a fire broke out in the parlour of a private home and destroyed more than 300 buildings before it ran its disastrous course.

If, however, Yazoo City's past has been characterized by disaster, the city's future seems blessed with singular brightness.

Yazoo City is on the march and has been since oil began spurting out of Yazoo County soil in 1939. This brought the big Southland Company oil refinery. Then, a decade later, progress got another decided boost when the giant Mississippi Chemical company came into being.

Today, there is building, plans for building, and talk of building all over town. New businesses are being built, old businesses are remodeling.

### BALANCED ECONOMY

This is the picture in Yazoo City today. The place where red-dirt Mississippi jumps off into the rich Delta, cotton was once king, supreme, and the ultimate, but Yazoo City is balancing its cotton income with revitalizing industrial payrolls.

Newest of these industries is the E & W Pajama Factory. Yazoo City voters overwhelmingly favor-

162

ed a BAWI bond issue to bring this new plant to employ about 350 persons, and bring a half-million dollar payroll to Yazoo City.

The pajama factory became Yazoo City's third big industry. Mississippi Chemical company, which produces anhydrous ammonia and ammonia nitrate, employs about 800 persons and has a payroll of over $2,000,000, and Southland refinery, which employs about 200, has a payroll in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

Yazoo City twice voted BAWI bond issues in locating and expanding Mississippi Chemical company, which was formed by a group of farmer-stockholders who wanted to locate the plant in Yazoo City because of the good water supply, railroad facilities, and central location. The Mississippi Chemical company's plant is valued at over $17,000,000.

### STRIKE OIL

Mississippi's first oil well was brought in at Tinsley Field about 10 miles south of Yazoo City, and Southland Company located the state's first oil refinery about halfway between the oil strike and the city. Here a variety of products, including gasoline marketed at Southland service stations throughout the state, are turned out. Other products include butane and propane, naptha, kerosene, diesel fuel, industrial oil, paving and roofing asphalt, jet and tractor fuel. Southland asphalt is shipped to such distant points as India, Africa, and South America.

It should be said here, however, that the Tinsley oil strike did not make a bunch of Texas-like millionairs in Yazoo County. Most of the oil was found on small land holdings, and the strike made a lot of poor people comfortably fixed.

They tell the story in Yazoo City about the Negro who came into the bank to borrow money until his oil royalty check came in. He wanted to buy an air-conditioning unit.

"I've already bought six of them, but I need another to keep the wood stove from heating up the kitchen," he 'lowed.

The 1950 census shoved Yazoo City's population to be 9,769, but Mayor Harry Applebaum estimates today's population at more than 12,000. Mayor Applebaum envisions his city as an industrial center in future years.

The city maintains a municipal park and a $75,000 swimming pool. These recreational facilities supplement those offered by the Country Club and the natural areas such as Wolf Lake, a giant Yazoo County lake that draws fishermen from throughout the state.

Yazoo City has had a Chamber of Commerce for many years, and this organization has been in the forefront of moves to better the city.

Another facet of Yazoo City life that can not be overlooked is the fine community of churches in the city. Every major denomination is represented.

### FABLED PAST

Considering the headway Yazoo City is making, it's suprising to note that the territory was named "Yazoo", meaning death, by the Indians who inhabited the area before the advent of the white man.

Yazoo City, however, was named "Hanan's Bluff" by the early settlers. In 1830, the name was changed and incorporated as "Manchester." In 1842, the settlement was renamed Yazoo City.

Incidentally, the Ricks Memorial Library, one of the finest in the state today, was first organized as the Manchester Library back in the 1830's.

During the Civil War, one of the few Confederate shipyards was located in Yazoo City. Here, the ironclad "Arkansas" was built. This vessel was ordered to Vicksburg and encountered 13 Federal gunboats in a famed battle which saw one Yankee gunboat destroyed and several crippled. The "Arkansas" was later badly damaged and sunk by its own crew near Baton Rouge.

It was about this time that a couple of Yazoo Countians, a Capt. Goosey and a Capt. White, invented and exploded the first underwater explosive. A federal gunboat, the "Baron DeKalb," was sunk by a makeshift mine and the hull of the boat may still be seen at low water stages near Yazoo City.

As the war progressed. . .and worsened for the South, a band of "Kansas Jayhawkers" raided Yazoo City and burned every occupied building. With Reconstruction came a regiment of Negro troops to occupy the town.

With the dawn of the Twentieth Century, Yazoo City was on its way to recovering from the crippling effect of the war. Then came the Great Fire and Yazoo City was stunned by a disaster that equalled the war devastation.

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## AT CANTON CHAMBER EVENT

# Need Of Employment For Negro Labor Told

162

Daily News P.3

Jackson Daily News

CANTON, Miss. (Special)—"The greatest economic need of Madison County is for industry that will employ Negro labor," said I. M. Perlinsky, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual Canton Chamber of Commerce banquet.

Perlinsky introduced the new president, Ernest Buttross. Buttross presented, for the board of directors, the gift of a portable radio and paid tribute to the "full time job" which Perlinsky, a retired merchant, gave the chamber presidency last year.

Other new officers are Earl Evans, Jr., 1st vice president; Dwight Maddox, second vice-president; Robert C. Dow, treasurer and directors, Tom Lutz, H. C. Roberts, Herman Mosby, F. E. Allen, R. L. May, Bob Nonnemacher, Amos Dowdle, H. A. Jones, Henry Rings, D. R. Yandell, W. T. Hackett, Jr., R. L. Smith, Toxey Hall, Jr., and John Haley.

George Van Zant is manager of the chamber and Mrs. Mary Lou Courtney is the office secretary.

Featured speaker for the banquet was H. B. Fletcher, LaFayette, La., a noted teller of "Cajun stories."

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# Mississippi Shares 4th Place In Number Of New Plants During '57

Daily News, Jackson Miss.
Jan. 4-1958

Latest reports by the Tennessee Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission show that Mississippi and Arkansas tied for fourth place among all eleven Southeastern states in the number of new industrial plants secured during 1957, with 69 new plants each. Alabama was fifth with 67 and Louisiana sixth with 61 new industries last year.

The Tennessee study further reveals that Mississippi enjoyed new and expanded industrial growth valued at $85,959,000 in 1957. This put our state well ahead of South Carolina with $67,069,000 and Kentucky with only $28,793,000 in the same category.

Louisiana led all 11 Southeastern states in 1957 industrial manufacturing expansion, according to the Tennessee study. The Pelican State's expansion last year was valued at $239,259,000.

It was last year, as we recall, that Mississippians heard considerable talk of industrial "stagnation" and the reluctance of capital to invest in our state. Judging from figures in the Tennessee report quoted here, it would seem that such pessimism was largely unfounded and unjustified.

Having tied Arkansas for fourth place in the total number of new manufacturing plants, plus new and existing plant expansion of more than $85 million, Mississippi's showing in 1957 was far from discouraging.

Even so, Mississippi's industrial development can and must be improved during the months ahead. With proper effort, planning and cooperation by all concerned, our state should be able to better its position in this all-important category.

To achieve maximum progress, as we have repeatedly said, the Legislature must spare no effort in making Mississippi more attractive for new industry and expansion of existing plants. House Speaker Walter Sillers has just sounded the keynote, reminding that if we are to compete with surrounding states, we must get our house in order.

16i 1958 MISSOURI

# UNEMPLOYMENT PEAK PAST, MITCHELL SAYS

16i Mo

## March Figures Will Show Downturn

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—(UP)—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said Wednesday he believes the peak of unemployment throughout the country was passed last month.

Appeal P.1

"February figures to be released next week will probably show about five million unemployed, but the March figures, available next month, will show a downturn," Mitchell said.

Thu. 3-6-58

Memphis Tenn.

He said the normal seasonal pickup in various types of industry affected by the weather, such as construction work, and the effects of Government aid through an excelerated defense program, additional housing authorization and liberalization of credit, will help ease the unemployment problem.

"The economy is basically sound," he said.

Mitchell attended a dinner Wednesday night after conferring with industrial, civic and labor leaders. He will leave for Kansas City, Mo., Thursday.

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# St. Louis NAACP finds Negroes 1% of phone company payroll

16i Mo

ST. LOUIS—Officials of the St. Louis branch of the NAACP conferred last week with representatives of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company as a first step in what was described as a new drive against job discrimination in public utilities in St. Louis.

Tribune P.4

Ernest Calloway, president of the St. Louis NAACP, said following the conference that the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is "guilty of token and discriminatory employment of Negroes".

Fri. 4-25-58

Los Angeles, Calif.

The NAACP said that the company employs 121 Negroes out of a total of 7,000 in metropolitan St. Louis. Of this number, approximately 92 percent are in custodial capacities. The NAACP said this is 1.5 percent of the company's total job force.

**100 JANITORS OR CUSTODIANS**

No Negroes are employed in the traffic department, engineering, or plant crafts departments.

A breakdown, according to the NAACP, shows 100 Negroes employed as janitors and custodial employees, two as window washers, three as wall washers, four as building mechanics.

There are two garagemen, 2 supervisors of custodial employees, 8 Negroes in the accounting department, and one in the commercial department.

**"Total annual pay-roll for Negro employees is a little more than one percent of the payroll", Calloway said.**

He said his committee "indicated to the company that the employment policy failed to provide adequate economic opportunities for capable Negro workers", leading to a "depressed purchasing power" on the part of a "significant segment" of the St. Louis community. Calloway said every legal means would be employed to change the company's policy.

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# NLRB RULING SCORES OPENING TO WORKERS

16i Mo

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — The first break in the tightly drawn web around skilled jobs which shuts out colored workers in the construction industry seems at hand following a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board on closed-shop provisions in labor contracts.

According to published reports, union and management in the building industry in the St. Louis area are taking steps to meet a June 1 deadline for eliminating closing-shop requirements which force employers to hire only white members.

Daily World

Notice has been given by the NLRB to the building industry to correct hiring practices in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The NLRB ultimatum specifies severe penalties for failure to comply.

P.1

Under this interpretation of the ruling, the union hiring hall which has been the greatest deterrent to colored skilled workers, would be outlawed unless it referred on construction jobs non-union as well as union workers.

Sun. 4-27-58

**NEGRO LABOR THWARTED**

Atlanta Ga.

"The whole concept of the union hiring hall has thwarted Negro labor," an expert in the field of industrial relations said here this week. He pointed out that in the building and construction industry there does not now exist one Negro electrician, cement finisher or plumber.

"There seems to be a kind of (gentleman's agreement) between unions and contractors on Negro skilled labor," the spokesman said. The NRLB ruling means one thing: No longer can contractors holding city and government contracts hide behind the unions. No longer can the Board of Education, which does a considerable amount of building, hide behind the unions."

It has been pointed out by a member of the Skilled Building Mechanics Association, a colored group, that it is not the intention of colored workers to serve as scabs (non-union laborers) but that they have been systematically excluded from union membership.

"We would gladly join the unions if permitted," a spokesman for that organization said.

# Ike Greets Committee Through Cabinet Secretary

16

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Eisenhower sent greetings to the Minority Community Resources Conference held in Washington last week.

The conference which was attended by some 500 minority leaders from 37 states was called by Vice President Nixon, Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

## EXPANDING SCIENCE, NEW OPPORTUNITIES

In his message to the group the President pointed out that "The expanding application of science is bringing new opportunities and responsibilities to our nation. The maintenance of our security and our standard of living depends upon the full use of the highest capabilities of all our people. In mobilizing the resources of each of our communities across the land, the Government shares responsibility with education, business, labor and civic organization."

Week of
Feb 1-2 '58

The message was read at th luncheon held in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel by Maxwell Rabb, secretary of the cabinet. "The elimination of segregation is one of the President's greatest concerns," stated Rabb. He then challenged the Negro leaders with the responsibility of creating a moral climate in which discrimination has no part.

Birmingham
Ala

The four morning speakers represented industry, labor, education and Government. They were John A. Roosevelt of the Bache Company, representing the committee James H. Kindelberger of North American Aviation Corporation, A. J. Hayes of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, and Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools in Louisville, Ky.

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell was principal speaker at the

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# Nixon's Job Conference ends in 'buck-shifting'

Afro American
Baltimore Md

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON

16i
Feb 1 '58
P. 18

"The button! The button. Who's got the button?"

This was the question still unanswered at the conclusion of the Vice President's conference "anti-bias mobilization" meeting here last week.

The 500 minority group leaders from some 30 states left the one-day meeting still wondering "Who's got the key" to the solution of discrimination in employment.

Those attending the afternoon question - and - answer session witnessed a smooth professional game of "buck-shifting."

* * *

**EVERYBODY BLAMED** everybody else for the discriminatory hiring policies which now exist throughout the nation. And everybody charged everybody else with the responsibility of remedying this situation.

The game was opened up by an educator, Mrs. Ruth B. Spencer, member of the D.C. Board of Education, who laid the blame on the doorstep of labor.

"Our youth who prepare are denied apprenticeship training," declared Mrs. Spencer.

* * *

**"WHAT'S GOING** to happen to these young people if organized labor refuses to open the doors of their apprenticeship programs?

"We are not moving in the area of equal employment opportunities because of organized labor," she emphasized.

* * *

**THIS CHARGE** was challenged by George L. P. Weaver, assistant director of the Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO, who threw the ball back into the lap of the educators.

"We (labor leaders) need the support of local boards of education" to carry out this fair employment policy, he proclaimed.

(George W. Crawford, New Haven attorney asked whether the committee had turned violators of government contracts over to the Department of Justice for prosecution, was given the "no" answer by Dr. James Nabrit, a committee member.)

* * *

**ANOTHER QUESTION** tossed a pitch at the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Pointing out that "contractors often pass the ball to the union," he asked if it is not up to the government to withhold contracts from industries with unions, which do not have an open apprenticeship policy?

* * *

**"SOME PEOPLE** consider this committee as an FEPC," snapped Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, executive director.

"This committee has limited jurisdiction," he continued. "The committee has no jurisdiction over any one not a party to the contract.

"We can't ask the contracting agency to control the policy of the union

"Since this committee is operating under an Executive Order it has no penal statute. Contracts must be enforced by persuasion."

"If this committee has no means of enforcing the non-discrimination clause in the contracts, are we not wasting our time in a conference like this?" asked another delegate.

He suggested that legislation should be proposed which would authorize a congressional investigation of the overall picture, and give the committee enforcement power.

This questioner pointed to a specific example in Charleston, W. Va., where a plant employs some 25,000 people, less than 200 of whom are colored.

A complaint was registered with the Contracts Committee and Dr. Sidenberg came down for a confernce with industry heads. When he left they put up a little sign saying, "We do not discriminate" and that's all there was to it.

* * *

**OBVIOUSLY** settled James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University and member of the committee, shot back:

"We have no control over Congress. Our committee is operating under an Executive Order, and we are not wasting time.

"If you have a complaint, we will have our committee to pursue it.

"We will do a sound, constructive job in any area."

* * *

**ANOTHER** delegate charged the committee with forgetting its responsibility. "You should see that every employer is complying with his contracts," he said.

"There was a clear case of discrimination in Detroit when General Motors employed 200 white students and not a single colored student.

"This was not the union's fault," he emphasized, "because the union insisted that the company hire and train some colored youths.

"The complaints have been filed, and the committee should come around and review these plants, especially those in the South.

"This will provide more good than this conference."

* * *

**ANOTHER CASE** cited was the National Cash Register Company, which refuses to employ colored workers. This complaint has also been filed.

Dr. Sidenberg claimed that the committee is investigating the cash register case.

"Since the investigation began, he added, "the company has employed six or eight colored officer workers.

"The committee is not satisfied with this token effort.

"They are still trying to get more colored people on the payroll.

"It's still an open case.

"This company operates a country club, observed Dr. Sidenberg, and they were afraid that if they accepted colored employees in the club, they would lose the white members.

"The committee assured the company that this was not a valid excuse, and it must change their hiring policy.

"They are required to make a progress report to the committee every 60 days."

* * *

**BISHOP W. R. WILKES** of Georgia suggested that the committee establish regional offices, including one in Atlanta, to study the problem locally.

Another suggested that the heads of industry, labor and politics be called together to discuss this policy.

Still another felt that the problem should be taken to top members of the Administration, who did not attend the conference.

* * *

**THE QUESTION** was raised as to whether the government has contracts with industries under the outlines of subsidy. If so, continued the questioner, "Why does it not have anti-discrimination provisions with the airline companies."

John A. Roosevelt, a member of the committee, replied that there is a difference between a contract, bill of laden, and transportation.

"We have not been able to persuade the major airlines to break down its bias employployment policy on flight personnel," admitted Roosevelt.

"Only one smaller line has employed a colored hostess.

"We will do something in the future — but not today or tomorrow," he emphasized.

* * *

**PRESIDING OFFICER** James A. Nabrit added that the committee, under the provisions of the President's order, has been able to change the pattern of employment in this field.

"We have made considerable progress in non-flight personnel but we are not satisfied."

He re-emphasized the fact that the committee does not have the character or kind of power to pressure industry into compliance with the government's policies.

The only authority it has is to recommend the cancellation of contracts with companies which fail to comply, or to refuse to renew such contracts when they expire.

* * *

**"HOW LONG** will the committee wait before making such recommendations?" Nabrit was asked.

"Long enough to strain my patience," he quipped amid laughter.

Finally, Dr. Nabrit, who presided over the entire stormy session, announced that the committee is calling upon the community leaders to "make an effort to help prepare the youth to take advantage of the new opportunities which are coming their way."

"Our potentials have to be developed. Youth must be given technological training.

"We called you here because we want your help.

"We don't mind your criticism, but we are trying to put you back on the right track so 'you won't be run over by your own train.' "

# Contracts committee lacks qualified minority members

Afro American Baltimore Md.

Feb 1-58

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service
WASHINGTON

The President's Government Contracts Committee has done a good job in persuading industries having contracts to furnish services or material to the Federal Government to wide job opportunities for colored workers.

But, in enforcing the clause in standard government contractors forbidding race or religious discrimination in employment on such contracts or subcontracts, the committee claims it has found a lack of qualified members of minority groups available to fill expanding job opportunities.

This lack, the committee says, is one of the factors which retard the extension of equal job opportunities.

* * *

**THE MINORITY** community resources conference held here on Jan. 15 was the second meeting sponsored by the committee to stimulate the training of young people for expanding job opportunities.

The first conference was held here last Feb. 4. It was attended by leaders of industry, commerce and organized labor, and superintendents of schools and their chief guidance officers from 16 cities having large minority - group populations.

The community resources conference was attended by 400 or 500 handpicked persons, most of whom have had no experience in problems of youth employment generally or fair employment practices in particular.

* * *

**A GOOD** percentage of the people in attendance did not know why the conference was held. They were wondering whether it had some ulterior political purpose.

They suspected that it was called to promote in some way the candidacy of Vice President Richard M. Nixon for President of the United States.

Some even suggested that the Democrats who attended the conference were invited because Mr. Nixon will need Democratic help to reach his goal.

This speculation, of course, does not appear to have any truth in it. The people who handled the conference were just inept, and Mr. Nixon is the victim of their ineptness. He is chairman of the committee and as such sent out the invitations over his signature.

* * *

**BECAUSE THE** persons who attended the conference were handpicked and, in many instances, more representative persons were ignored, the effect could be the opposite. Thousands of persons who think they should have been invited may resent being snubbed and charge the snub up to Mr. Nixon.

Moreover, no arrangements whatever were made for the working press. There was no press table in the conference room.

Reporters could not even crash the meeting because of the overflow crowd that jammed the doorways to the small room in which the conference was held.

* * *

**THE COMMITTEE** is a government agency. It includes in its membership representatives of the Defense Department, the General Services Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Labor Department.

Not only are these agencies among the biggest contracting ones in the Federal Government, but some of them also are the biggest hoarders of manpower.

There must be a better way than holding conferences in Washington to stimulate colored youth to remain in school and pursue vocational, technical and professional courses, or to stimulate persons to have had training to take refresher courses.

* * *

**THE COMMITTEE** has failed to recognize that there are now demands now not only for trained youth for skilled and semi - skilled jobs, but President Eisenhower is asking Congress for $145.5 million to finance the first year of a proposed new program to help meet a number of high priority needs in education which are important to national security.

There are now approximately 4,000,000 workers unemployed.

But employment on longer-range ballistic missiles, construction of missle sites and detection systems and other missle programs, including guided missile ships, is expected to wipe out this unemployment and put the total labor force of the country at work in the latter half of the next fiscal year.

* * *

**THE QUESTION** really is where will the country get all of the manpower needed for national defense and civilian employment.

Of course, it is necessary to assure the future development and effective utilization of the manpower resources of this country.

To do so, however, the Federal Government needs to view the country's manpower resources as a whole and not each manpower problem as if it existed in isolation — whether it be the development of skills or the education of scientists and engineers.

As a first step, the committee, should review its own policies and activities and determine whether it is moving effectively against discrimination in employment by Government contractors and subcontractors, including the training programs they run for their own employees.

16i 1958

MINORITY COMMUNITY RESOURCES CONFERENCE

SPONSORED BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**CHATTING** between sessions of the minority community resources conference in Washington are (from left) Charles A. Dorgans of New York, imperial oriental guide, Shriners; Henry A. Rhodes, sr., grand master of Masons, New York State; Mrs. Emily Johnson, Los Angeles, regional director of NAREB, and Booker T. Alexander, imperial potentate of Shriners, of Detroit.

Sat 1-25-58

# Drop job barriers, Nixon tells nation

WASHINGTON

Vice President Richard M. Nixon called upon the nation Wednesday to stop practicing job discrimination and make full use of the country's manpower resources in this space-conscious age.

Afro-American

Balt. Md.

Sat 1-25-58

**"We cannot afford any longer to deny the United States the use of the talents and resources of any of our fellow citizens," Mr. Nixon said.**

He made the statement before the Minority Community Resources Conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which Mr. Nixon is chairman.

**MR. NIXON** spoke without notes or a prepared speech in making introductory remarks to an overflow audience in the Ballroom at the Willard Hotel.

**The one-day meeting drew more than 500 delegates from 39 states and the District of Columbia. The meeting was planned by George O. Butler of the committee's staff to increase effective work in promoting equal job opportunities.**

The committee was established by Executive Order in 1953 to deal with issues of job discrimination in private industry doing business for the Federal government.

**THE OVERWHELMING** majority of delegates were colored persons, specifically invited by the committee with the purpose of stimulating colored youths to prepare for job opportunities now being opened to them.

Invitations were directed to community leaders at the "grass roots level," Mr. Butler said. The purpose is to involve the local community in this national program.

Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr. of Howard University, a member of the committee, presided at the morning session.

Speakers were:

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, committee vice chairman; John A. Roosevelt, consultant; James H. Kindelberger, chairman of the board of North America Aviation; A. J. Hayes, president of International Machinists, AFL-CIO, and Dr. Omer Carmichael, Louisville school superintendent.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid of the New York Heard Tribune presided at the luncheon meeting.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., opened the luncheon with prayer after the Marine Band played the National Anthem.

Mr. Nixon presided at the afternoon session that featured a discussion on "The Role of the Minority Community in Advancing Equal Job Opportunity."

Mr. Butler observed that the conference "has a broad basis of representation, reaching all of the fraternities, sororities, educators, women's clubs, national organizations such as the Jack and Jill Club, the Links and the National Newspaper Publishers Association."

The conference ended with a reception at the hotel.

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# U S Vice President, Atty James Nabrit Preside At Session

16e

By CARTER WESLEY

WASHINGTON — Delegates from Texas and the other 36 states, attending the Minority Resources Conference called by Vice President Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, unanimously agreed that the conference was most informative and very heartening.

Sat 1-25-58

**In the forenoon session the Vice Pres. presided himself, and in the afternoon discussion session Attorney James M Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, presided ably.**

The panelists, including such persons as John Roosevelt, A J Haynes, president of the International Association of Machinists; James L Kindelberger, chairman of the board of the North American Aviation Corporation; Oscar Carmichael, superintendent of schools Louisville; Attorney George E Hayes, chairman of the D C Public Utilities Commission; George Weaver, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO, and Dr Jacob S Seidenberg, director of the President's Committee on Contracts.

Houston, Tex.

Speaker at the luncheon was James P Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Mrs Helen Rogers Reid, publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, presided at the luncheon meeting.

**THE HOT SESSION**

If the morning session did an unusual job of acquainting the delegates with the construction, the work, the processes and problems of the President's Committee on Contracts, the afternoon session, where the delegates spoke their minds, and asked whatever questions they wanted, could be counted as both the "hot" session and also the session where a decision was reached.

**Attorney James M Nabrit did one of the best jobs as chairman of this "hot" session that this writer has seen performed. He was incisive in his ruling, while maintaining always the air of impartiality and of objectivity; he admitted when questions were embarrasing, and unusually referred the matter to a specialist on the panel to give all the details and facts. On the other hand, when some questions were embarrasing as to whether the panel had certain powers, or whether they had made certain investigations, if they had not, he never beat around the bush, but said no, and passed to the next question. There was frequent comment and sometimes applause from the audience of the wise and courageous decisions announced from**

**ALABAMIANS AT** Minority Community Resources Conference:—(Washington, D.C.)—(SNS) Among those from Alabama who attended the Minority Community Resources Conference sponsored by the President's Committee On Government Contracts at Willard Hotel Washington, D. C., Jan. 15 were (left to right) R. M. Malone, Birmingham, president of the Postal Transportation Service chapter of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; Frank Hunter, Birmingham, public relations director of the Abraham Lincoln Republican Club; Mrs. Lucile Harmon Patterson, Birmingham public school teacher; Dr. J. Garrick Hardy (directly behind Mrs. Patterson), executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association Montgomery; Mrs. R. M. Neely, Birmingham; president of the Alabama Association of Women's Clubs; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Montgomery, president, Alabama State College; Colonel James J. Welch, Tuskegee Institute; Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World and J. L. LeFlore, Mobile, research secretary, United Citizens Association. Among those absent when the picture was made were Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; L. S. Gaillard, Jr., Birmingham, contractor; A. G. Gaston, Sr., president of the Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association. T. A. Lawson, director of State Vocational Trade School was listed as a delegate. Dr. King gave the invocation and blessing at the luncheon session of the conference. More than 500 delegates from 38 states and the District of Columbia were in attendance.

World P3

Wed 1-22-58

Birmingham, Ala

16i 1958

MIGRANT FARMER

## Lowest Living Standards In America

Journal - Guide

# Life Of A Migrant Farmer: Sore Knees. Aching Back

Norfolk, Va. 16i

Sat. 7-26-5

**EDITOR'S NOTE: ("The most underprivileged people in America." That's what the government calls the 1,000,000 migrant farm workers who roam the nation in battered old trucks, cars and buses, harvesting fruits and vegetables. For a first-hand look at migrant working and living conditions, United Press International sent reporter Louis Cassels on a tour of labor camps in the truck farming regions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. This is the first of a series in which Cassels reports what he found.)**

B10

**By LOUIS CASSELS**
**United Press International**

Lonnie Lindsay is 40 years old. He has a pregnant wife, six small children, a 1948 car and an aching back.

The aching back comes from picking beans and tomatoes, a job at which Lonnie earns about $7 a day on good days."

When I visited them, Lonnie and his family lived in a one-room wooden shack in a migrant labor camp on the eastern shore of Maryland. In a few weeks, they planned to load up their bedding and cookpots and move on to another camp in upstate New York.

* * *

**LONNIE LINDSAY JR.** is six years old. He has never fired a cap pistol nor ridden a tricycle. He spends his days in the fields, picking beans into his father's basket. If you ask him, "Where is your home, little boy?" he looks at you with a puzzled stare and shrugs his shoulders.

There are about one million migrant farm workers in the United States who live like the Lindsays. Year after year, they "follow the seasons" from state to state, harvesting fruits and vegetables. Their home is where the crops are ripe.

* * *

**WINTER FINDS** them in Florida, Texas or Arizona. In spring, they move north in three great streams. One goes up the west coast through California's rich central valley and into Oregon and Washington. Another fans out through the midwest. The third comes up the east coast through the Carolinas and into the middle Atlantic states.

Some of the migrants, like the Lindsays, are Negroes. Some are Puerto Ricans. A few are white share-croppers from the deep South, driven off the land by mechanization. Many are Spanish-speaking "Texas-Mexicans" whose hot tempers flare if you call them wetbacks.

* * *

**DESPITE THEIR** racial diversity, the migrants have one common denominator: the lowest living standard in America.

To see how they live, I visited migrant labor camps in one of the nation's greatest truck farming regions, the Delmarva Peninsula. This is the long spit of land between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays where Delaware adjoins the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia. More than 20,000 migrant workers come to this area each summer to harvest beans, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, potatoes, corn and berries.

* * *

**MOST OF THE** migrants to whom I talked had spent the past winter in Florida. They had grim memories of the January freeze that destroyed many of Florida's winter crops and left the migrants stranded for weeks with no work and no income. Emergency food shipments, organized by state agencies and church groups, saved thousands of families from starvation.

Fortunately, the eastern shore produced bumper crops this summer. The migrants had plenty of work. They got 50 cents a hamper for picking string beans (a rate that has been unchanged for the past 10 years) and 10 cents a bushel for tomatoes. An adult worker of average skill can pick from 12 to 15 hampers of beans a day. Some unusually fast pickers can fill 20 hampers.

**AS EVERY HOME** gardener knows, picking beans is hard work. The migrants have a system. "You go on your knees until they get sore," explained 60-year-old Katie Abrams. "Then you stand up and bend over to pick. When your back starts aching, you go to your knees again."

Everybody picks beans except the smallest children and women who are eight months or more pregnant. I found many boys and girls in the fields who claimed they were six but looked younger. I saw grizzled old women who must have been well beyond 70.

* * *

**SOMETIMES** migrant babies are left in camp with a pregnant woman or an older child to "mind" them. Often, however, you find them lying on burlap bags between the bean rows, or on the edge of the field with large cardboard boxes for playpens.

How much does a migrant family earn in a year? "There's my wife and me and the three girls," said Alfred Fields. "With everybody working, we 'cumulated about $800 last year."

* * *

**BUT LAST YEAR** was a bad year for winter crops. In a good year, government figures show, the average migrant family may earn as much as $1.000.

# Groups Trying To Aid Migrants But Find That It's A Hard Job

## Farm Owners Don't Always Cooperate

Journal and Guide

**(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of four dispatches on America's migrant farm workers by a reporter who has just toured migrant labor camps in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.)**

**By LOUIS CASSELS** p-3
**United Press International**

Eddie Emory, 14, was sitting in the shade of a big maple tree at the migrant farm workers camp at Waddell's Corner, Md. He had finished a day's work in the bean fields and now he had nothing to do.

"Do you kids in the camp ever play baseball?" I asked.

Sat. 8-16-58

**"NAW," REPLIED** Eddie. "Got no place to play." As an after-thought, he added: "Got no ball, either."

The migrant camp at Cheriton, Va., is almost identical to the one at Waddell's Corner. But there is a vast difference in the children.

Norfolk Va.

**THE FIRST** thing you see when you drive into the Cheriton camp is a group of teenage boys playing volleyball. Further on you find a dozen young girls, sitting in a circle on the grass, taking a sewing lesson.

In the center of the camp is a neat frame building with a cross over the door. This is the Cheriton child care center, operated by the Migrant Ministry of the National Council of Churches.

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**IT HAS ROWS** of junior-sized cots and cribs where migrant babies nap while their parents are working in the fields. It has boxes of used-but-still-useable toys, crayons and games. It has an old piano on which hymns can be played during Sunday School . . .a kitchen well stocked with milk and cookies.

Parked outside the center is a green station wagon with the name "Harvester" on the door. It is equipped in an extraordinary fashion. The tailgate lowers to become an altar. It contains a portable organ, a movie projector and chests of athletic equipment. The driver is a well-educated, soft-spoken colored minister, the Rev. Isaac Henderson.

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**REV. MR.** Henderson serves the Cheriton camp and three others in its vicinity. He organizes sports activities for the children in the daytime, shows movies at night, conducts worship services on Sunday. At all hours he serves as counselor, doctor-getter, loan-arranger, and unfailing friend to any migrant in trouble.

The Home Missions Division of the National Council of Churches now has 38 full-time ministers like Rev. Mr. Henderson who operate Harvesters. They follow the migrants north in the summer, south in the winter. In addition, the Migrant Ministry has, more than 400 seasonal employes who help to staff child care centers and migrant schools.

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**AT PRESENT,** the Migrant Ministry is reaching perhaps 10 per cent of the one million or more migrant workers who follow the crops. "There is much more we ought to be doing," said Mrs. Edith Lowry, its director. "But we haven't got the money."

Thanks in part to constant prodding by the Migrant Ministry and by the state and local church councils which support its work, the federal government and 20 state governments now have special committees charged with looking out for migrants' welfare.

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**THE FEDERAL** committee was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1954. It was responsible for the migrant transportation code recently put into effect. It is supporting a bill now pending in the House Banking Committee to authorie long-term, low-interest government loans for construction of decent migrant housing.

Within the past two or three years, several states have undertaken ambitious programs to raise migrant living standards. Maryland, for example, is taking great pains to see that migrant children are enrolled in school in September, and that each child is given a transfer card when he leaves.

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**THE VIRGINIA** Department of Health conducted free tuberculosis clinics in migrant camps this summer. Delaware has adopted a strong migrant housing code. Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Arizona Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have outstanding migrant programs. Texas is beginning to move.

"We are making an honest-to-God attempt to make things a little better for the migrants than they have been in the past," said Maryland farm placement representative Charles F. Yeager Jr.

"But it's a long, hard, uphill struggle."

**Mexican Mgirants At Cape Charles, Va.**

Journal & Guide Sat. 8-16-58 Norfolk Va

Having the lowest standard of living in America is exclusive to no group except the migrant worker. Some are Texas Mexicans as shown above taking baths and washing at an outdoor toilet in Cape Charles. Va. Some are Negroes, some Puerto Ricans, some white sharecroppers from the Deep South. The only common denominator: the lowest living standard in the nation.

16i

[illegible]
Courier
p. 3
[illegible] 3-8-58

**Orchids to Hostess**—"Miss Beaux Arts" (Audrey Brake) presented Schaefer orchids to all the ladies attending the ninth annual breakfast of the New York State Beauty Culturists Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. Here she pins an orchid on the uniform of Miss Ruth Carroll Taylor, first Negro airline hostess in this country, now with Mohawk Airlines.—Campbell Photo.

# Minority Group Leaders Will Plan Anti-Bias Mobilization

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## Govt. Contracts Committee Calls Confab

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Journal & Guide

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Greensboro—Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president, A. and T. college; Arthur Jackson, guidance officer, A. and T. college; Shorty LaRose, jeweler; Edward Loewenstein, architect, Loewenstein-Atkinson Associates; Dr. Willa B. Player, president, Bennett college; C. G. Mabry, instructor, Dudley high school; Wilber Wright.

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World

Sat. 1-18-58

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Informer

Jan 18-58

16a

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Jan 1-18-58

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States which will be represented include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Organizations from Texas which will be represented at the Minority Community Resources Conference include:

Beaumont: Marlon Lewis, District President, National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Dallas: R A Hester, Knights of Phythias.

Fort Worth: J T Maxey, Grand Master, Prince Hall Masons.

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# Negro Job Gains Seen Dependent On Education

Star 1/18/54

George E. C. Hayes, chairman of the District Public Utilities Commission, last night told the North Michigan Park Civic Association the role of the Negro in the next decade will be characterized by attempts to achieve economic security, educational opportunity and social acceptance.

"There was a time when the Negro was last to be hired and first to go, but today the job opportunity is higher than it has ever been," Mr. Hayes told the organization's first annual awards banquet.

Post 3-10-58

16c

The opportunity is at hand, but, he said, the Negro must qualify himself through education not only to get these jobs, but keep them. "Education is linked to job security and will be for more than the next decade," Mr. Hayes said.

Awards for outstanding contribution in furtherance of North Michigan Park projects were presented to the following: Ernest Gerran, Ernest Goodman, Julius Bryant, Brewer Clark, Mrs. Mildred Clark, William T. Conyers, Mrs. Ethel Eldridge, club president, Mrs. Joyce Keys and Freddie Parker.

Washington D.C.

The banquet was held in Baldwin Hall, Howard University.

# JERSEY IS DIVIDED ON JOBLESS BILLS

## Assembly Asks Longer Pay Period Than Senate— 'Gas' Tax Rise Urged

By GEORGE CABLE WRIGHT
Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 17—The New Jersey Legislature held its most productive session of the year today.

Times P. 12 M

Each house adopted a bill to extend unemployment insurance benefits, but the measures differed sharply.

Fri 4-18-58

The Democratic-controlled Assembly approved and sent to the Republican-dominated Senate two proposals. One would ban the sale on Sunday of clothing, furniture and household and office appliances. The other would authorize municipalities to regulate charitable and philanthropic fund-raising activities.

New York, N.Y.

Meanwhile, the Senate voted for a referendum in November to legalize games of chance on boardwalks and in amusement parks. It approved a companion bill that would create a state agency, similar to the New Jersey Bing and Raffles Commission, to oversee and regulate the games.

### Water Survey Asked

The upper house also adopted a measure designed to establish a state commission to survey the water needs of New Jersey for the next 100 years and conduct a continuing study of surface and ground water resources.

An administration - sponsored bill calling for a 3½ per cent corporate income tax to balance Gov. Robert B. Myner's 1958-59 state budget was introduced in the Assembly. The proposed levy would be integrated with the existing corporate franchise tax and is designed to raise $45,000,000 a year.

Also introduced in the Assembly was a $399,674,233 appropriation bill to finance Mr. Meyner's record budget.

Just before the Legislature convened, the Governor called on the Senate to approve an Assembly measure that would raise from 4 to 5 cents a gallon the state tax on gasoline. Enactment of the bill, Mr. Meyner said, would enable New Jersey to get an additional $12,000,000 in road funds from the Federal Government.

### State Must Pay $5,200,000

He explained that the money was available to the state under legislation signed yesterday by President Eisenhower providing a $1,800,000,000 increase in highway construction funds. To obtain the $12,000,000 the state must put up $5,200,000. The proposed tax rise would net the state an estimated $17,700,000 a year.

The senate's anti-recession bill would extend jobless benefits from twenty-six to thirty-four weeks. The assembly version, endorsed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other labor groups, would extend the payment period for thirty-nine weeks. It would also raise the maximum benefits from $35 to $43 a week.

It appeared doubtful that Mr. Meyner would sign either of the jobless benefit bills. He has made it clear that he is opposed to any such increased benefits unless they are effected at the Federal level.

The measure outlawing Sunday sales of clothing, and household and office furniture and appliances, was approved only after torrid debate. Primary opposition came from representatives of shore-resort counties. It would establish penalties ranging from a $25 fine for first offenders, to a thirty-day jail sentence for repeated violations.

The proposal on fund-raising activities is designed to carry out a recommendation made by a state commission that studied the problems arising from such collections.

The gambling referendum proposes that prizes in boardwalk games be limited to $15 and entrance fees to 25 cents. The Assembly is expected to approve the bill.

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Furniture Manufacturer Accused

# Claim Migrant Workers Paid Only 10c an Hour

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAT 6-7-58 P.8

JACKSON'S MILL, N. J.—A furniture manufacturer accused of bringing young Negro boys out of the South and working them for less than 10 cents an hour, was arrested for violation of the State Child Labor Act and other labor laws.

It was learned by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, that Gus James George, who operates the plant, was actually paying the youths $7 each week for a 72-hour week. He was taken into custody after the NAACP complained to State Labor Commissioner Holderman.

New Jersey

**A WARRANT** also has been issued for the arrest of William Mitchell, George's partner, also facing a similar charge of bringing nine Negro youths, 15 to 17 years old, from Georgia, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

**Hill described the operation as "a vicious racket in which adolescents were forced to work for $1 a day, while some of the boys received no money at all."**

Hill had affidavits which stated that the youths operated power saw equipment in violation of state safety regulations, were forced to live in tents and were denied legal wages.

The NAACP official also asked Holderman to seek back wages owed the boys.

16i 1958

# Rockefeller promises jobs without 'tags' or 'labels'

16c

Afro American

P. 3

Baltimore Md.

11-29-58

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

NEW YORK — "There'll be ~~no colored~~, Irish, Jewish, Italian or Puerto Rican jobs," when Nelson Rockefeller takes office of Governor of New York State.

An article from Mata De Barbara, Venezuela, appearing under the byline of Alfred Duckett of the New York Age, reported that development last week.

Qualified people, without regard to ~~race, creed~~ or color, will get jobs, Duckett quotes the Governor-elect as saying in an interview from Latin America where he is vacationing.

* * *

**THE ARTICLE** pointed out that Mr. Rockefeller had a distaste for what has been termed, "the government by appointment system," wherein elected officials give big jobs to a few well known, politically loyal individuals.

The forthcoming Governor of New York also dislikes the practice of "dispensing several jobs to colored persons and then turning away from the little man, the article stated.

Mr. Duckett said Rockefeller is interested in expanding opportunity for hundreds of colored persons rather than playing politics with a few.

"There is no doubt that his administration will announce some major appointments of colored persons to responsible posts," the article declared.

* * *

**MR. ROCKEFELLER** is quoted as emphasizing the point, "I will not tolerate any closed doors with color signs hung on them."

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NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

N. York

N.Y.

11-6-58

P. 14

## Life Among the Garment Workers

# Color Still Bar to Skills, Union Office

By Peter Braestrup

The "pushtruck boy" has traditionally been left with the crumbs of the Seventh Avenue bagel. Long lowest paid among the industry's 200,000 workers, sweating and swearing, he bulldozes his garment-laden handcart or truck through the teeming throngs of "The Market"—from contractor to jobber to truck to retailer. His employer's refrain: "You're late. You shoulda been back and forth already."

Four years ago, the lowly truck handlers earned as little as $38 for forty hours a week, were considered "untouchables." The I. L. G. W. U. tried to organize them several times and failed. Many were transients—a fortnight's labor here, a few days there. Some truck handlers, police discovered, turned skilled thief. And thievery was rife; "slashers" neatly slit the canvas cart covers, made off with the goods. "Talkers" engaged the green pushtruck hand in amiable discourse while confederates cut the rope holding the dress packages on the cart, and then, in the subsequent confusion, stole a dozen.

### Elbow Room

Today, thievery is still notorious on Seventh Ave., but it is shrugged off with, "It used to be worse, yet." But the truck pushers have now got a place in the sun as well as elbow room on the sidewalk.

In 1954, International Ladies Garment Workers Union Pressers' Local 60 spawned and financed Dress Shipping Clerks' Local 60 A, launched a successful organizing drive among the "untouchables."

Today, says Local 60 A's Manager Jack Spitzer, forty-three, "We've organized 98 per cent of the steady workers, about 50 per cent of the transients—about 70 per cent in all." Monthly dues: $4.50. Minimum 35-hour week union scale: $42.50 for truck handlers, $46.50 for garment packers, clerks and other more skilled in-shop workers. Many earn considerable overtime. "For anybody with experience, we say $50 is the unofficial minimum, plus overtime," says Business Agent Fishgold. "Some of our boys who have become charge clerks and so on earn up to $5,000 a year."

### Freshmen With Seniority

Newest of the I. L. G. W. U.'s 29 locals in New York City, ex-presser Spitzer's organization is also one of the youngest (its five paid hands are in their forties) and it is one of the few I. L. G. locals with a seniority clause.

Significantly, the Shipping Clerks' Local is one of the I. L. G. W. U.'s most predominantly Negro units.

Of its 2,500 members (in almost 1,100 shops), 65-70 per cent are Negro, another 15-20 per cent Puerto Rican. Local 60 A's three paid organizers are all Negro ex-rank-and-filers; one of them, calm, articulate West Indies-born Donald Stiebel, himself a one-time pushtruck boy, is vice-chairman of the rank-and-file executive board, composed of seventeen Negroes and one Puerto Rican. Mr. Stiebel does not claim the millennium—wages are still low—but, he says, "I think we're doing a good job."

### No Gripes

Interviewed on 35th Street, heart of the garment "jungle," Pushtrucker George Wilson, fifty-two, reported that his pay had gone up from $48 for forty hours in 1953 to $54 for thirty-five hours. How did he get along on that, with three children? "My wife works in a paperbox factory. She makes a little money. Gotta have it." Salary? "There's a lot of room for improvement." Any gripes against Local 60 A? "So far, none yet. I've no kick against the union."

With the title of "expediter," Chief Shipping Clerk Harold Taylor, thirty-six, another Negro, earns $90 for a thirty-five-hour week at Jack Baker's Sue Brett, Inc., a major $6.75 to $12.75 (wholesale) dress house. Four years ago, pre-union, he earned $60 for a forty-hour week. "The union has helped me a lot," he says.

With its heavily Negro membership and organizing cadre, Local 60 A would seem likely to become the first Negro-led local in the I. L. G. W. U. But the future depends less on able Mr. Spitzer's willingness — or unwillingness — to stand aside than on president David Dubinsky.

### Numbers Don't Talk

But for all practical purposes, the men who run I. L. G. W. U. locals are Dubinskp appointees. The turnover is low. Will Dubinsky put in a Negro observer of the I. L. G. W. U., "is the great unknown."

So far, the I. L. G. W. U. has made no Negro union business agents — or Puerto Ricans — managers or even assistant managers of locals, despite their years of experience.

Most Negroes are still concentrated, as in Local 60 A, in the lower-paid end of the business. One hundred out of 8,300 cutters, the clannish, high-paid aristocracy of the garment trades—are Negroes, for example. "It's not that the I. L. G. W. U. officially discriminates against Negroes or Puerto Ricans as such," says a Negro I. L. G. W. U. official. "It's just the oldtime members' fear of newcomers. But it has the same effect."

### Official Scores Union

On the other hand, says Herbert Hill, able, articulate Labor Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "every garment employer knows that he cannot cheat on the I. L. G. contract to discriminate against a Negro."

Nevertheless, says Mr. Hill, the I. L. G. W. U. has fallen down; it has developed a patronizing "white man's burden" attitude toward the newcomers. The N. A. A. C. P. thesis, expressed by Hill and echoed by other sources:

**"Twenty years ago the I. L. G. W. U. played a decisive role in bringing thousands of Negroes into the organized labor movement, on the basis of equal treatement n the shop and full membership within the union.**

**"However, an examination today of the status of Negroes in the I. L. G. W. U indicates that Negroes are largely concentrated in the low-paid unskilled job classifications.**

**"We recognize that the I. L. G. W. U. has been a leader in the past in securing equal rights for minorities at the workbench and within the union.**

**"Today, one must recognize the irony of a democratic union whose membership is becoming increasingly Negro and Puerto Rican without a single member of these two groups in an important, policy-making position.**

**"Certainly, in the past twenty years, many Negroes and Uuerto Ricans have exhibited unusual leadership capacity in the operation of local I. G. L. unions. They have received no organizational recognition where it really counts.**

**"In the I. G. L. W. U., as in most unions, on the race question, one must distinguish between empty ritual and the substance of day-to-day realities."**

*Tomorrow: The I. L. G. W. U., New York City's most powerful union — object of praise and condemnation.*

Herald Tribune photos by Morris Warman

LOWEST PAID OF THE GARMENT WORKERS—Pushtruck boys at their trade on Seventh Ave. Once considered the "untouchables" of the garment industry, they are now organized by the I. L. G. W. U.

161 1958

# 'Migrant workers are human beings'

161

Afro American
P. 7
Baltimore Md.
Sat 11-29-58

NEW YORK — "We must make growers realize that these people are also human beings; awaken local communities to the knowledge that there is a great potential among the migrant workers to be developed.

"They have the same desire, feelings, fears and aspirations as the rest of us."

Governor Robert E. Meyner of New Jersey was the speaker last week. The fourth annual migrant luncheon sponsored by the National Migrant Committee of the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches was the occasion.

* * *

**OTHER SPEAKERS** at the luncheon were Mrs. Monica B. Owen, associate director of the Migrant Ministry, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and William L. Batt Jr., commissioner of Labor and Industry in Pennsylvania.

"My conscience is not clear," Governor Meyner declared. "I understand that the problems are far from being solved after I visited a camp and a school for migrant workers and their children in New Jersey."

Governor Harriman spoke of the need for covering migrant labor with Federal wage minimum legislation and workmen's compensation.

He described steps taken in New York to coordinate supervision of migrant camps and bring 80 per cent of the workers under Social Security.

* * *

**"THE PRESENT** child care center program in New York is inadequate. It covers less than 15 per cent of the children of migrant families in the nine centers that have been operated."

"If the next session of Congress can be inducted into recognizing the Federal Government's share of responsibility for the condition of migratory workers, more progress can be made in the next two years than in the past 20," Commissioner Batts stated.

Mrs. Owen pointed to the church in connection with the Migrant Ministry. She said:

"Changes in law take years. The church and its mission to people cannot wait. Working with local communities, the church sets up child care centers, provides schools and skills teenagers need for a better life and gives religious education to them."

* * *

**ALL FOUR** speakers agreed that legislation on an interstate, Federal level would produce uniform and effective measures to aid migrant workers.

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# U.S. CODE IS URGED ON MIGRANT WORK

161A

## Harriman, Meyner and Batt of Pennsylvania Ask Wage and Labor Standards

N.Y. Times

By JOHN WICKLEIN

N.Y. Times
Sat
11-21-58
P. 35 C

Governor Harriman and Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey called on the Federal Government yesterday to set minimum living standards and wages for the country's million migratory workers.

Their stand was backed by William L. Batt Jr., Commissioner of Labor of Pennsylvania.

The state officials, all Democrats, spoke at a symposium arranged by the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Their three states, they asserted, had done more to raise the living standard of migrant labor than any others in the nation, but there is much to be done that only the Federal Government can do. New York has 35,000 migrants annually, New Jersey 20,000 and Pennsylvania 10,000.

Governor Harriman said Federal standards not only would improve the migrant workers' conditions, but would protect growers and processors in states with higher standards from unfair economic competition. The transporting of workers between states also must be humanized, he said.

He pointed out that under Federal law cattle being transported by train must be unloaded for feed and water at stops along the way.

"But there is no such standard for migratory labor," he added.

New Jersey too, Governor Meyner said, has been trying to develop better standards for seasonal crop workers. But he said the state Legislature had refused to provide a minimum wage law.

"So we must have minimum wages and standards at the Federal level," he continued.

Governor Meyner said that while his state had provided several schools for the children of migrants, "we are finding great resistance from local school boards in providing quarters for these schools."

Commissioner Batt urged that an omnibus migratory labor bill be introduced at the next session of Congress. He said it should provide housing loans for farmers and producers to improve quarters for their seasonal hands; provide for Federal registration of crew leaders to cut down on cheating of the workers, and bar child labor in agriculture.

Mrs. Monica Owen of the Division of Home Missions of the National Council of Churches agreed that there was much that organization could do. She said it already was working with local communities in setting up child-care centers, providing schools and giving teenagers and adults "the skills they need for a better life" and helping them to "greater confidence and self-respect."

The moderator of the symposium was Quincy Howe of the American Broadcasting Company. Mrs. Norman Vincent Peale was toastmaster.

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NEW YORK

# New York Stores Hire More Negroes

B'ham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat
12-6-58
P. 1

NEW YORK — (SNS) —Large New York department stores are hiring more Negro personnel, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination. A commission study showed the situation, referred to as "commonplace," in sharp contrast to that of ten years ago when few Negroes were employed.

According to Charles Abrams, commission chairman, several stores reported that 10 per cent of their total personnel were Negroes, including some executives.

Sixty-one complaints had been filed by Negroes since the commission began operation in 1945.

One Fifth Avenue store mentioned in the report had one Negro saleswoman in 1947. This year it had 100 in sales or credit positions and a Negro as a supervisor in the training section, another as a section manager and still another as an executive trainee.

The department store record was called by Gov. Harriman a tribute to the public whose "enlightened cooperation has made the change possible."

16i 1958

NEW YORK

# Jobless Among Negroes Is Double That of Whites

16i

New York,—Unemployment among Negroes is more than double that among white workers during the current recession, Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared here in an address before the tenth constitutional convention of the United Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO.

[illegible] P. 3

Addressing the convention on May 13, Mr. Hill cited figures from the United States Census Bureau which has estimated the non-white unemployment rate to be higher now than at any time in the past 11 years during which the Bureau has reported unemployment statistics by color.

[illegible] 5-28-58

### Double Rate

"During the past three years the non-white unemployment rate has been almost consistently more than double the white unemployment rate," Mr. Hill said. "This would indicate that very limited progress has been made in securing for the Negro worker the same relative degree of employment stability that the white workers enjoys."

Des Moines Iowa

### Differential Stability

"It is clear that the differential in employment stability between white and Negro workers has been extended both in years of prosperity as well as in years of economic decline," the NAACP labor specialist continued. "All available data clearly indicate that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites as compared to that of whites has been steadily increasing since 1951."

16i N.Y.

p. 58 Newsweek Jan. 6, 1958

United Press

***First in Flight:*** *Twenty-five-year-old Ruth Carol Taylor of New York City will welcome travelers as a stewardess for Mohawk Airlines—the first Negro to hold such a job with any American commercial air carrier.*

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# Unemployment rate explained

Afro American P3

16i

Sat. 5-24-58

NEW YORK —Unemployment among colored persons is more than double that among white workers during the current recession, Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared here in an address before the tenth constitutional convention of the United Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO.

Addressing the convention on May 13, Mr. Hill cited figures from the United States Census Bureau which has estimated the non-white unemployment rate to be higher now than at any time in the past 11 years during which the Bureau has reported unemployment statistics by color.

Baltimore Md.

"During the past three years the non-white unemployment rate has been almost consistently more than double the white unemployment rate," Mr. Hill said. "This would indicate that very limited progress has been made in securing for the colored worker the same relative degree of employment stability that the white worker enjoys."

"It is clear that the differential in employment stability between white and colored workers has been extended both in years of prosperity as well as in years of economic decline," the NAACP labor specialist continued. "All available data clearly indicate that the ratio of unemployment among non-whites as compared to that of whites has been steadily increasing since 1951."

Mr. Hill called for the use of "the full power and authority of the organized labor movement" to eliminate discriminatory practices in regard to colored workers.

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# NAACP charges deck job color bar on ocean liner

Afro American P. 1

Sat. 6-21-58

Baltimore Md

16i

NEW YORK — The NAACP last week charged the new American Banner Lines with racial discrimination in the hiring of crew members for its new luxury liner, the S.S. Atlantic, now on its maiden voyage to Europe.

In a complaint to Arnold Bernstein, president of the line, Roy Wilkins, NAACP head, pointed out that despite the fact that New York is the Atlantic's home port crew hiring was done in Mobile, Ala., where heavy police details were used to intimidate colored job applicants and four seamen who applied for jobs complained that they were turned down. Colored applicants were hired only as kitchen helpers and not as deck or engine room workers, he said.

Line officials denied the accusation, claiming that the line has no discriminatory policy and that a "number" of colored hands are included in the ship's 320-man crew. The categories in which they are employed were not specified.

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# Railroads Told to End Labor Bias

## Lag in N. Y., N. J. In Negro Hiring

16i

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination and the Division against ~~Discrimination~~ of the New Jersey Department of Education called yesterday on the nineteen railroads which traverse the two states to hire Negro workers for jobs in operating divisions, where very few are now employed.

Herald Tribune

P 6

The recommendation was incorporated in the report of a study of the roads by the two state agencies which showed that while "the over-all status of the Negro as a railroad employee has undergone no substantial change in recent years" several breakthroughs have been achieved.

Mon. 6-2-58

The study showed that of the 83,000 persons employed by the roads, 8,909 or 10.6 per cent are Negroes. However, of the Negro employees, 8,164 are in the maintenance or non-operating categories.

New York N.Y.

Thus while Negroes constituted more than 90 per cent of the chefs, cooks and waiters, only 118 of 20,09[illegible] operating transportation employees, or fewer than 1 per cent, are Negro.

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# NEGRO GAINS CITED IN CITY SALES JOBS

New York Times

16i

New York N.Y.

Negroes are now "commonplace" in sales forces of major New York department stores, Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday. A decade ago they were "exceptions," he added.

Mr. Abrams made public a commission report on investigations of sixty-eight complaints of discrimination, mostly against Negroes, involving twenty-three major stores in the metropolitan area fro mJuly 1, 1945, to last Oct. 1.

Mon. 11-3-58

For the entire period, findings of "probable cause" were made in fourteen—or 21.9 per cent—of the cases, with the number dropping from six, or 31.6 per cent, in 1950-4 to one, or 5.9 per cent, in 1955-8. In twenty-two other cases, or 34.4 per cent, other discriminatory practices or policies were found and eliminated.

P. 1

The study found no customer resistance to the changes. One store with 10,000 employes was said to have nearly 1,000 Negroes among them, in every department; another had 350 Negroes among 3,600 employes; a third, 214 out of 2,246.

Governor Harriman commented that "the report tends to confirm that the New York area has become one of the outstanding examples of progress towards equality in the world."

# Report To Harriman Assails Status Of Farm Camp Negro

Advertiser P.1

Montgomery Ala.

16c

Mon 8-18-58

NEW YORK (AP) — An NAACP official charged Sunday that state laws on migratory labor are being steadily violated in upstate labor camps and Southern Negro workers are victims of "A vicious system of economic exploitation."

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a report to Gov. Averell Harriman that two state departments are failing badly in their obligation to the transient workers. He asked for an immediate conference with heads of these departments.

He charged that the State Department of Labor has not secured compliance with the law requiring payroll records and wage statements to workers in migrant labor camps, with only three of 40 camps visited by investigators making such reports.

Hill also said there is every indication that the state Department of Health "Is derelict in its responsibility to secure decent living facilities for migratory farm workers."

Hill said he was accompanied to one camp by Walter C. Levy, assistant director of Local Health Services for the state department, and other state health personnel.

At this camp, Hill said, workers are charged $10 a week for living quarters consisting of "Tar paper and clapboard shacks" in which each family has one room with "Double rows of wooden planks upon which straw has been placed" for sleeping.

He quoted Levy and other state officials as describing the camp as "A borderline camp and . . . really not too bad.

"In the opinion of the NAACP investigators this camp is utterly unfit for use by human beings," Hill added.

Hill charged that at one camp most workers receive one or two dollars at the end of a week's work. When they object, he said, they are told deductions were made for transportation from the South, room rent, food and other expenses. They are given no statements on earnings and deductions, Hill said.

"Our investigation has revealed," he said, "that unscrupulous labor agents and growers are engaged in what can only be described as a racket. . . in many instances we found that after months of harvesting crops in New York State, workers are returned in open trucks to their home communities in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, virtually penniless."

Saying that the migrants are "Productive workers vital to the agriculture economy" of the state and are recruited largely through the efforts of the state labor department, the report urged prompt and vigorous enforcement of existing laws to protect them.

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# First Negro Model Used In Society Fashion Show

Globe 16c P.1

Nashville, Tenn.

Fri 10-3-58

New York, Sept. 29—A Negro model used for the first time in a society fashion show is pictured today in the new issue of Look Magazine.

Bani Yelverton, the Negro model, is shown along with four white models in a color fashion spread "Rage for Color." She models a purple unfitted tunic dress by Pauline Trigere that she wore in the fashion show given by Dayton's of Minneapolis for the benefit of the Minneapolis Museum of Art.

The article is treated as a routine fashion story with no mention of the fact that Bani is Negro or that this is a "first" in the area of society fashion shows.

The Dayton show was staged by photographer Erwin Blumenfield who also took the pictures for Look.

Miss Yelverton, Look notes, "is a minister's daughter who models, sells Jewelry in Greenwich Village and studies voice . . . her looks and personality embody the charms, sadness and compassion of a blues singer."

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# Randall L. Tyus Joins Special Markets Inc., Wall Street Investment Company

16c

NY

RANDALL TYUS

Jackson Advocate

Jackson Miss

Sat 11-1-58

P.6

Randall L. Tyus, who was Field Director for the United Negro College Fund for 14 years, has become Vice President and Director of Sales of Special Markets, Inc. 92 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y. The announcement was made by Philip M. Jenkins, President and Founder of the Company which was organized in July, 1955, and is the First and Only investment firm in the Wall Street area to be owned and managed by Negroes. Mr. Tyus resigned from the College Fund in September, 1957 in order to attend Boston University where the degree of Mastor of Science in Public Relations was conferred upon him in June, 1958.

Mr. Tyus, a Trustee of Fisk University and an alumnus of that institution, brings to Special Markets a wide background of training and experience. While at Fisk University, he was an Instructor in Business Administration and Alumni Secretary. A pioneer in the field of Sales Promotion and Public Relations, he will be remembered by many as the first Negro National Sales Representative for the Rumford Baking Powder Company, a position he held from 1932 to 1940.

Other activities included serving as Consultant for Standard Brands Food Corp. and the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency of New York City. While at Boston University last year, he did Survey Research for the Gallup and Robinson Research organization of Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr. Tyus and his wife Lois, also a Fisk graduate and a New York City Public School teacher, reside in the Riverton Apartments in New York City.

Patronize Our Advertisers

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# STATE SHOWS RISE IN NEGROES' JOBS

New York Times

New York N.Y.

## 'Dramatic' Gain Since 1945 Noted in Report on Hiring by Insurance Concerns

16c

## HARRIMAN HAILS RECORD

N.Y.

## Calls Work of Commission Against Discrimination 'Example to Nation'

Mon 10-13-58

P.31C

Minority groups were said yesterday to be receiving steadily increasing employment opportunities in insurance companies over New York State.

The assessment was made by the State Commission Against Discrimination in reporting on the effects of the 1945 anti-discrimination law in the insurance field.

In the thirteen-year period ended Sept. 15 the commission found "dramatic increases" in the employment of Negros by three of the nation's largest insurance concerns.

One was said to have doubled the number of Negro employes in eight years. Another was found to have hired fifty Negroes in a group of 499 high school graduates given jobs.

Fourteen companies were shown to have improved their "employment patterns" and three were said to have hired Negroes for the first time after employment discrimination complaints had been filed against them.

In all, eighty-one complaints were lodged against fifty-one companies. Of the complaints, forty-five charged dicsrimination because of color; nineteen because of creed and five because of national origins.

Forty of the companies had one complaint each filed against them and nine had two to four complaints. One company was listed in six complaints and another in eleven.

**Acclaimed by Governor**

Governor Harriman called the achievements mentioned in the report "an inspiring example of what is being accomplished in industry after industry in New York State."

"The success of our State Commission Against Discrimination in broadening the employment opportunities for minority groups in so many areas of endeavor should, and does, provide a stirring example for the rest of the nation," the Governor observed.

Commissioner Charles Abrams, in releasing the report and the figures, warned that the statistics "do not in any sense indicate the full degree of gains" made by minority groups in the insurance industry."

Working along separate lines with the committee, he said, was a committee of insurance companies that has made what he called "remarkable progress" in changing employment practices although its efforts are not reflected in the statistics.

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# FIRST NEGRO MODEL USED IN SOCIETY FASHION SHOW

16c

Advocate

P.1

Jackson

Sat. 10-4-58

New York, Sept. 29 — A Negro model used for the first time in a society fashion show is pictured today in the new issue of Look Magazine.

Bani Yelverton, the Negro model, is shown along with four white models in a color fashion spread "Rage for Color." She models a purple unfitted tunic dress by Pauline Trigere that she wore in the fashion show given by Dayton's of Minneapolis for the benefit of the Minneapolis Museum of Art.

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The Dayton show was staged by photographer Erwin Blumenfield who also took the pictures for Look.

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# New Jersey Manufacturer Held For Violation of Labor Law

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City Okla. Fri. 6-6-58

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was last week informed of the arrest of a New eJrsey furniture manufacturer on charges of violating the state's child labor act and other labor laws.

Gus James George of Jackson's Mills in Ocean County, N. J., was arrested on May 27 following an investigation by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, and presentation of affidavits to Carl Holderman, New Jersey state labor commissioner. Meanwhile, a warrant was issued for the arrest of William Mitchell, an associate of the arrested furniture manufacturer. P. 1

George and Mitchell were accused of bringing nine teenage Negroes from the South to work in their furniture plant in an isolated rural area near Jackson's Mills. According to the NAACP official who conducted the investigation in cooperation with the New Jersey state labor commissioner, the accused pair were engaged in "a vicious racket in which adolescents from southern states were forced to work 12 hours daily for fantastically low wages below the established state minimum while some received no money at all."

The boys, ranging in age from 15 to 16 years old, were brought from Conway, S. C., Groveland, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., Richmond, Va., and Savannah, Ga.

Following his investigation, Mr. Hill charged that the youths were employed in violation of child labor laws and other labor codes. They operated dangerous power saw equipment in violation of state safety regulations, lived in tents and were denied adequate wages in violation of the state's minimum wage law, he asserted.

The NAACP official asked the state to take steps to secure the back wages owed the young workers. He also said the case indicated that the industrial commissioners of several northern states need to carry out "a most vigorous and sensitive enforcement of child labor laws to prevent the shameful abuses and exploitation of underage Negro children from rural southern communities who are brought north by unscrupulous labor agents."

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## New Jersey Manufacturer Held

# Dixie Boys Were Taken North For Cheap Labor, Police Say

Wed

P. 1

Atlanta Ga.

6-4-58

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**NINE YOUTHS**

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**THE CHILD ACT**

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# About New York

## Laboratory Technician's Perplexity Leads to Report in a Learned Journal

By MEYER BERGER

Times

New York N.Y.

Wed. 6-4-58

JUST about a year ago Mary Ellen Brinkley, a senior technician in the Memorial Hospital blood bank laboratory, frowned over a test tube she held in her hand. She was engaged in routine antibody serum tests and this one was a puzzler.

A whole series of samples of donated blood, when mixed with the blood of the patient scheduled for a transfusion, induced a clumping of cells instead of a smooth blending.

Mrs. Brinkley is not a physician or a chemist. The formal education she had was at Booker T. Washington High School in Norfolk, Va., where she was born thirty-six years ago, and a night course in the Eastern School for Physicians' Aides, here in New York. Between graduation from high school in 1940 and her first job in Memorial Hospital in 1947, she worked in factories and at odd jobs.

The new employe came along pretty fast in the Memorial Hospital laboratory and the six-months night course at Eastern School helped. Within eleven years she was a senior technician. With overtime on the job she put money down on a modest house in Hollis, Queens. She is determined to see her son, Arthur, 16 years old, through the High School of Music and Art where he seems to be getting on well.

Anyway, the tricky behavior of the fluid in the test tubes had her in deep concentration. The results did not fit any previous pattern she had encountered. She carried the problem home with her, in her mind. As nearly as she could make out—the idea was somewhat vague—the blood of patients who had been receiving large doses of penicillin tended to fight donor blood samples.

Mrs. Brinkley says now, "I wondered whether to say anything to anyone about what I was thinking."

Finally she did. The thought was: "Could patients long subjected to large penicillin doses have developed an antibody in the bloodstream that tended to fight the penicillin injected into donated blood as a preservative?"

She timidly took the notion to Dr. Allyn B. Ley, chief of the laboratory research unit.

Dr. Ley and associates—Dr. Amos Kahn and Dr. Klaus Mayer—investigated the theory. It took months, but they were finally convinced that in some patients—roughly 16 per cent—treatment with large doses of penicillin does create an antibody that reacts against further penicillin injections.

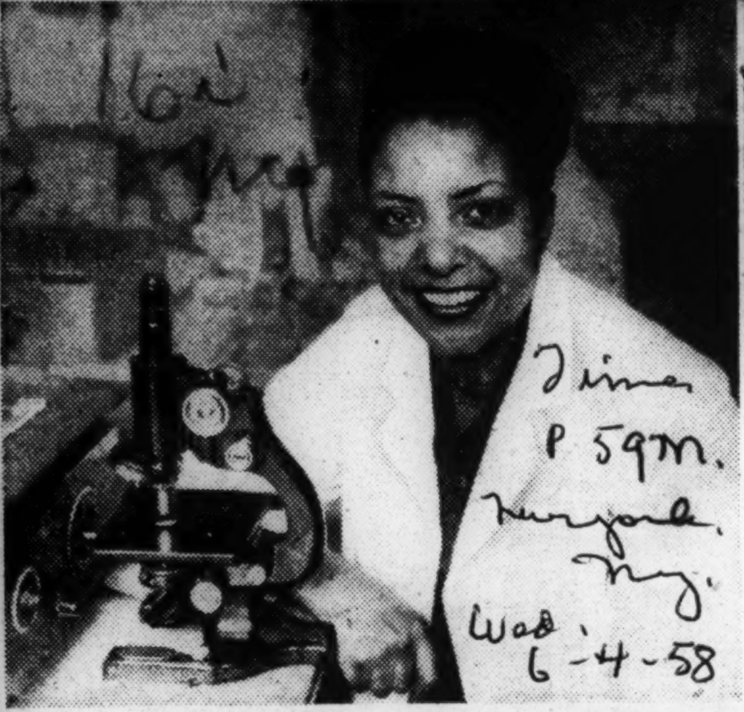
In some cases the antibodies attacked red corpuscles and patients developed anemia. Dr. Ley and his staff are still at work on the problem.

The doctors' team that picked up Mary Brinkley's clue and worked on it reported its findings through Dr. Ley to the American Society for Clinical Investigation at Atlantic City last month.

Though Mary's name didn't figure in that report, Dr. Ley saw to it that her name did go into an article in the May issue of Science: "Circulating Antibody Directed Against Penicillin." Mary was overwhelmed.

The other day she said:

"I certainly never expected all this to-do over what turned up. I just checked and rechecked. That might bore some people, but I never get over the wonder of what goes on under a microscope."


16i

Times
P 59M.
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 6-4-58

The New York Times

Mrs. Mary Ellen Brinkley, senior technician in Memorial Hospital blood bank laboratory, says that she cannot "get over the wonder of what goes on under a microscope."

# MIGRANTS' CAMPS IN STATE ASSAILED

New York Times

## 'Blatant' Violations of Law Found, N.A.A.C.P. Tells Harriman in Report

New York, N.Y.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has reported to Governor Harriman "widespread and blatant violations of state laws relating to migratory farm labor."

It released yesterday the results of its investigation of labor camps and working sites in six upstate counties.

In a covering letter to the Governor last Thursday, Herbert Hill, the group's labor secretary, asked for "permanent and continuous enforcement" of state laws and codes to protect migrant farm workers. He said he was requesting an immediate conference with the heads of the two state departments responsible for enforcement—Labor and Health.

"Although certain legislation is lacking," the report concluded, "rigid enforcement of existing laws would mean much in eliminating the intolerable living and working conditions suffered by thousands of southern Negroes brought to New York State for harvesting and food-processing operations."

### Forty Camps Inspected

Mar 8 58

The report said that out of forty camps inspected in Wayne, Genesee, Orleans, Oneida, Monroe and Steuben Counties only three operators were keeping payroll records and giving the wage statements to workers as required by law.

P.C 19

It noted that at the three operations where state labor and health standards were enforced the workers were employed directly by the operating companies rather than through a crew leader or labor contractor. The report said this indicated that the grower rather than the crew leader should be held responsible for compliance with the law.

It cited as "typical" a camp where most workers received "one or two dollars at the end of each week's work." It said that they had not received payroll statements indicating deductions, and had not been told by the labor contractor that deductions would be made for transportation, living quarters and food.

### Living Quarters Described

The report said that State Health Department officials had joined N. A. A. C. P. representatives in inspecting one camp where the living quarters were shacks with double rows of wooden planks covered with straw. Although the health officials considered it a borderline camp, the N. A. A. C. P. investigators called it utterly unfit for human beings, the report said.

It suggested that the Health Department was "derelict" in issuing permits to such borderline camps.

Mr. Hill also told the Governor in his letter that he was taking up non-enforcement of Social Security coverage for migrant farm workers in many Atlantic seaboard states with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington.

About 32,000 migrants are brought into New York State each year to help with harvesting. The bulk of them come from the South.

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Afro 11-15
Afro-Am

PILOT PROMOTED — Epard Pulley, shown with his wife, Mary, and two children. Sheppard and Pet with his phone, has been named director of the Esso Auditorium in Montclair, N.J.

# Montclair weekend pilot lands Esso promotion

16i

Afro American
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Epard (Ep) Pulley of Montclair, N.J., recently was promoted by Esso Standard Oil Co., being put in charge of the Esso auditorium at the company's headquarters here.

He succeeds Charles Carter, who was promoted to dealer-salesman, and transferred to the Pelham branch office.

Mr. Pulley, a "weekend pilot," and his wife, Mary, have two children — Skipper, 2, and Pat.

11-15-58

"I'VE ALWAYS been thrilled by airplanes," said Ep.

"First it was little airplanes, and then it was handmade models that were powered with rubber bands. Now I fly a four-place Pacer — so I take the family along."

Mr. Pulley said he made up his mind to earn a private pilot's license when he was in the Quartermaster Corps during World War 2.

He soloed after only eight hours in the air.

His longest air-tour was a trip to Montreal, Canada. He said he prefers to tour in a four-place Pacer because, "otherwise it gets a little cramped with Skipper and Pat on our laps." He also flies Cessnas and two-place Cubs.

* * *

**AS A BOY** Ep viewed the airplanes through a wire fence at the airport in Newark, or rode his bicycle from his home in Roselle to a Westfield airport—eight miles away.

Speaking of his model airplanes, Mr. Pulley said they "didn't fly very far and they landed pretty hard."

"Now we fly as far as we please and land like a feather," he said.

# Slump Deals Negro Blow, Official Says

Advertiser

P. 1

Montgomery

NEW YORK (AP) — Many of the gains made nationally by Negroes in the past decade are being wiped out by the current economic decline, Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said Sunday.

16i

Mon. 5-5-58

The Negro, Abrams said, is being hit twice as hard as is the white worker in the recession. He said a comprehensive federal agency should be created to deal with all phases of minority employment. There is an "urgent necessity" for such an agency, he added.

Abrams said one of every seven Negro workers in the nation is now unemployed in contrast to a white unemployment rate of one of 14.

The SCAD chairman said discrimination is one of four reasons for the Negro's extreme susceptibility to economic distress. He said the others are:

Negro concentration in the wage-earning groups, making Negroes more subject to mass layoffs.

Negro concentration in unorganized industries, coupled with low seniority in industries where Negroes are trade union members.

Poorer education and training with a consequent poorer choice of jobs.

Advertiser

Abrams said the federal agency he proposes should be concerned with employment, education, apprentice training and other programs designed to qualify Negroes for employment opportunities and to remove the bottlenecks that now obstruct their advance.

16i

Mon. 5-5-58

Abrams said an analysis of 11 years of national unemployment statistics prepared by SCAD shows that Negroes approach equal job opportunity with whites only during periods of high prosperity.

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# TWA Hires Negro Air Stewardess

NEW YORK (AP) — Trans World Airlines has hired its first Negro stewardess. She is Margaret Grant, a Hunter College senior.

Advertiser

16i

Miss Grant's hiring was announced jointly by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, and TWA officials.

p. 3A

She will become the first Negro airline stewardess to fly aboard an international carrier based in the United States

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 4-14

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# T. W. A. Hires a Negro Student To Become Flight Stewardess

## State Bias Hearing Dropped as Major Carrier Makes Third Break in U. S. Ban

Times p. 43

Trans World Airlines has hired a Hunter College Negro as a flight stewardess.

The move is the third break in the ban that scheduled American passenger lines have long maintained against Negroes in flight posts.

16i

It is the first break on a line with major trunk routes and the first connected in any way with a case brought under an anti-discrimination statute.

The girl hired by T. W. A. is Margaret Grant, 21 years old, of 259 West 152d Street. She is a psychology major at Hunter and is to be graduated in June.

She must go through a training course at the airline's stewardess school before her assignment to a flight run.

Sat. 5-10-58

Her mother is a registered nurse. Her father is a chef at a Saranac Lake, N. Y., hotel.

The announcement that Miss Grant had been hired was made jointly yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, and by T. W. A. officials.

### Hearing Canceled

Mr. Abrams also announced cancellation of a public hearing scheduled for today in the case brought against T. W. A. by Dorothy Franklin, a Negro from Astoria, Queens, who works for the New York Public Library.

New York, N.Y.

The S. C. A. D. chairman said Miss Franklin had withdrawn her complaint when informed that Miss Grant had been hired by the line.

The hearing had been postponed for ninety days in February in accord with an agreement between Mr. Abrams and Warren Lee Pierson, T. W. A.'s acting president. Under the agreement, the line had agreed to hire a Negro stewardess within the ninety-day period. There had been two previous postponements.

Miss Franklin was congratulated by Mr. Abrams for "the instrumental part" she had played "in opening the airways

to members of her race."

The first break in the ban against Negro crewmen by

16i

Miss Margaret Grant

scheduled passenger carriers came in December, 1956, when New York Airways, a helicopter line, hired Perry H. Young as a pilot.

### State Line Hired Negro

The second break came last December, when Mohawk Airlines, a feeder line with the bulk of its route miles in New York State, hired Ruth Taylor as a stewardess.

Two other Negroes have been employed for several years as pilots on scheduled American cargo lines, and several have flown for nonscheduled lines.

Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban League, said his civic group had helped stir up the issue, and had sent Miss Grant to the air line. Calling the action "a major breakthrough," he added, "let us hope now that the other air lines and the pilots' union will show the same courage as T.W.A."

T.W.A. employes 239 Negroes in ground jobs, with four holding supervisory posts. Mr. Abrams commended the line and the Urban League, and Governor Harriman congratulated the line and the commission.

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# JOBLESS AID ROLLS IN STATE CUT 2,000

16i

## Other Industrial Areas List New Drops but Figures Fail to Show a Trend

**By STANLEY LEVEY**

Unemployment insurance claims in many industrial states continued their general decline last week but the data were too mixed to be conclusive.

N.Y. Times

For example, in this state the jobless benefit list was cut by 2,000 to a total of 340,500. But a week earlier the drop had been 11,000. No reason was given for the change in the rate. In this city the number on the insurance rolls increased by 3,000, but this was offset by a 5,000 decline in the rest of the state.

p. 14-C

Thurs. 5-15-58

Further mixing the picture were the statistics on new claims in the state. They increased last week by 6,000, to a total of 59,600 for the year, after having declined for two straight weeks. The new applications came from workers in many different industries, indicating, perhaps, that the effect of the recession might be widening.

New York

N.Y.

Finally, 3,568 workers in the state exhausted their benefits last week and are no longer a statistical part of the unemployment record as measured in terms of jobless insurance. For the year exhausations reached a total of 47,500—a new high.

### Michigan Still Gloomy

In hard-hit Michigan, too, the figures moved down, but without a corresponding rise in hopes. The insurance beneficiares propped by 21,603, or about 5 per cent. In Detroit the fall was 7,974, or 3 per cent.

In the state 334,404 were left on the rails and in Detroit 212,169. But the state figure was three times what it was a year ago, and the Detroit total was four times greater.

Michigan's new claims declined 2,878 from the previous week, but Detroit's new applications for benefits edged upward by 396. And the number of workers who have exhausted their rights rose to more than 56,000 in the state. Unemployment insurance funds are being distributed at the rate of $2,000,000 a working day.

Pennsylvania unemployment insurance tolls were down 1.4 per cent from the 334,681 total of the week before. But they were up 122.5 per cent from the same week a year ago. In Philadelphia the insurance list decreased by less than 1 per cent to a total of 86,185.

The figures in Illinois were also inconclusive. Unemployment continued to inch upward generally. But in a number of industries lay-offs remained "fixed" and in others there were some recalls to work.

### 2% Rise in Illinois

In the state as a whole the number of insured jobless rose about 2 per cent to 200,840 compared with 196,742 the preceding week. In Chicago the total went up to 118,266 from 116,941 the previous week.

In Massachusetts the insurance rolls continued to decrease. Continuing claims came to 117,936. A week earlier they had been 122,514. In Boston continuing claims dropped to 13,409 from 15,308 the week before. State officials attributed the fall to an increase in seasonal employment because of warmer weather.

Latest figures for the Los Angeles area made public by California's Department of Employment showed that 192,500 persons were jobless in April. This was the highest total since April, 1949, when 192,900 were out of work. Last week the insurance rolls declined by 2.3 per cent in the area to 132,055.

For all of California the insurance rolls dropped 6.5 per cent to 268,062, and in San Francisco the decline was 10.6 per cent to 43,479. The decrease was attributed chiefly to a pickup in construction work and the start of the food professing season.

# Negro Jobless Rate Double That Of Whites Says Report

16 i
n y

## Government Is Asked To Act Against Job Bias

Detroit Mich
Sat 5-17-58
Jackson Miss

New York, May 12 — Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said yesterday a strong Federal agency was needed to bring about a change in the national outlook toward Negro workers.

The comparatively high unemployment rate and accompanying social ills among Negroes and other nonwhite workers places them in a vulnerable position, he said.

He suggested that an agency such as the President's Committee on Government Contracts, be broadened to include powers to regulate employment practices, as well as to participate in educational, research and training programs.

Mr. Abrams' remarks were in a statement released with a commission report covering employment figures from July, 1947, through March, 1958.

The report, drawn from data issued by the United States Department of Commerce, indicated that Negro unemployment has been generally double that of white workers during the eleven-year period. The present ratio is more than double.

The national nonwhite unemployment rate in March 1958, was 14.4 per cent as compared with the white unemployment rate of 6.9 per cent.

16 i
n y

Mr. Abrams said that Negroes constitute 95 per cent of the nonwhite working force, with Japanese, Chinese and Puerto Ricans making up the remaining 5 per cent. He said one out of six Puerto Ricans are classified as nonwhite.

In periods of rising unemployment, white and nonwhite workers are simultaneously affected, but the nonwhite rate rises more steeply.

In addition, more nonwhite workers are porportionately underemployed in that they have part-time jobs even when they wish full-time jobs. As a result, the report infers that unemployment figures for non-whites may be underestimated because the term "employed" includes all workers who have done "any work for profit or pay."

Mr. Abrams cites numerous reasons for the "remarkable high rates" of unemployment ranging from Negro concentration in wage-earning groups that are subject to mass layoffs, to poor education and training and discrimination.

The causes of unemployment eventually result in a variety of by-products of unemployment, relating to housing conditions and schooling for the worker's children.

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# Employ Negro Deck Hands NAACP Urges New Liner

Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla
Fri. 6-20-58

NEW YORK.—Calling the refusal of the new liner, S. S. Atlantic, to employ Negro deck hands or engine room workers, "a poor example of American democracy," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, has urged Arnold Bernstein, president of the American Banner Lines, owner of the vessel, to "rectify this serious violation of law and morality by insuring Negro applicants just and fair treatment in filling future vacancies in all categories." P. 2

16 a
n y

Mr. Wilkins sent a telegram of protest to the shipping official on June 10 after a group of Negro seamen had reported to the NAACP that they had been denied employment on the liner in the crafts for which they were qualified. They told Mr. Wilkins that they had journeyed to Mobile where the crew was hired only to have their applications turned down.

In his telegram, the NAACP leader noted that the crew had been hired in Mobile although the liner's home port is New York City. The ship sailed from New York on June 11 on its maiden trip to Amsterdam, Holland.

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three sons, one brother, two daughters-in-law, two sons-in-law three grandchildren, two great grandchildren, a host of nieces nephews and other relatives.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a. m. Sunday, June 21 at the First Baptist church in Guthrie.

16 e n y

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# One in every 7 Negroes jobless; whites one in 14

16 i

NEW YORK — Pointing out that the Negro is being hit twice as hard as is the white worker in the present recession, Commissioner Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, today said that the creation of a comprehensive federal agency to deal with all phases of minority employment is an "urgent necessity."

Tribune P. 4
Fri 5-30-58
Los Angeles
Calif

Such an agency, he said, should concern itself not only with employment, but with education, apprentice training, and other programs designed to qualify Negroes for employment opportunities and to remove the bottlenecks that now obstruct their advance.

Making his observations in connection with the release of an analysis of 11 years of nationab unemployment statistics prepared by SCAD, Commissioner Abrams said that many of the gains made nationally by the Negroes in the past decade are being wiped out by the economic decline.

**One out of every 7 Negro workers in the nation is now unemployed in contrast to a rate of one out of 14 whites, he said.**

Commissioner Abrams cited fou explanations of the Negro's extrem susceptibility to economic distess:

**1. Concentration in the wage-earning groups, making them more subject to mass lay-offs.**

**2. Concentration in unorganized industries, coupled with low seniority in industries where they are trade union members.**

**3. Poorer education and training with a consequent poorer choice of jobs.**

**4. Discrimination.**

Commissioner Abrams said that the 11-year analysis showed that Negroes only approach parity with whites in the nation during periods of high prosperity. He listed the observable effects of bad economic conditions upon the Negro:

He is more sensitive to recession and more victimized by it than whites.

He is the residual labor in the economy, dependent on full employment for absorption and for inceasing opportunities.

**Negro surplus labor is not absorbed even in the most prosperous years.**

Because of the more temporary nature of his hiring, he is more prone to be interrupted in his opportunities for advance.

He is not only the victim, therefore, of individual discrimination in employment, but of all the "built-in discrimination" that is part of the whole complex pattern of employment and unemployment in America, Abrams said.

**"GOOD RISK . . . . IN GOOD POSITION"**

He is also more subject generally to the by-products of unemployment since as a wage earner he becomes the easier victim of dispossess, foreclosure, doubling-up and the loss of chattels purchased on the installment plan. It has been demonstrated however that when in a position comparable to a white, he is as good a risk, stated Abrams. Further facts disclosed by the summary follow:

He is more prone to take his children out of high school and less able to permanently support him in college.

He is more subject to diseases caused by dietary deficiencies and less able to pay for treatment.

He is more prone to destitution when reaching old age.

He is more prone to be a slum dweller and a candidate for low-rent housing.

He is more prone to be excluded from communities that might shun him because he is unemployed, as well as because of the housing shortage for non-whites and his exclusion from neighborhoods.

**When re-hiring occurs, he is less prone to be hired as quickly and will be re-hired only when the backlog of whites with higher seniority are first employed.**

Due to the housing shortage for minorities, he is often less mobile and, therefore, less able to move to areas of opportunity.

Not only is his unemployment greater but his wages are lower, accentuating many of the social distortions referred to above.

Commissioner Abrams said that the principle efforts in behalf of minorities must be directed toward;

a. Upgrading the Negro into the economy so that he could be given a greater choice in employment opportunities and in living conditions.

**b. Improving his education and training at the source of the migrations in the South.**

c. Development of apprenticeship training, guidance counselling and other devices for improving his status.

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# STATE TO USE MAIL IN PAYING JOBLESS

16 x

## System Aimed at Preventing a Jam When New Benefits Take Effect Next Week

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Times
P. 25 E
New York N Y
Thurs 6-19-58

The State Labor Department disclosed plans yesterday for speeding unemployment insurance procedures to prevent a jam when thousands of long-term jobless become eligible for new benefits next week.

Half of the workers now drawing regular benefits here are receiving forms this week in which they can file their benefit applications for next week by mail. The other half of those on the rolls here will get similar forms for mailing in the week of June 30.

In upstate communities each office has been instructed to use its discretion on whether to have people already on the insurance lists file certifications by mail or continue to register in person. New York officies will maintain usual business hours but some upstate units may stay open in the evening to handle the crowds.

The special procedures were made necessary by the passage of a new Federal law, under which workers who exhausted their twenty-six weeks of state benefits will be entitled to receive thirteen additional weeks of insurance payments. The state expects at least 60,000 workers to file such claims in the first week, 27,000 applying here and 33,000 elsewhere in the state.

**New Benefits Limited**

All of those who qualify for the extended benefits are required to apply in person. Eligibility is limited to those who used up their state benefit rights after June 30, 1957, and are now jobless. No retroactive benefits will be paid.

Newly unemployed workers also will have to come into the insurance offices in person next week.

The mail registration will apply only to those already on the rolls who are still jobless next week and are not seeking the new benefits. Officials said the mail plan was scheduled to end after the two-week period involved in the initial flood of renewal claims.

One welcome development for the insurance staffs was a drop of 15,600 last week in the number of workers drawing regular benefits. This contrasted with a state-wide rise of 19,500 in the previous week. The decline cut the total to 424,400. This was still 89 per cent above the figure for the same week a year ago.

Some industrial rehiring and a record number of exhaustions by workers idle for more than twenty-six weeks contributed to the drop. The addition of 4,855 workers to the exhaustion list brought the total thus far this year to 69,600, more than double the 1957 figure.

Upstate claims for insurance fell by 8,700, to 175,300. This was the lowest figure for the year. Paradoxically, on the basis of a comparison with last year, the figure was the worst of the recession. It was 162 per cent above the comparable week of 1957. The explanation was that the numerical drop was less than seasonal in size.

For the city the decline was 6,900, to 249,100. The total represented a 57 per cent increase over the year. New claims throughout the state, a rough measure of fresh lay-offs, declined 3,900, to 53,800.

161 1958

NEW YORK

# WHITE COLLAR FORCE IS AHEAD OF DENIMS

Appeal P. 5

## Working Class 'No Longer Major Element'

## GAP TO WIDEN FURTHER

Special To The Commercial Appeal

NEW YORK, March 23.—Fortune magazine said today that a "revolution" is taking place in the social structure of the United States.

Memphis Tenn.

The magazine reports that during the past 10 years the United States has become the first industrial country in which the working class is no longer the major element in the total labor force.

Mon. 3-24-58

Fortune cites the following facts as contributing to the radical change.

### Record Growth

In 1956, for the first time in United States history, the number of white-collar workers exceeded the number of blue-collar workers. And the gap will widen in the next decade.

Since 1947, the number of professional and technical employees has increased by 60 per cent, which is the highest rate of growth of any occupational group in the post-World War II period. In the next 10 years, this group is expected to increase an additional 43 per cent, or two and a half times as fast as the labor force as a whole.

Since 1947, too, the number of non-production workers in manufacturing has risen 15 times as much as the number of production workers. By 1957, non-production workers constituted one-fourth of the total work force in manufacturing; and that proportion will increase.

Fortune says that the biggest changes have taken place in the durable and heavy-goods industries, where new complex technology, automation and expansion of research have created a tremendous need for additional technicians.

### Shifts 'Spectacular'

According to Fortune the number of non-production workers in many aircraft plants specializing in missile development amounts to more than 50 per cent of the payroll.

One consequence of the "spectacular shifts" in the composition of the labor force will be in the status of the semi-skilled worker, the magazine says. This group was one of the fastest-growing occupations in the United States from 1910 to the present. The semi-skilled workers number today about 12,800,000, and are still the largest single occupational category in the labor force. They form the core of the mass-production unions. But their rate of increase in the next decade will be lower than that of the labor force as a whole.

Professional and managerial groups now form 19.5 per cent of the labor force, clerical and sales personnel an additional 19.9 per cent. Thus the white-collar occupations make up 39.4 per cent of the labor force, and are growing. The industrial blue-collar group (including foremen) forms 38.8 per cent (against 40.7 per cent in 1947), and the proportions will decline further, Fortune says.

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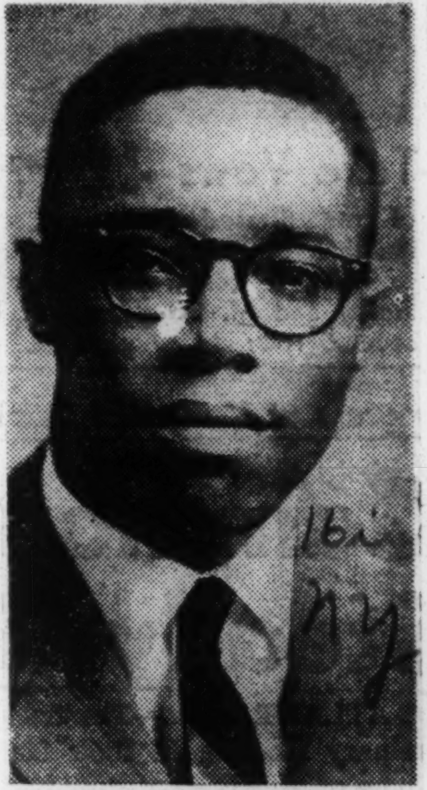
*Takes Over Key Position*

# Negro Investment Expert Appointed to Wall St. Post

Courier P. 7

NEW YORK—McDonald, Holman & Co., Inc., Wall St. underwriting firm, announced the appointment of John T. Patterson Jr. as assistant manager of corporate finance. Mr. Patterson is believed to be the first Negro ever named to an executive position with such a firm in the financial district.



JOHN T. PATTERSON JR.

Hugh McDonald, president of the company, said Mr. Patterson will also act as special assistant to Executive Vice President Richard A. Holman.

**"We have known Mr. Patterson for a long time," Mr. McDonald said, "and have been extremely impressed with his ability. We had a position to fill and we sought out the best man we could find for it."**

Mr. Patterson began setting precedents three years ago when he helped organize and became vice president and sales manager of Special Markets, Inc., first Negro-owned and operated brokerage house in the Wall St. area.

The next year he became head of the New York office of the Financial Industrial Fund of Denver, making him not only one of the youngest men, but also the first Negro in financial history to hold such a job. Mr. Patterson founded Patterson & Co., an investment securities house of 250 West 57th St., New York, last September.

**A resident of East Elmhurst, Queens, Mr. Patterson was graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in 1950.**

**He then began to study law at night at Brooklyn Law School, while selling mutual funds as a First Investors Corporation salesman, during the day. He got his law degree in 1954.**

Sat. 3-29-58

Mr. Patterson sold more than $1,500,000 of mutual fund securities in his first five years in the investment field. In the fall of 1954, First Investors awarded him its Highest Volume Cup Award for $127,000 worth of business written in 10 weeks. The next June the same company presented him with its Distinguished Salesman Award. A year ago he won FIF's Diamond Award for $75,000 written in the month of February.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Mr. Patterson is married and has two children.

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# Idle Total At 437,500 For State

## Claims Highest In Nine Years

162

Unemployment - insurance claims soared to 437,500 last week, the State's highest total for February since 1949, when claims reached a post-war peak of 450,000. The new figure is 68 per cent higher than a year ago.

Tribune P. 12

There were 61,100 new claims, a slight decrease from the 63,400 of the week before, but the New York State Department of Labor said sluggishness in hiring and recall of newly laid off employees forced up the number continuing unemployed and registered a rise of 11,500 claims for the week.

Thurs. 3-6-58

Total claims in New York City went up 2,700 to 219,000, a figure 47 per cent higher than a year ago. For the rest of the state, the rise was 8,800 to a total of 218,500, which is 96 per cent higher than in last year's comparable week.

New York N.Y.

### Not Accurate Count

The Bureau said short-time work and continued unemployment among persons who have exhausted their benefit rights were added factors in the jobless picture. An accurate count is not available, but thousands of workers are known to be on a four-day, three-day or skip-week basis. Since Jan. 1, final benefit checks were sent to 18,134 claimants after twenty-six weeks of payment, 55 per cent more than a year ago.

Reflecting a shrinkage in job opportunities, the New York State Employment Service had 16,000 fewer jobs listed by employers in January than the 104,000 of a year ago, and the Service filled 64,354 job openings in that month, compared with the January, 1957, figure of 72,838.

Between Jan. 1 and Feb. 28, 1958, benefit payments reached more than $78,000,000, compared with $52,000,000 in the same period in 1957.

Last wek's largest single plant layoff was in the Buffalo area, where 1,900 auto workers were laid off for a week, and 550 primary metal workers filed new claims. In other parts of the State, new claims came largely from auto and auto supply workers. A breakdown in plant machinery at Port Henry put 450 miners out of work.

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# JOBS IN STATE OFF 65,000 IN FEBRUARY

Times P. 19

Cutbacks in durable goods manufacturing, construction and trade resulted last month in an employment drop throughout the state.

New York N.Y.

State Industrial Commissioner Isador Lubin reported yesterday that in February 5,595,000 persons were employed in non-farm jobs. This was 65,000 fewer than in January and 112,800 fewer than in February, 1957.

The largest employment losses were in primary metals, including steel mills and foundries and machinery and transportation equipment manufacture, mainly of automobiles. The electrical machine industry was hit by lay-offs of radio and television production workers.

Fri. 3-28-58

By way of contrast, employment in soft goods factories rose seasonably, but the rate was lower than in any year since the end of World War II. The month-to-month decline in construction was the largest on record. Bad weather and a truck drivers' strike accentuated the usual seasonal lay-offs.

# NEW BILL DRAFTED ON COMPENSATION

## G.O.P. Thinks Harriman Will Be Forced to Accept It—Suffolk Measure Signed

16

By LEO EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22—Republican leaders believed tonight that they had drafted a workmen's compensation bill that Governor Harriman would be forced to accept.

The new measure would raise maximum weekly benefits from $36 to $45, increase maximum death benefits, provide a statutory basis for awarding compensation for loss of hearing from industrial noise and establish new ground for a judicial review of Workmen's Compensation Board awards that industry regards as over-generous.

New York, N.Y.

In other developments Governor Harriman:

¶Approved a bill that clears the way for a modernization of the Suffolk County government, a heritage of colonial days.

¶Approved a bill authorizing New York City to borrow $17,000,000 on three-year bonds to pay its share of Social Security contributions for its employes.

A major reason for the Republican belief that Mr. Harriman will be forced to accept the new measure is the fact that the State Federation of Labor was consulted in the drafting.

### Opposition Is Doubted

While the federation will not endorse the program, its officials have indicated to Republican leaders that they will not oppose it.

3-23-58

Last year federation leaders joined with officials of the State Congress of Industrial Organizations in asking Governor Harriman to veto Republican measures on this subject.

Albany, N.Y.

The measures were vetoed and became the source of political controversy between a Democratic Governor and a Republican-controlled Legislature.

The Governor and labor union officials favored increases in benefits but objected to provisions that would subject compensation board decisions to judicial review of the facts involved. Now they are subject to review only on points of law.

As the Legislature nears the time for final adjournment, the question of increasing workmen's compensation benefits is one of the few major controversies between Mr. Harriman and the Legislature.

Copies of the Republican proposal were distributed to memberfs of the Senate and Assembly today.

New York, N.Y.

As a consequence the bill can now be put to a final vote next Tuesday, the date tentatively fixed for final adjournment of this year's session.

One of the key provisions in the new draft dealing with the subject of judicial review of board decisions in cases where compensation awards are challenged, requires the board to make its determinations in writing and to include in the decision "a statement of the facts which form the basis of its action."

A second major provision would require that "such decisions—shall be in accordance with the fair weight of the evidence."

Under existing law, board findings as to the facts are conclusive and exempt from judicial review unless it can be shown that they are arbitrary, unreasonable or capricious. There is no requirement that they conform to the "fair weight" of the evidence.

The Suffolk county government law provides for a charter similar to Nassau's, an administration by an elected county [illegible]ve and a county police department. The charter must be approved by a majority of Suffolk voters.

The bill authorizing New York to borrow $17,000,000 for Social Security contributions was designed to avoid new or increased nuisance taxes, which would have been necessary to balance the new city budget.

The new provisions dealing with workmen's compensation for loss of hearing from industrial noise would require a six-month waiting period between the loss of work and the start of compensation payments.

They would also require ninety days' exposure to industrial noise to justify a claim for such compensation.

The maximum weekly benefits proposed in the new draft are the same as those in the bills that Governor Harriman vetoed last year. The change in death benefits proposed are the same as those in Republican bills introduced earlier in the session.

Under existing law only wages up to $260 a month are taken into account in computing death benefits. In the new bill, as in the earlier versions, wages up to $292.50 a month would be used as the basis of the calculation.

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# JOBLESS ROLLS DIP SLIGHTLY IN STATE

## Total Receiving Benefits Is Off 8,000 in Week—New Claims Steady, However

New York State's total of workers drawing unemployment insurance benefits declined 8,000 in the week ended March 21, the State Labor Department reported yesterday. For the state as a whole 432,000 received unemployment payments, compared to 440,000 in the week before. In this city the number of insured jobless dropped to 218,000 from 225,700 in the previous week.

Despite the ostentible improvement, the details told an inconclusive—and less optimistic—story. For one thing, 8,478 persons who had been out of work so long they had exhausted their twent-six-week benefits were removed from the rolls. The week before the number was 2,315. Last week's figure set a new high since the division began keeping such statistics on a weekly basis two years ago.

3-22-58

Secondly, the number of persons filing new claims remained almost stationary. For the week ended March 14, this total had fallen by more than 9,000—from 65,020 to 55,718. Hhis was regarded as a hopeful indication that the rate of new layoffs was slackening.

New York, N.Y.

But for the week ended last Friday the number of new claims throughout the state was 55,356, a decline of only 362. This was not considered indicative of a normal seasonal upturn in employment.

The official explanation for the decline in the total of insured unemployed was that workers secondarily affected by the dressmakers strike here two weeks ago had returned to their jobs. The strikers themselces were inedigible for jobless benefits.

Workers added to the employment lists last week came from the same industries previously affected by the recession. These include durable goods, automobile manufacturing and automobile parts.

Last year at this time, 229,000 were receiving unemployment benefits throughout the state. In this city the number was 128,500, and in the rest of the state it was 100.500.

16 c
NY

Associated Press Wirephoto

IN LINE FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION: Lines like this one form twice daily in Biddeford, Me., outside the office of the Overseer of the Poor. Government surplus foods are distributed, as well as provisions sent from neighboring cities and Boston. Unemployment is heavy in Biddeford, which is dependent largely on the textile industry.

16i 1958

NEW YORK

# N. Y. Assembly Votes Bill To Aid Migratory Workers

ALBANY, N. Y. — (ANP) —The New York State Legislature this week passed a bill which will subject employment agencies to a more rigorous control than previously, particularly with respect to migratory workers and domestic workers lured from southern states to New York State.

**Gov. Averell Harriman is expected to sign the bill.**

The law became necessary when it was disclosed that many Negroes, recruited in southern states and lured to New York by unscrupulous employment agencies by promises of non-existent jobs, had been left stranded.

**NO CHECKS MADE**

In many instances the references were never checked; inexperienced workers were represented as experienced; salaries were misrepresented to the workers in their home states; and exorbitant fees were exacted from the unsuspecting migratory workers.

Under the new law employmen agencies must deal only with recruiters licensed by the state in which they operate.

Agencies are to check thoroughly the references given by the prospective worker prior to his arival in New York and to keep proof of such a check.

In the future, all prospective employes must be told. "in writing," before she comes, the nature of her duties, her wages, and the fee and transportation costs she will be charged.

If, upon arrival, the prospective employee has no job for 30 days, she is to be housed, fed, and possibly given return fare home by the employment agency.

Responsibility for administration of the new law still remains with the local city authorities, rather than with the state, as some Negro leaders advocated.

Sat 4-12-58

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Defender 16i N.Y.

JOHN T. PATTERSON

# Investment Expert Gets Key Post

Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat. 3-29-58

NEW YORK — McDonald, Holman & co., inc., Wall street underwriting firm, has announced the appointment of John T. Patterson, jr., as assistant manager of corporate finance.

Patterson is believed to be the first Negro ever to be named to an executive position with such a firm in the financial district. Hugh McDonald, president of the company, said Patterson will also act as special assistant to executive vice president Richard A. Holman.

"We have known Mr. Patterson for a long time," McDonald said, "we had a position to fill and we sought out the best man we could find for it."

Patterson began setting financial precedents three years ago when he helped organize and became vice president and sales manager of Special Markets, inc., frist Negro owned and operated brokerage house in the Wall Street area. p. 4

The next year he became head of the New York office of the Financial Industrial Fund, of Denver, making him not only one of the youngest men, but also the first Negro in financial history to hold such a job. Patterson founded Patterson & Co., an investment securities house, of 1250 W. 57th st., New York, last September.

A resident of East Elmhurst, Queens, he was graduated from Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania, in 1950. He studied law at night at Brooklyn Law school, while selling mutual funds, as a First Investors Corp. salesman, during the day. He received his law degree in 1954.

Patterson sold me than $1, 500, 000 of mutual funds securities in his first five years in the investment field. In the Fall of 1954 First Investors awarded him its Highest Volume Cup Award, for $127,000 worth of business written in 10 weeks.

The next June the same company presented him with its Distinguished Salesman Award. A year ago, he won FIF's Diamond Award for $75,000 written during February.

Patterson is married and has two children.

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# HARRIMAN SIGNS JOBLESS AID BILL

## Approves Rise in Top Rate to $45 but Says Measure Still Has Many Faults

Times

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27—Governor Harriman brought two years of interparty warfare over unemployment insurance to a halt today by approving a compromise bill.

The measure increase the maximum weekly benefits under the program from $36 to $45 and makes these higher benefits retroactive to last July 1. Both parties endorsed these provisions.

The retroactive feature will provide $9,000,000 for about 200,000 workers.

In his approval memorandum, the Governor declared that the bill still contained "certain objectionable and reactionary provisions" of the original Republican bill that he had been unable to persuade the legislative leaders to delete.

New York N.Y.

"In spite of these defects," he said, "the substantial improvementt in this bill make it clear that the fight against the reactionary and inequitable provisions of the original bills in which I was joined by all of labor and much of industry has been worthwhile."

Mr. Harriman listed as concessions won from the Republican leaders and included in the compromise:

Fri 3-28-58

¶Provision that benefits should be one-half of a worker's average weekly wage, up to the maximum allowed, rather than on a somewhat lower sliding scale. He said this would provide higher benefits for some 75,000 workers.

¶Reduction in the payroll tax rate charged seasonal employers from 3.75 to 3.2 per cent and in the maximum charged employers with one bad employment year from 3.5 to 3 per cent.

The reductions referred to by Mr. Harriman are from the figures in the original Republican bill, which he has vetoed three times. Actually the new law will raise the maximum tax rate from 2.7 to 2.9 for employers with little employment turnover.

Seasonal employers will pay 3 per cent in 1959 and 3.2 per cent in 1960 under the bill. In the original Republican plan, these rates were to have been 3.2 and 3.5 respectively.

The retroactive feature is designed to reimburse workers who would have been drawing higher benefits during the period since Mr. Harriman first vetoed the original Republican bill last year.

### Needs of Idle Considered

"These changes, considered in conjunction with the present high unemployment and the urgent need for the unemployed to receive benefits more nearly commensurate with their earnings, impel me to approve this measure," the Governor concluded.

Mr. Harriman declared that the changes in the employer tax rates contained in the bill would decrease the amount of money in the unemployment insurance fund. The Republicans had contended the new rates would provide more income for the fund to finance the higher benefits.

"The facts are," the Governor said, "that in spite of the increase of taxes on the seasonal industries, the total recepits in 1959 under this bill will be $1,750,000 less and by 1960 about $20,000,000 less than the receipts would have been under the existing law."

Mr. Harriman also criticized as a potential strike-breaking device a provision making it easier for employers to contest workers' claims for benefits.

Dr. Isador Lubin, the state Industrial Commissioner, announced today that the job of re-examining 1,500,000 benefit claims for retroactive claims "will be done as quickly as humanly possible."

Commissioner Lubin said that the Labor Department would first put the new rates into effect for those now unemployed and drawing benefits and give them in a lump sum any retroactive money to which they were entitled.

Then the department will consider all inactive claims that might be entitled to retroactive payments under the new law.

Dr. Lubin urged the public not to come to unemployment insurance offices looking for any retroactive payments. Checks will be mailed to all persons entitled to such payments, he said.

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# Recession Hits Negro The Harder

NEW YORK, — (INS) — The chairman of the New York State Commission against discrimination says that the Negro is being hit twice as hard as the white worker by the current business recession.

Commissioner Charles Abrams called for creation of a comprehensive federal agency to deal with all phases of minority employment. He said such an agency was an "urgent necessity."

Abrams released a statistical study which said that one out of every seven Negro workers in the nation were unemployed while one of every [illegible] white workers were jobless.

Daily World

The report, based partly on U. S. Census Bureau figures, said the non-white unemployment in March was 14.4 percent as compared to 6.9 per cent for whites. There were 1,035,000 non-whites unemployed in the week of March 9-15, the report stated.

p. 1

Abrams declared:

"The President's committee on government contracts must be made more effective in protecting the Negro and his opportunities on a national basis."

# N. Y. Transit Co. Gets First Negro High Official

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Sat 4-19-58

NEW YORK CITY. — (ANP) — Hard work, perseverance, and a good education paid off this week for Lloyd Peterson, 39, who spent 15 years in the ranks of the New York City Transit Authority, with his appointment as secretary of the system at an annual salary of $10,000. Peterson is the first Negro to get official rank in the Authority.

A veteran of World War II, Peterson worked his way up as an operator of trolleys and buses, as a railroad clerk, subway motorman, surface line dispatcher, and senior dispatcher. Recently he had served as a special assistant to Thomas J. McLernon, general manager of the Authority.

The new Transit Authority executive studied at City College and Brooklyn College and took a degree at New York Law School. In the summer of 1957 he spent his vacation studying human relations at the University of Michigan on a scholarship from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Peterson is married to a New York City school teacher and they have two children.

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# Pullman, NYC Pact To Expire

Defender
Chicago Ill
Sat. 5-3-58
16i
N.Y.

Close to 1,000 Pullman porters are expected to lose their jobs and face the loss of approximately $5,000,000 in salaries and fringe benefits beginning July 1.

On that date, a contract between the New York Central railroad and the Pullman company expires, throwing veteran Pullman workers with up to 35 years experience out of jobs.

The July 1 action is an outgrowth of a U. S. Supreme Court decision made 10 years ago prohibiting the Pullman company from manufacturing Pullman cars and operating the Pullman services.

When the major railroads took over the equipment and service from the Pullman company, they were bound by contracts which are just beginning to expire.

**OWN SERVICE**

The New York Central railroad, therefore, beginning July 1, plans to provide its own Pullman service. This means that the railroad, instead of the Pullman company will be the employer.

Present employes of the Pullman company in service on NYC trains will be given the choice of staying with the Pullman company or switching to the NYC.

If they choose to retain their present status, the Pullman company will have the responsibility of providing employment for them.

Their other recourse is to become NYC employes, losing their seniority, accumulated benefits and meet condition set up by NYC.

**AIDE COMMENTS**

Douglas Campbell, vice president of the NYC, said that preference would be given to Pullman men who have worked for NYC up to the age of 64 and with 10 years of experience.

No decision as to pay scale has yet been made by NYC, nor is there any guarantee that all NYC Pullman men will be retained.

The NYC, he said, has employed about 13 percent of the Pullman men, but a decline in business indicates a sharp reduction in force.

"As a matter of fact,' he said, "the Pullman company has not been able to assure regular employment to men with less than 35 years experience.

**NEW EMPLOYES**

Those who choose to stay at NYC have the status of new employes with no recognition of seniority. In fact, he said, the NYC has no agreement with the Brotherhood of sleeping Car Porters which represented the men as employes of the Pullman company.

"Within the standards we have set up," Campbell said, "we hope to re-employ as many of the former Pullman men as possible and see that they suffer no loss of income."

However, there's another side of the coin. Veteran railroad workers told, the Defender the switchover is calulated to save money for the railroad at the expense of the workers.

As they view it, Pullmen men on NYC trains stand to lose not only their jobs, but all the benefits they've earned over years of service.

They claim that about 1,000 men are involved. Those with the most experience stand to lose the most, they charge, because NYC is seeking younger men.

Loss of job seniority, merit increases, hospitalization, pensions and vacation pay will amount of more than $5,000,000 immediately.

An example of what the changeover means is the situation in Chicago, they point out.

Competing for 140 regular jobs in Chicago, alone, are more than 400 men, many who have been laid off from other roads because of a business decline.

Through the NYC has tentatively agreed to maintain crews at the same strength, poor business can cut deep into the 140 jobs presently occupied.

**PAY SCALE**

Union officials also claim that the NYC pay scale will be about $50 per month less than is now being paid by the Pullman company, accoounting for another loss in income.

A. Philip Randolph, whose Brotherhood of sleeping Car Porters represents most of the Pullmen men, could not be reached in New York City for a statement, nor could Milton P. Webster the vice president in Chicago.

However, it was pointed out, that the total income loss to railroad workers could reach $5,000,000 annually if other roads, particularly the Pennsylvania should follow the lead of NYC.

The New York Central employes about 13 percent of the Pullman car employes and the Pennsylvania about 15 percent.

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# *T.W.A. Employs A Negro Woman As A Stewardess*

Courier Journal
16i
B.4
Mon. 5-12-58
Louisville Ky.

New York, May 11 (AP)—Trans World Airlines has hired its first Negro airline stewardess. She is Margaret Grant, a Hunter College senior.

Miss Grant's hiring was announced jointly Sunday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, and T.W.A. officials.

She will become the first Negro airline stewardess to fly aboard an international carrier based in the United States.

Abrams said Dorothy Franklin, a Queens librarian, withdrew a complaint against T.W.A. when the hiring of Miss Grant was announced. Miss Franklin, a Negro, had charged she was refused employment as a flight stewardess because of discrimination.

Mohawk Airlines hired the nation's first Negro stewardess, Ruth Taylor, last December.

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# Trans World Airlines Hires Its First Negro Stewardess

News & Courier
B.2
Mon. 5-12-58
Charleston S.C.

NEW YORK (AP)— Trans World Airlines has hired its first Negro stewardess. She is Margaret Grant, a Hunter College senior.

Miss Grant's hiring was announced jointly by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, and TWA officials.

She will become the first Negro airline stewardess to fly aboard an international carrier based in the United States.

SCAD announced last Feb. 9 that TWA had agreed to hire its first Negro stewardess within 90 days. Miss Grant was selected after numerous applicants were interviewed, Abrams said.

The SCAD chairman said Dorothy Franklin, a Queens librarian, withdrew a complaint against TWA when the hiring of Miss Grant was announced. Miss Franklin, a Negro, had charged she was refused employment as a flight stewardess because of discrimination.

Abrams said TWA's decision to hire Miss Grant followed extended negotiations between SCAD and the airline. The discussions began after Miss Franklin filed a complaint with SCAD, he said.

Abrams said TWA already has employed 239 Negroes in such departments as engineering, communications, maintenance, sales, commissary, executive, customer relations, reservations and administration.

He said four Negroes hold supervisory posts at TWA.

Mohawk Airlines hired the nation's first Negro stewardess, Ruth Taylor, last December. Earlier, New York Airways, a helicopter service, hired Perry Young, a Negro pilot.

Gov. Averell Harriman hailed TWA's announcement.

Miss Grant, a major in psychology, will be graduated from Hunter June 12. She will enter TWA's hostess training school at Kansas City, Mo., in the June 16 class.

# Harriman asks for farm laws

Afro American
p. 7

ALBANY, N.Y. — Gov. Averell Harriman of New York Thursday called upon the state Legislature to take steps to improve the working and living conditions of migrant farm ~~workers~~ and their families in New York. Baltimore

16 2

Substandard ~~conditions~~ of near peonage were found to exist last year in labor camps employing migrant workers to harvest New York crops.

In a message to the legislature ,Governor Harriman outlined and endorsed the continuation of a pilot educational project for the children of migrant workers;

* * *

**THE NEED** for improvement and extension of child care centers in connection with labor camps;

Sat 2-8-58

Legislation requiring camp operators to obtain a permit from the Board of Health before opening camp to migrant workers and their families;

Legislation compelling camp commissaries to be licensed by the Industrial Commissioner and forcing them to post conspicuously the prices for items on sale.

* * *

**LEGISLATION** demanding the adequate keeping of payroll records and statutes empowering the Industrial Commissioner to revoke the license of camp operators violating the law or misrepresenting working conditions.

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# TWA To Employ Its First Negro Stewardess Soon

News Courier

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said today Trans World Airlines has agreed to hire its first Negro stewardess within 90 days.

Charleston S.C.

16 2

The commission called this the first break in the color line for flight personnel by a major, intercontinental airline.

Mon. 2-10-58

Mohawk Airlines hired the nation's first Negro stewardess, Ruth Taylor, last December. Earlier, New York Airways, a helicopter service, hired Perry Young, a Negro pilot.

p. 3

The agreement announced today, SCAD said, was reached after a conference with Warren Lee Pierson, TWA's acting president.

The airline said it has carried on a policy of nondiscrimination in hiring up to now but has been unable to locate young women who meet the qualifications for flight hostess.

A pending public hearing of charges of discrimination brought against the airline has been postponed because of a shift of management within TWA, the state agency said.

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# TWA Offers To Hire Negro Stewardess

Post Times Herald, p. B7
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP) Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination, said today Trans World Airlines has agreed to hire its first Negro stewardess within the next 90 days.

The Commission called this the first break in the color line for flight personnel by a major, intercontinental airline.

Mohawk Airlines hired the Nation's first Negro stewardess, Ruth Taylor, last December. Earlier, New York Airways, a helicopter service, hired Perry Young, a Negro pilot.

16 2
Mon. 2-10-58

The agreement announced today, the Commission said, was reached after a conference with Warren Lee Pierson, TWA's acting president.

The Airline said it has carried on a policy of nondiscrimination in hiring up to now but has been unable to locate young women who meet the qualifications for flight hostess. TWA invited other Negro young women to apply for jobs as hostesses.

[The Airline, which has nine discrimination cases pending, spelled out its non-discriminatory policy on the eve of a public hearing in the case of Dorothy Franklin, who was refused employment by TWA last September on grounds that she had a "poor complexion . . . unattractive teeth" and legs that were "not shapely." Miss Franklin's case was postponed to May 12, according to the New York Herald Tribune News Service.]

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# RACIAL CASE SETTLED

## First Negro Clerk Hired by Upstate Ward Store

16 2 N.Y.

ALBANY, Feb. 10 (AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination said Monday that Montgomery Ward & Co. had agreed to hire the first Negro salesman at its branch in nearby Menands.

The job is being offered to Jeremiah Blanton, of Albany, who complained to the S. C. A. D. last December that the retail chain had refused to hire him as a salesman, although such positions were open. Instead, Mr. Blanton said, he was offered a job as a janitor.

The state agency said an agreement to hire Mr. Blanton came after a conference between J. Edward Conway, S. C. A. D. commissioner, and Montgomery Ward officials.

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# Bishop Alumnus To Federal Post

Informer p. 6
Houston Texas

MARSHALL — Alvin Louis Brannon has accepted a job as Educational Therapist at the Veterans Hospital, Northport, N. Y. A 1949 graduate of Bishop College, Mr Brannon majored in Social Science.

16 2 N.Y.

He is the son of Mr and Mrs John Henry Brannon of Avinger, Texas. Mr Brannon resigned his teaching job at Louisville, Ark. to accept the federal post.

Sat 3-1-58

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Times New York

16 2 N.Y.

Associated Press Wirephoto

**LAID-OFF WORKERS AIDED:** Scenes such as this have become common at Detroit office of the Michigan Employment Security Commission. To lighten the clerical work, jobless persons now obtain checks covering two-week periods instead of calling weekly.

# Jobless Who Are Insured Rise to Record U. S. Level

Times New York
Sat. 3-1-58
p. 1

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Unemployment among workers covered by the unemployment compensation system rose to a record in mid-February, the Labor Department reported today. The total of "insured unemployment"—roughly equal to the number of workers collecting benefits—was 3,130,200, up 158,500 from the week before.

This total, 7.5 per cent of the force of about 42,000,000 workers covered by the system thus passed for the first time the previous record of 7.3 per cent of a smalled covered force in January, 1950.

16 2 N.Y.

Because the unemployment compensation system did not begin until 1938, and did not then affect workers already out of jobs, today's figures cannot be compared with depression times. In effect, the record is a postwar one.

### Rise Partly Technical

In part, the sharp increase in insured unemployment during the week ended Feb. 15 was attributable to the technical effect of the Lincoln's Birthday holiday, officials said. However, the basic picture was one of continued joblessness, both seasonal and recession-related.

Lincoln's Birthday increased the total slightly because of the way in which claims are filed and counted in a holiday week.

Furthermore, today's report included a rise in initial claims for unemployment insurance, a measure of new lay-offs.

The rise was 33,900, to a total of 459,200 in the week ended Feb. 22. This was more than double the 228,300 of a year earlier. The automobile industry was a big factor in the new lay-off total, the report said.

Iinitial claims reached a peak of 609,600 in the week ended Jan. 11 and then declined for three successive weeks to 442,000 in the week ended Feb. 1. Since then they have moved up and down in rather small amounts, but the key factor is that the downward trend has been halted.

Times

In another development today, the Veterans Administration announced a step aimed at p 9

reviving the moribund G. I. housing program. The agency announced a one-point increase in the discounts lenders are permitted to collect on V. A.-guaranteed mortgages.

### Appraisal Requests Dip

Discounts are a means of bringing the artificially low legal maximum interest rate of 4½ per cent in line with current mortgage interest charges. Under the system of discount controls, V. A. appraisal requests have declined from around 23,000 monthly in the first half of 1957 to a low of 5,307 last December.

Today's move will bring the effective interest rate on these mortgages close to going rates, if not equal to them. The new maximum allowable discounts to lenders range from 3.5 per cent for loans with a down payment of 10 per cent or more in the Northeast to 6.5 per cent on loans with smaller down payment in the Western states. The increase is one point (one percentage point) across the board.

Today's unemployment compensation report said that the percentage of insured unemployment ranged from a high of 14.4 per cent in Montana to lows of 3.6 per cent in Texas and 2.1 per cent in the District of Columbia. Besides Montana, Oregon, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, West Virginia and Washington had unemployment of 11 per cent or more.

The biggest increases in the week ended Feb. 15 were in California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Missouri and Ohio.

The report said that weather conditions had had some effect on both insured and initial claims.

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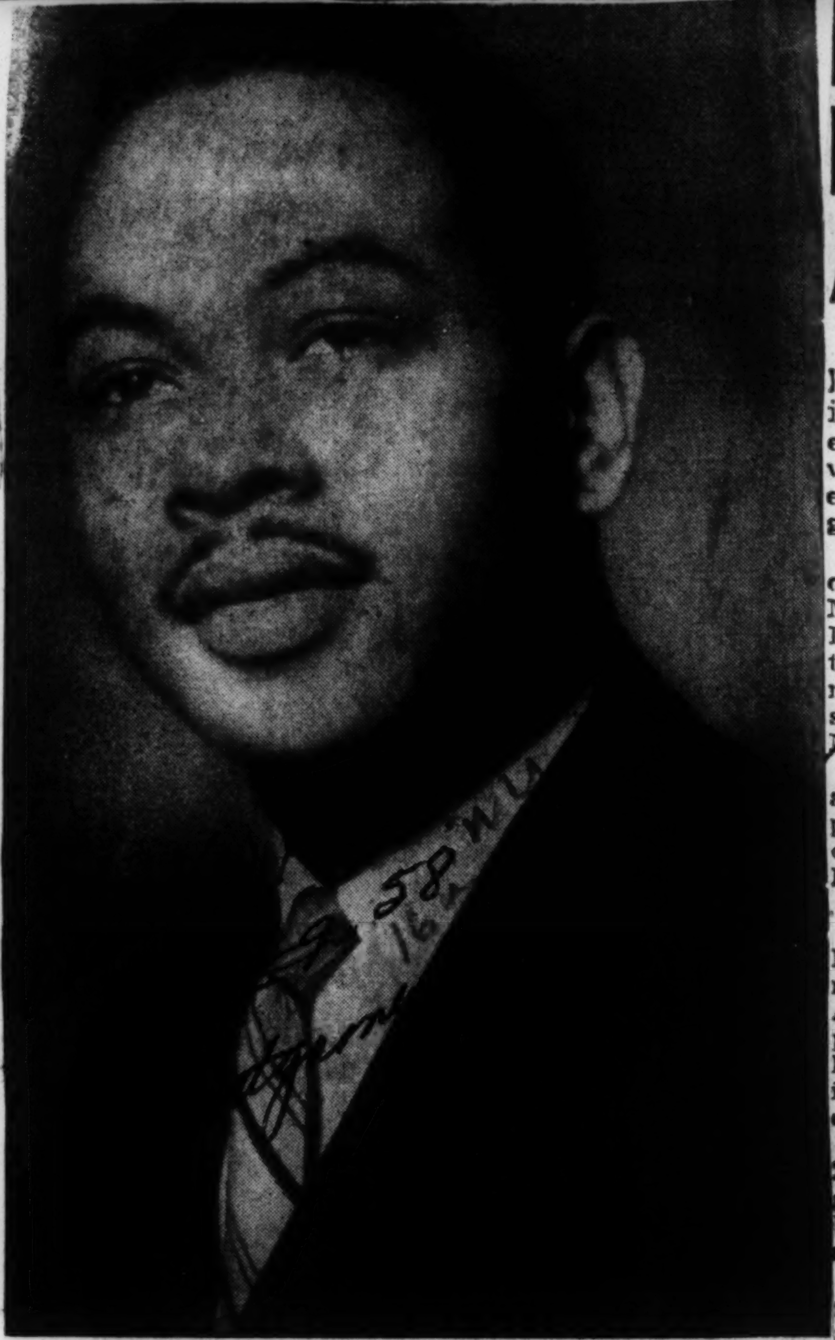

## REGIONAL SUPERVISORS

George H. Andrews Jr., of Montgomery and a graduate of Alabama State College, is employed as regional supervisor for Student Marketing Institute, Inc., a New York firm which specializes in sales promotion and research on college campuses throughout the United States. Supervisor Andrews' territory encompasses 17 states and the District of Columbia. He is presently enroute to Acapulco, Mexico, and Mexico City, Mexico. While in Mexico City he will be visiting the University of Mexico.

Advertiser p. 3 b
Jan. 3-58
Montgomery, Ala.

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# Pregnant Girl Enters Job Agency Probe

Amsterdam News
p. 1
Sat 3-1-58
Brooklyn, N.Y.

A decision is expected to be handed up March 1 on a hearing at which two Long Island employment agency operators last week admitted having imported an eight months pregnant Southern girl for domestic housework.

Whether the Best Maids Agency of Roslyn, L. I., operated by Mrs. Mildred Roskin and Mrs. Miriam Dropkin, will be permitted to continue in business, will be determined Saturday by North Hempstead Town Clerk Clinton G. Martin.

Martin can either suspend the agency's license for an indefinite period, or he can revoke the agency's license to do business in Roslyn.

### They Were Surprised

Both Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Dropkin, at the hearing last Wednesday, swore they did not know Annie Mae Stephens, who was imported by the agency from Tuskegee, Ala., last Jan. 17 to work in Long Island households, was eight months pregnant.

Brought here with her sister, Zetta Mae Stephens, 27, the girl gave birth three weeks ago to a boy and is now a ward of the Nassau Welfare Department.

The agency operators said the girl did not look pregnant when she signed a contract with their Southern recruiter to bring her here.

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# Jobless Bill Up Again In Albany

## Republicans Try Despite Vetoes

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Thurs 2-27-58
p. 19

By David McConnell

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Republican legislative leaders announced today they will give Gov. Harriman one more chance to approve a measure boosting unemployment compensation payments from $36 to $45 a week.

The Governor vetoed the proposal twice last year and again only last week on grounds that it contained riders which would put an additional tax on seasonal employers whose unemployed cause the greatest drain on the state's $1,200,000,000 reserve fund for such purposes.

### Basically the Same

There were some deviations in the proposed bill to be introduced tomorrow, but the Republicans continue to insist that employers with a grade "A" record of unemployment claims be assessed at a lesser degree than those who lay off their employees during slack seasons.

The announcement brought from the Governor the observation:

**"The new proposals of the Republican legislative leaders on unemployment insurance benefits represent a step forward in recognition of the inequities of the bill which I vetoed, as they affect employees and different groups of employers.**

**"I am inviting the legislative leaders to meet with me at their early convenience to discuss these proposals."**

Senate Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney, of Buffalo, and Speaker Oswald D. Heck, of the Assembly, announced:

"The unemployed should not be compelled to wait any longer. The Republican legislative leadership will sponsor a new measure which will immediately increase unemployement insurance benefits, retroactive to July 1, 1957, and make these changes in the legislatin that was veteod by the Governor last week:

**"Revise the benefit schedule to provide that all workers earning up to $90 a week will receive at least 50 per cent of their weekly wage. Every person earning $90 or more a week will draw $45 a week in benefits. Those in lower wage brackets will receive benefits ranging up to two-thirds of their weekly wage.**

**"Increase the tax rate to all employers by .2 per cent of pay roll and require negative account employers to pay 3.0 per cent of pay roll the first year they have such negative accounts and 3.2 per cent of pay roll when they have a second consecutive year of negative accounts. This will require employers who cause the greatest drain on the employment insurance fund to pay a fairer share of the tax burden and help close the gap between the taxes which they pay and the benefits which their idle employees receive."**

The Republican majority leaders noted that there are now more than 400,000 unemployed in the state and said:

**"It is clear that Gov. Harriman must not be permitted to block this badly-needed increase. Our bill will retain the principals of merit rating under which employers with a record of high unemployment pay a slightly higher rate than those with stable pay rolls. We regard the merit rating essential for the attraction of new business to New York State and the expansion of jobs and job opportunities."**

They majority leaders said the Republicans will see that there is an early passage of the new bill and urge the governor to "co-operate in making the bill immediately operative so that the increased benefits will lessen the burden of the unemployed and increase their purchasing power."

# Porters Face Wage Cuts and Loss of Jobs As NYC Takes Over Pullman Department

16i

CHICAGO (ANP)—The New York Central Railroad will take over operation of Pullman cars all over its system on July 1, it was reliably reported Friday.

Courier P. 3 Pittsburgh Pa.

The new policy will affect some 600 Negro porters working out of district terminals in Chicago, New York City, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis.

Basic wage paid Pullman porters at present, according to an ANP informant, is $376 to $387 per month—with club and parlor car attendants making $400 and more per month. Under the new program the New York Central basic wage for porters will be about $358.75 a month.

Sat. 4-26-58

Reports indicate that New York City, on July 1, will "start from snuff" on the change-over and many of the Negro porters—veterans of 20 to 25 years' service—will lose their jobs. If rehired by New York Central they will lose their seniority and will have to start all over again, as new employes of the New York Central Sleeping Car Department.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, headed by A. Philip Randolph of New York City, as international president, and Milton F. Webster of Chicago, international vice president, reportedly will have no jurisdiction under the New York Central changeover, until it goes into effect on July 1. In Chicago, less than 50 Brotherhood Pullman porters are servicing New York Central sleeping cars at present, it was learned.

The New York Central, it is said, is now accepting applications for positions as porters and all Negro employes of the road are reportedly eligible to file for the jobs. One informant predicted that when the changeover takes place on July 1, the New York Central—by salary deductions and lower operating costs—will save about $3,000,000 the first year

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# New York Central to take over Pullmans

16i Railroad

CHICAGO (ANP) The New York Central, Railroad will take over operation of Pullman cars all over its system on July 1, it was reliably reported on Friday.

Afro American P. 12 4-26-58

The new policy, announced about a month ago, will affect some 600 colored porters working out of district terminals in Chicago, New York City, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and St Louis.

Basic wage paid Pullman porters at present, according to an ANP informant, is $376 to $387 per month—with club and parlor car attendants making $400 and more per month. Under the new program the NYC basic wage for porters will be about $358.75 a month.

* * *

**REPORTS** indicate that NYC. on July 1, will "start from snuff" on the changeover and many of the colored porters—veterans of 20 to 25 years' service — will lose their jobs.

If rehired by NYC, they will lose their seniority and will have to start all over again, as new employees of the NYC Sleeping Car department.

Baltimore Md.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, headed by A. Philip Randolph of New York City, as international president and Milton F. Webster of Chicago, international vice president, reportedly will have no jurisdiction under the NYC changeover, until it goes into effect on July 1.

In Chicago, less than 50 Brotherhood Pullman porters are servicing NYC sleeping cars at present, it was learned.

* * *

**THE NEW YORK** Central, it is said, is now accepting applications for positions as porters and all colored employees of the road are reportedly eligible to file for the jobs.

One informant predicted that when the changeover takes place on July 1, the New York Central — by salary deductions and lower operating costs—will save about $3,000,000 the first year.

# Post office had blind mule, wagon when Barnes took job

Afro American, Baltimore, Md. P. 5

Sat 1-11-58

GOLDSBORO, N.C. — This year's unprecedented mail rush at the Goldsboro Post Office was nothing new to Benjamin F. Barnes, 57, a postal employee since Dec. 17, 1919. He hasn't missed carrying Christmas mail since.

During that Christmas season 38 years ago, Mr Barnes was assigned to parcel post delivery The post office had only a blind mule and a covered wagon for delivering parcels and one corner of the post office building was sufficient to handle all parcels.

Today an entire building is used for parcels which are delivered by four trucks, with six extra trucks to handle the Christmas rush.

Mr. Barnes, who resides at 1111 Greenleaf St., was made a regular employee on April 1, [illegible] and continued as a parcel post clerk for about 18 months before being transferred as a letter carrier.

For 25 years, he delivered mail on City Route No. 3 in the northern section of Goldsboro. About 12 years ago he was assigned to Route 4 in the northwestern section of the city, which he has continued to carry since.

* * *

MR. BARNES is the oldest member in length of service at the Goldsboro Post Office and wears a gold service star — the only one ever worn by a postal carrier.

Of the many unusual events of his postal career, Mr. Barnes recalls one in particular. It was a cold winter day, many years ago when he was working [illegible]

[illegible] along Greenleaf Street, Mr. Barnes heard a child scream and, looking down an alley, saw a little girl running toward him enveloped in flames. Throwing down his bag, Mr. Barnes took off his coat and wrapped it around the child, smothering the flames.

The child died later at a hospital but Mr. Barnes received a citation from the Postmaster General in Washington for his heroic effort to save her life. He recalls that he had to finish out his route coatless that day — his uniform jacket being almost ruined.

* * *

**HE ALSO** received a letter on Jan. 25, 1955, from Goldsboro Postmaster L. P. Gardner and other officials, commending him for his faithful and efficient service over the years.

A prominent churchman, Mr. Barnes is chairman of the General Board of the Greenleaf Church of Christ, deacon, trustee and Sunday School teacher, general treasurer of the Goldsboro-Raleigh Assembly of Disciples of Christ;

Also treasurer of the Goldsboro Christian Institute, and a member of the institute's board of trustees, being one of the first laymen ever appointed to the latter post.

* * *

**MR. BARNES'** first marriage was to Miss Delilah Exum of Eureka, on Nov. 19, 1921. She died in Nov., 1936. Children by that marriage are TvSgt. Leo Barnes of the U.S. Air Force, Benjamin Barnes Jr., of Jamaica, West Indies, and Mrs. Cleo Thompson of Goldsboro.

On Dec. 2, 1938, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Dorothy Adams. They have one daughter, Miss Binnie Barnes. Mrs. Barnes is director of Barnes Business School and prominent in civic affairs.

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16i N.C.

Journal

**OWEN HALL RETIRES** — Shown above is Owen Hall, (left) porter in the General Manager's office at the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, retired last week with over 37 years service with the company. He started ing's force in November 1920, on the superintendent of buildhis Coast Line career as porter He became office car porter in June, 1922, for Dr. R. B. Slocum, Chief Surgeon, and later worked on the office cars of Chief Surgeon Dr. W. Lancaster and Vice Presidents R. [illegible] Doss and J. M. Fields. He was assigned to the General Manager's office in 1953. Mr. Hall recalls many occasions that have brought him happiness during his railroad career, one of which was in 1931 when he was on office car 307 which car-Washington to Florida. On his ried President Hoover from last day at the office Mr. Hall was honored at a short gathering of fellow employees and firends who had come to wish for him good health, happiness and prosperity in retirement. W. S. Baker, Assistant Vice President, who acted as master of ceremonies, said "when a man is retired, he should also be properly attired", and then presented him a new suit as a retirement gift from his many friends.

Wilmington, N.C.

Sat 3-29-58

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16i N.C.

**BERNICE SHOFFNER GETS APPOINTMENT**—Miss Bernice Shoffner, Greensboro, N. C., a 1957 graduate in institutional management at A. and T. College, has recently been appointed as therapeutic dietitian at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. She has just completed a one-year internship at the St. Luke's Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio

World Aug 3 P. 8

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16i N.C.

**FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE**—Lewis Brown, who served 40 years as janitor at Maxton High School, smiles broadly as he is presented a gold watch by Supt. David M. Singley. Brown, who retired recently, was given the watch "in behalf of the school officials for faithful service rendered."

News - Observer Raleigh, N.C. P. 3

Thur. 7-24-58

# Tells How He Integrated Plant In North Carolina

16

OMAHA — Merit employment and merit promotions without regard to race, creed, or color is the basic answer to the question of how to develop effective use of Negro manpower.

This is the opinion of an industrial executive whose company has successfully integrated office and production staffs at plants in North Carolina.

William H. Snell, superintendent of industrial and labor relations for the North Carolina Works, Western Electric company, presented a case history of the successful experiment during a session of the National Urban League conference.

**URGES TACT**

Snell urged continued use of tact, understanding and persuasion in dealing with the problem which he said, will be a continuing one for many years.

"We must remember," he said, "that racial prejudices lie deep and not always readily susceptible to modification."

Sept. 58

9-30

Snell told of the company's decision to employ Negroes in other than menial classifications in 1953, and of the methods used to make it work.

There was no serious trouble, Snell said, althought there was some friction and irritation, and a few minor incidents.

With the occasional white employee who balked at working side by side with a Negro, "We have usually been successful in overcoming their objections," Snell said.

He listed these important lessons from the program:

1 — Firm support of the integration policy must stem from the president down through all levels of the supervisory force.

2 — Provisions of union contracts must apply to all, regardless of race.

3 — The program requires constant checking and supervision.

4 — Management must be alert to troublesome situations, and takes steps to forestall or minimize them.

5 — There is great value in cooperation from an agency like the Urban League, which uses all the experience of social science to help make the program successful.

16i 1958

OGDEN REID FELLOWSHIP

# Gordon Given Tribute For Reid Fellowship

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—
In an address to the members of the Twenty-Seven Club, Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, lauded William Gordon, city editor of the Atlanta Daily World, on being the recipient of the Ogden Reid Fellowship, on the occasion of the members presenting their year's award to Mr. Gordon.

World P. 6

The dinner meeting was held Friday evening in the Bamboo Room of the Waluhaje at which time the tribute was paid.

Wed 2-5-58

Mr. McGill was introduced by J[illegible] Thomas who told the group that the Reid award is not lightly attained.

Mr. McGill highlighted his remarks by giving a brief history of the country, Ghana, Africa, in which Mr. Gordon and his family will travel. The role which the new country will play in the world today and of the experiences that the Gordons will have in visiting and writing about Ghana and the surrounding countries.

The meeting was presided over by Charlie Greene, president of the club and director of public relations of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. The club's award to Mr. Gordon was made by Dr Albert Manley, president of Spelman College who spoke of Mr. Gordon's editorial contributions and his insight into facts.

In responding Mr. Gordon stated that it was very difficult for him to speak, getting an honor of such magnitude, that numerous people were responsible for his having received the Reid Fellowship. The bronze plaque referred to the recipient as "a distinguished journalist, active churchman and a community servant."

Sharing the honors of the evening were the wives of the members and Mrs. Gordon who thanked the group for their kindnesses.

Mr. Gordon was a recipient of the Neiman Fellowship at which time he studied at Harvard University.

# OHIO COURT BACKS JOBLESS PAY PLAN

Times

New York

## Holds State Cannot Reduce Benefits Because of Aid From Union Trust Fund

Thurs 3-6-58

16c

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 5 (AP)—Ohio's unemployed may collect supplemental benefits without reducing the state unemployment compensation for which they are eligible, Common Pleas Judge Erskine Maiden Jr. ruled today in a test case.

Unless reversed on appeal, the decision will mean added income in the event of lay-offs for 200,000 Ohioans employed in steel, automotive, electrical, rubber, glass and some smaller industries that have union-negotiated compensation plans.

Judge Maiden granted the United Steelworkers a permanent injunction against an order issued last July 15 by James B. Tichenor, administrator of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

Mr. Tichenor ruled that any supplemental payments must be deducted from state unemployment insurance payments, which range up to $39 a week for twenty-six weeks for a jobless worker with a family.

Mr. Tichenor said in a statement:

"We will immediately appeal on jurisdiction and the merits, and at the same time will ask the common pleas court for a stay of execution pending final decision."

### Viewed as Trust Fund

Payments to eligible employes "from the irrevocable trust fund established under the plan do not constitute remuneration within the meaning and intent of the Unemployment Compensation Law of Ohio," Judge Maiden held.

The decision supports the union's position that the payments are not remuneration for a period of unemployment, but rather the jobless worker's equity in a trust fund built up through 5-cent hourly deductions from earnings.

Other states, except for Indianan, North Carolina and Virginia, permit a worker to draw full state unemployment pay and supplemental payments.

The supplemental pay plans in general provide for payment of up to 65 per cent of normal take-home pay during the first four weeks of unemployment and 60 per cent through the next twenty-two weeks

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# 'Don' Doram Sells Unusual Draft Beer

EDWARD DORAM

Edward (Don) Doram, veteran beer salesman for the Hudephol Brewing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, is no stranger to Louisvillians. During the past decade he has frequented Louisville often.

16i

This time Don Doram is featuring the unusual — draft beer in bottles. Hudephol, Cincinnati and northern Kentucky's most popular beer, has developed a refrigeration method of bottling Draft Beer so that it keeps its original freshness. It is both unique and zestful. Hudephol's draft beer in bottles is now available all over Louisville.

P16

Defender

Louisville Ky

According to Don Doram, he has had no item in his ten years of selling beer like Hudephol's bottled draft. Dealers are finding it a popular item because it's not only new and different, but it lets everyone have draft beer [illegible] its [illegible] in their own homes. Don says all you have to do is try one bottle and Hudephol draft will win you.

Thurs 8-28-58

Hudephol Beer is distributed by Dixie Beer Distributors, 1435 S. 22nd St. Doram invites all dealers who he has not yet seen to give him a call. Next time you stock up on beer, get Hudephol bottled draft. This Labor Day weekend would be an excellent

# Negro Leaders Talk with Gary on Jobs Crisis

## Governor Assures Group He will do All in His Power

OKLAHOMA CITY — Governor Raymond Gary assured eight Negro leaders last week that job opportunities for members of their race will improve both in and out of state government.

The leaders said they were seeking Gary's help to stem the tide of Negro youth leaving Oklahoma at the end of their schooling.

Dr. Frank Cox Oklahoma City dentist who acted as spokesman. said the group feels there is a rising tide in Oklahoma which voices the opinion that Negroes have reached first class citizenship.

Cox said the group is worried about the economic condition of the state's 200,000 Negroes because there are very few opportunities for trained and educated young men and women.

Gary told the press he informed the group he would do everything he could as governor to see that Negroes were treated fairly.

# Air Lines Hires Negro Woman as Clerk in Records Dept. in Tulsa

Tulsa, Okla, — American Airlines here has hired a North Tulsa woman as records clerk in the new wing office at Tulsa Municipal airport, according to an announcement by the Tulsa Urban League.

P.3

Thurs 3-13-58

Vada Palmer, 2116 North Quinly Avenue began work with the airlines company last Wednesday. Her job involves handling records of pilots, navigators, stewardesses and other aircraft employees.

# Bernard's Has Negro Clerk Over One Year

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

In keeping with the integration policy adopted by a few of Oklahoma City's Downtown merchants, Bernard's shoe store at 501 West Main has rounded out its sales force with a Negro salesman.

He is William Herman Simpson who has served the store as a salesman for about a year and a half. Joining the sales force, he had served Bernard as a stockroom clerk.

Fri 3-28-58

A graduate of Washington high school of Luther, Okla., Simpson is an active member of New Hope Baptist church where he is a member of the choir, and is married to the former Miss Pearl Lovelace of Guthrie.

P.1

The management commends Simpson as "one among the best in the business."

# NAACP is Probing State Employment

Dissatisfied with what it feels the Advancement of Colored People has requested a hearing with the State Personnel Board at Oklahoma are discriminatory practices, the ity.

Okla. Eagle P1

**John B. White, El Reno, chairman of the State NAACP Laor and Industry committee, told The Oklahoma Eagle Sunday that the NAACP will carry the fight all the way unless positive action is taken by the Board to eliminate discrimination in hiring policies.**

Thurs 4-17-58

White, in Tulsa while enroute to Coweat for a NAACP meeting, said he and Leslie Brown, memer of the State Labor and Industry committee and chairman of the Oklahoma City Laor and Industry body conferred Thursday with R. B De[illegible] State Personnel Board chairman and asked for a hearing in the matter. Their request was granted and a hearing will be conducted between [illegible] and 24.

Tulsa, Okla.

In a letter to the Oklahoma personnel Board, dated Mar. 31, 1958, Whte advised Roy A. Dillon, supervisor, of the NAACP's position in the issue. White called to the Board's attention the case of a Negro woman from Oklahoma City who passed an examination for clerk-typist in Mar. 1957. The woman, Mrs. Jaunita Smith, has subsequently filed an application during the same month with both the Oklahoma Employment Security commission and the Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare. White said as of this date Mrs. Smith has not been hired.

Okla. Eagle

P.1

### Says Probe Reveals Bias

White's letter continued, "Through investigation conducted by our Labor and Industry Committee during Jan. 1958, we have found that Negroes, no matter how qualified they are, work only in segregated capacities and in separate facilities for these two aforementioned State agencies."

Thurs. 4-17-58

Tulsa, Okla.

"We feel that the State of Oklahoma has made remarkable progress in implementing integration. However, the NAACP takes the position that integration is beneficial to all Americans and we in our Association are determined to use legal means, including court litigation, to remove equal opportunity in employment for all citizens who are qualified," the letter added.

Okla

The letter requested that no separate registers for personnel, i.e., one for Negro and one for white, be kept by the Oklahoma Personnel Board and that any qualified person regardless of race, creed, or color be hired when positions are open.

White's letter concluded, "It would be apprecited that we receive a reply immediately to our formal request in order that costly and embrassing litigation against the state of Oklahoma, which we are confident of winning may be avoided."

### Supervisor Replies

Dillon, in response to White's letter, answerer by correspondence dated April 11, 1958. He said the Rules for the State Personnel Board (revised Jan. 1, 1958) are provided in Article 710 as follows:

**"Request for Certification. If any vacancy occurs in any position in an agency or if new positions are needed, a requisition shall be submitted by the Personnel Officer to the Supervisor upon a prescribed form. This requisition shall state the number of positions to be filled in each class, identifying each class title and all other pertinent information. In addition, when special qualifications are required for the particular job under consideration, these may be specified such as sex, race, and geographical area."**

Dillon said until such time as these rules are revised, this office must make certification in accordance with the above procedure.

# Combs Says He'll Hire Negro If Elected Justice of Peace

Black Dispatch

p. 1

Da 5-5-58

Oklahoma City Okl

Jack Combs, 42, local attorney, announces his candidacy for justice of the peace, division No. 5, the office being vacated by Otis James.

Combs was appointed assistant county attorney by Bill Berry and took office with Berry, Jan. 7, 1957. Combs resigned his post March 1, 1958, to enter the private practice of law.

Combs graduated from the University of California in 1944 and from the University of Oklahoma Law school in 1948. He is a Methodist, a Mason, an ex-service man and a civic worker.

Combs, in a recent conversation with a Negro friend of his, is quoted, "If we do not permit and encourage the cooperation and participation of Negroes and all other races in governmental functions, we do not have a democracy; we are only talking about it."

To which his learned friend replied, "You are right. Under those conditions we have a democracy for sale, but are not buying ourselves."

In conformance with his convictions, Combs goes on public record stating his intent to appoint a Negro as his court clerk if he is elected. This, he says, will be the first Negro clerk of any court in Oklahoma county.

Combs' campaign headquarters are in Room 418, Cravens Building. Phone CE 2-5909.

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# Branham's Office Supplies Adds Negro Salesman to Staff

Black Dispatch

p. 1

Da 5-2-58

Oklahoma City Okla

An Oklahoma City Negro has been added to the sales staff of downton Branham's Office Equipment and Supplies, the management announces this week. He is Edward R. Maillard, 27, of 1030 N. E. 8th street.

Edward Maillard

A veteran with 2 years overseas duty, Maillard attended Hampton institute and Teachers college of Connecticut. Prior to moving to Oklahoma City, ~~he was em~~ployed by the State of Connecticut. The new Branham salesman is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and is married to the former Shermaine [illegible] of [illegible], Okla. The couple has two sons, Kenneth and Edward jr.

# Bishop Alumna Gets Philadelphia Post

16i Pa.

Marshall, Texas — A Bishop alumna, who was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree in Languages and Literature by Bishop College in 1955, has been appointed to a Civil Service post. She is Ruth Isabelle Locust, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs O M Locust of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania.

Hou. P-15

1-24-58

Nashville, Tenn.

J D Hurd, Registrar and Director of Student Personnel Services at Bishop College, announced this week that he had been informed that Miss Locust recently had been appointed to a position as Fiscal Accounts Clerk. She is employed in the Veterans Administration District Office in Philadelphia.

Miss Locust's father is associated with the Baptist Home Mission Board in Philadelpia.

All the wild ideas of unbalanced agitators the world over in their ignorant and pitiable quest for happiness through recolution, confiscation of property, and crime cannot overthrow the eternal truth that the one route to happniess through property or government is over the broad and open highway of service. And service always means industry, thrift, respect for authority, and recognition of the rights of others.—W. G. Sibley, Illinois Medical Journal

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# BUSINESS WARNED AGAINST IDEA THAT INTEGRATION INVOLVES "SOME KIND OF CRUSADE OR BATTLE IN THE NEGRO'S BEHALF

## Say Each Negro Employee Should Be Treated As An Individual To Stand Or Fall On His Own Merits

Advocate P.I.

Jackson Miss.

Sat 2-15-58

16i Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11.—Business was warned last week against initiating integration with the idea that it involved "some kind of crusade or battle in the Negro's behalf."

Joseph J. Morrow, personnel director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., told a conference on civil rights that avoiding such an attitude would leave management with "an objective, flexible approach to integration."

Each Negro employe, he said, should be treated as an individual who must stand or fall on his own merits.

The day-long meeting, called the National Conference for Human Rights, was sponsored by Gov. George M. Leader and the United Steelworkers of America. Besides labor and management, the 300 participants represented church and philanthropic organizations, bankers and educators.

Mr. Morrow and David J. McDonald, president of the steel union, addressed a luncheon session at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. William L. Batt, Jr., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, presided at a dinner meeting this evening.

Among the groups represented were the National Education Association, the National Council of Churches, the Adult Education Association of the United States, the National Urban League, the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

P.I.

The chief objection of employers to integration appears to be the conviction, Mr. Morrow said that "there will be discontent or open trouble in the plant and community."

Sat 2-15-58

**Reports General Success**

"While avoiding or minimizing conflict does take careful planning and spadework," he continued, "I know of no company with an integraton program which hasn't made the transition successfully."

Mr. McDonald told the gathering there had been no racial conflict in plants where the union had contracts.

"But," he said, "we have not been able to break down completely employment practices and community patterns which still deny minority members of our union the opportunity to work and live as full-fledged, law-abiding citizens."

Mr. McDonald called on the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, along with local bodies of their organizations, to "speak out firmly" for fair practices in employment and housing, and to support legislation that would guarantee all Americans equal protection.

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# Negro Elected President Of Public Relations Society In Philadelphia

16i Pa.

September

P3

Louisville Ky

Philadelphia, — Joseph V. Baker, president of the local public relations firm bearing his name, has been unanimously elected president of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America, a national affiliation of leading professionals in the field.

The public relations executive whose 22-year-old firm serves as public relations counsel to a number of the nation's leading industrial and business managements as regards their approach to the Negro National Community, was a charter member of the local PRSA unit and a former chapter vice-president. Also unanimously elected to assist the president for the 1958-1959 term were first vice-president, Daniel J. Bergen, member of PRR department of Sun Oil Company; second vice-president, Robert A. Van Riper, of the N. W. Ayer & Son advertising agency; secretary, Tom Veale, assistant director of PR of the Atlantic Refining Company; treasurer, H. Furness Taylor, Jr., manager of special services of the Scott Paper Company, and John K. Murphy, manager of community relations for the PRR, who will be the chapter representative to the National PRSA Board.

Ithaca

6-26-58

Members of the local PRSA unit pointed out in making the announcement of its new officers that "though this election might include a 'first', it is more a recognition of the abilities, talents and service that have been injected into the Chapter by Mr. Baker's long and active participation. We just want to use his competent hand to the fullest,' it was added.

The former newspaper reporter and editor is also executive director of the Institute of Industrial Race Relations, a non-profit educational organization which has for its objective the "closing of the thinking gap" between Negroes and the whole of industry.

# Philadelphia Phillies Fire First Negro Usher

By **MALCOLM POINXDEXTER**

PHILADELPHIA. —(ANP)— The Phillies' first Negro usher, Mahlon Duckett, was fired last Wednesday, on the strength of a fan's letter complaining that Duckett had reserved seats for "his colored friends" during the July 28 twi-night doubleheader with the San Francisco Giants.

In the wake of the firing has come a blast by Negro fans who have been "down" on the Phillies for a number of years because of the club's hiring policy. An investigation is also being made by the Commission on Human Relations Fair Employment Practice Commission and the NAACP.

World

p 6

All are agreed that, dispite the rather menial nature of the job, there is a serious principle involved. Duckett said he was not "too concerned" about losing the job, but that he definitely feels there is a "race issue involved" and that he was "taken advantage of."

### GROUP THREATENS BOYCOTT

One group of sports fans, on learning of Duckett's dismissal, threatened to boycott the ball park, and still another demanded a thorough investigation of the matter.

The Phils' management has in the meantime promised to check into the firing thoroughly, and in the words of sales director Frank Powell, "to right things if there is evidence that injustice has been done."

Atlanta Ga.

According to Duckett, a second baseman for the ex Philadelphia Stars for 11 years, he went to the ball park on Wednesday night to report for duty for the game between the Phils and St. Louis Cardinals. He was met by Carl Gutenskt, assistant to ticket taker Jimmy Sullivan, who told him he was fired. Gutenskt told him the club had received a letter stating that "a colored usher reserved the last two rows for his colored friends and that the people had caused so much disturbance that a cop had to put them out."

### MAKES CHARGE IN LETTER

The letter, sent in by W. L. Bowen, 1999 73rd Ave., and addressed to Andrew Clark, field manager, read: "If this is not under your jurisdiction, will you kindly forward to the proper authority for some appropriate action.

Thurs 8-7-58

"Tonight, I attended the game between the Phillies and Giants and was very much disappointed at loosing both games to a team which I feel is no better than our club.

"To add insult too, after entering the park, I was told that not only the first 15 rows were reserved but also from railing to roof. Isn't this going a little to far?

"However, I abided by the rules and started to look around for a place from which I could watch the games. In the upper deck in section 39, near the bend in left field, I found a place to stand. There were some vacant seats in this section, but since I had no reserved seat tickets, I stood at the rear railing and was glad to have this place.

'There were a number of other people standing there also. The usher in this section, a colored man No. 380, went through the section checking the people for tickets and made many of them leave their seats, which was fitting and proper because some of them didn't have reserved seats.

"However, several colored people arrived and spoke to him and he permitted them to sit in these seats. These people did not have reserved seats either because as people would arrive who were entitled to the seats, he would move his colored friends to other seats until people would arrive to claim them. In one instance, three young boys had to bring police officers to the section to force the colored people out of seats which rightfully belonged to the boys.

"This is a situation which I think should be cleared up, if the Phillies expect people to come out to the park. They should be assured of fair treatment in seating. If this is permitted to continue, then I for one will cease to be a Phillies' rooter.

"As the game continued, I found out all the colored people were rooting for the Giants while sitting in seats which probably belonged to loyal Phillies' rooters like myself. I sincerely hope you will have proper persons look into this matter and trust I may have a reply at your earliest conveniences."

Bowen was contacted by a local paper and asked if he knew his letter had resulted in a man's being fired. He replied "No." Bowen said he did not hope that the Phils would release the usher, but that he wanted them to "take some action against him."

Confronted with the fact that the usher in the very next section confirmed the fact that there were no colored in reserved section 39 assigned to Duckett, and that no officer was called to evict the three colored men to the knowledge of either Duckett or the other usher, Bowen made no comment.

# MRS. LOUISE R. PROTHRO, the nation's most featured home economist spends two very busy weeks annually preparing for and appearing in THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER EXPOSITION

Defender P.11 Thurs. 10-2-58 Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 13 at 1 p.m. at Columbia Auditorium, 824 So. 4th. Ave.

16i

Defender P.11 Thurs. 10-2-58 Louisville, Ky

THE FEATURED home economist at the Louisville Defender's 21st annual Home Service Exposition again will be Mrs. Louise R. Prothro of the Pet Milk Company.

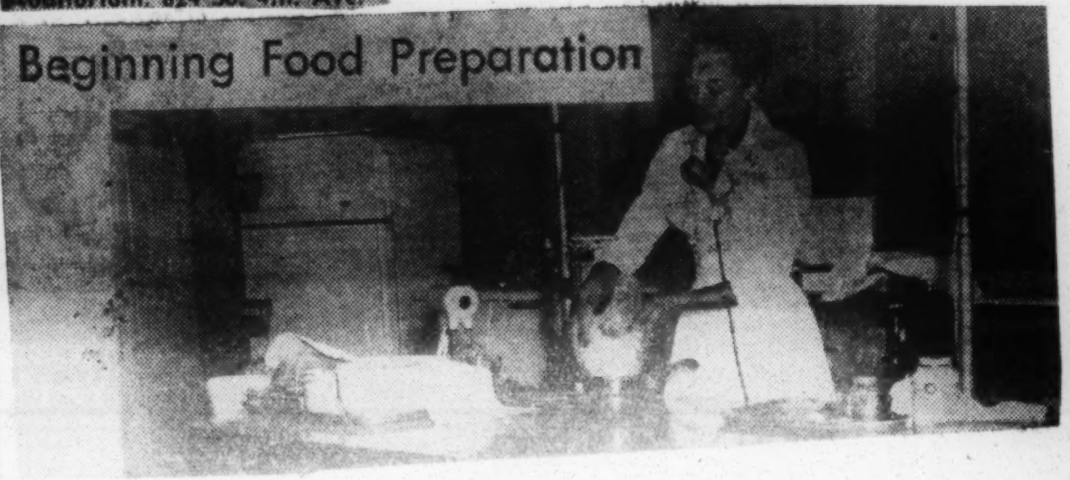
LOUISVILLE IS but one of the shows in which Mrs. Prothro shares the spotlight during the year. She conducts cooking sessions in approximately similar programs from coast to coast. In addition, she is a frequent guest of college and high school classes. Then too, she finds time to attend major conventions.

HIGHLY TRAINED (Master's degree and former head of a university department of Home Economics), Mrs. Prothro probably enjoys the broadest experience of anyone in her field.

She usually arrives in Louisville ten days before the exhibition. Visits are made to every food and appliance exhibitor in the show. After obtaining a full knowledge of all products to be included she then compiles her recipes with particular emphasis on nutrition, economy, and easiness of preparation. Hardly ever does she repeat previously used recipes for other cities or the year before.

After completing the recipes there are other tasks such as procuring cooking utensils, personally shopping for food items, consulting with stage assistants. Even then her job is not finished. Unlike a home, her kitchen must be erected on the stage with but a few hours to spare before show time. Therefore, she must be on hand to see that all equipment works properly.

However, Mrs. Prothro somehow manages to appear re[illegible] and prepared to present [illegible] for the sixth [illegible] Monday.



Beginning Food Preparation

PET
INSTANT

Modelling with Pet Milk

16i Pet Milk Co.

P.11 Defender Thurs. 10-2-58 Louisville, Ky.

# 500 Leaders Attend Anti-Bias Conference in Washington D. C.

FORCES
MR. THOMPSON
WASHINGTON
D.C.

Bystander Des Moines Iowa P. 1 Thurs 1-23-58

162

Mrs. Harold E. Robbins, Under Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins and William Thompson

Five hundred leaders of business, civic, fraternal, professional and social organizations were in Washington Jan. 15 when the President's Committee on Government Contracts held a one-day meeting to mobilize community support in the National Equal Job Opportunity program.

Above, Under Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, center, points out to attorney William Thompson, president of the National Bar Association and Kansas City civic and businesswoman Mrs. Harold E. Robbins one of the exhibits on display at the Willard Hotel session. Mr. Wilkins is a former member of the President's Committee and recently was named a member of the newly-created Civil Rights Commission. He is also a member of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

# Anti-Bias Committee Plan Series of Campaigns to Spur Minority Youth Training

Bystander Des Moines Iowa

Thurs. 1-23-58

Washington, D. C.,—A nation-wide series of local campaigns to stimulate the youth of minority groups to acquire skilled training for the increasing variety of job opportunities being opened to them has been urged by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

More than 500 leaders of business, civic fraternal, professional and social organizations from 38 states and the District of Columbia attended the Minority Community Resources Conference here Jan. 15 at the invitation of Vice President Richard Nixon, Chairman of the President's Committee.

### Lack Leaders

The Committee has found, in its work for the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment on work performed under Government contract, that the lack of qualified members of minority groups is one of the factors which retard the extension of Equal Job Opportunity.

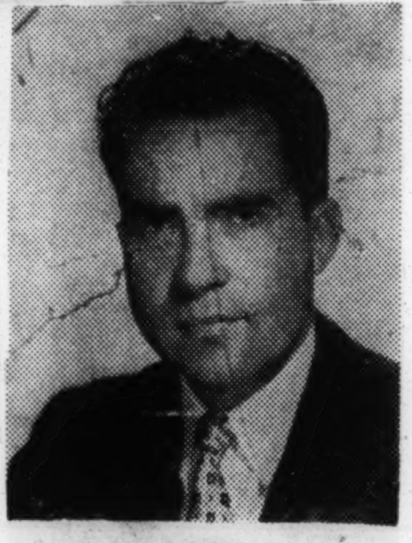
### 2nd Meeting

The Minority Community Resources Conference was the second of two important national gatherings the Committee has called within a year to attack this problem.

The first conference convened to deal with this aspect of the elimination of discriminatory employment practices was the Youth Training-Incentives Conference, held here Feb. 4, 1957.

### Speakers

Speakers at the conference included Vice President Nixon; Committee Member John A. Roosevelt of New York City; James H. Kindelberger, Chairman, North American Aviation Corpor A. J. Hay President, International Associatic of Machinist, AFL-CIO; Dr. Omar Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville; and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Vice Chairman of the Committee.



Nixon
Committee Chairman

Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Committee member and Secretary of Howard University, opened the morning session and presided over the afternoon session. Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, of the New York Herald Tribune and a Committee member, presided at the luncheon session.

### Nixon

Bystander

Vice President Nixon told the conference that the youth of minority groups need inspiration for higher training and that such inspiration "has to come in the home; it has to come in the local communities; it has to come through your various fraternal and other organizations, and through your schools,

Thurs. 1-23-58

### Aid Youth

"And today we are asking you to do your job . . . by going back and inspiring your young people to prepare themselves to move into those various positions as they certainly can and will.

"If you do nothing more, if you could pick out one or two young people in your own communities and help them along the way to progress . . . this would have made this conference worth while. I don't suggest that you should stop there. But at least that much can be done."

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# U.S. job conference lauded as 'step in right direction'

**By EDWARD PEAKS**

WASHINGTON

Delegates attached great importance to the conference sponsored Wednesday by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Almost to a man they saw the one-day meeting at the Willard Hotel as "a step in the right direction" toward increasing better jobs for non-white workers.

Sat 1-25-58

"It is an important conference," said Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. It is dealing with a fundamental and necessary issue.

"We are gratified that the Vice President concerns himself personally with this matter." He referred to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, committee chairman, who spoke at the meeting.

Baltimore

**DR. T. M. HOWARD** of Chicago said, "I think this meeting will do a lot of good. It indicates that the Administration is concerned with the economic problems of minority groups."

**W. C. Patton of Birmingham said, "It is a step in the right direction."**

**Bishop William R. Wilkes,** AME Sixth Episcopal District, said:

"There is tremendous concern about the problem of employment. I think this meeting will have a salutory effect on the problem."

* * *

**EDWARD PYGATT,** president of the Camden (N.J.) Chapter of the National Postal Alliance, said, "The more you get people to talk about the problem the more will be done toward a solution."

**Joseph W. Webb** of the Detroit chapter of the National Postal Alliance said, "We are learning something of what the committee has done and what it plans to do."

* * * *

**BISHOP CHARLES E. TUCKER,** AME Zion 10th Episcopal District, said, "I think it is a fine meeting and a fine aggregation of people representing different walks of life.

'We are deeply concerned about training for our young people to bring them in line with the needs of the labor market involving government contracts and the making of satellites."

* * *

**O. P. Chiles,** president of the National Funeral Directors and Morticians, said, "This meeting deals with the important question of employment and opportunities for our young people."

* * *

**THE REV. S. E. GUILES,** president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Washington, said, "This meeting is a step in the right direction toward training and helping our young people to know what they want to do. The committee helps by opening up opportunities."

* * *

**H. G. Gaston** of Birmingham said, "This is a good move. It is bringing to the attention of the country the great need to make use of all talents and resources."

* * *

**BISHOP J. D. CANTHEN,** AME Zion 11th Episcopal District, said, "It is one of the finest gestures in facing the problem before us today. Out of this meeting, great good will come.

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# Hiring Bias Costly To America

Journal & Guide

Norfolk Va.

Sat 1-25-58

## Vice President Asks No Discrimination In Hiring Workers

**Special to Journal and Guide**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "There may be people with inferior opportunities, but there are no inferior people in the world," Vice President Richard Nixon said here Wednesday.

He presided over the Minority Community Resources Conference called by the President's Committee on Government Contracts at the Willard Hotel.

• • •

**MORE THAN** 300 leaders from business, civic, fraternal,, professional and social organizations in 37 states and the District of Columbia attended.

The United States "cannot afford the moral, economic and international cost" of racial prejudice in its labor force the Vice President added.

• • •

**THE CHALLENGE** of Soviet technology and the demand for industrial manpower bring an increasing responsibility to government management and labor unions "to see that there is no discrimination" in hiring and promoting workers, Mr. Nixon declared.

He counseled consideration of providing equal job opportunities, not in terms of a favor to a minority, but because the national interests of the United States and our survival demand it.

• • •

**THIS OPINION** was also expressed by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who said the country must add 10 million workers to its labor force by 1965 to keep up with the growing population's demand for goods and services.

Racial minorities, he indicated, constitute a large segment of manpower which is now being permitted to "lie fallow" because of insufficient job training.

• • •

**HE ENCOURAGED** the conference delegates—actually about 500, including 200 additional persons attending the luncheon meeting—to go back to their communities and step up school and on-the-job training programs for youth.

A. J. Hayes,, international president of the International Association of Machinists, said that "discrimination against the Negro immobilizes the potential of 17 million American citizens" and "denies us the effective use of ten percent of our labor force."

• • •

**MR. HAYES** added that organized labor is among the most active group in tearing down "white only" signs whether they be on factory walls or school house doors.

J. H. Kindleberger, board chairman of North American Aviation, Inc., said his company finds it "good business" to employ the best workers available without regard to race, creed or color."

**HIS FIRM** has bout 4,000 minority workers on its payrolls out of a total of about 45,000 employees.

Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Ky.. declared "too much planning in the South is done by white people for the Negro rather than by white people WITH the Negro.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat 1-25-58, P.11

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Dr. Willa Player

Hobson Reynolds and Vice President Richard Nixon

**Five hundred leaders of business, civic, fraternal, professional and social organizations were in Washington, Jan. 15 when the President's Committee on Government Contracts held a one-day meeting to mobilize community support in the National Equal Job Opportunity program.**

**In the top photo, Under Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, center, points out to William Thompson, president of the National Bar Association and Kansas City civic and businesswoman, Mrs. Harold E. Robbins one of the exhibits on display at the Willard Hotel session. Mr. Wilkins is a former member of the President's Committee and recently was named a member of the newly-created Civil Rights Commission. He is also a member of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.**

**In the bottom photo, right, Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, who presided at the sessions, greets Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia civic leader and an official of the Elks fraternal group.**

**Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, vice chairman of the committee, discusses some of the issues of the conference with Dr. Willa Player, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. (lower left).**

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# Washington meet urges youth to gain skills

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

Fri 1-24-58 - P.5

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A nationwide series of local campaigns to stimulate youth of minority groups to acquire skilled training was urged by the President's Committee on Government Contracts following the meeting of more than 500 leaders of business, civic, fraternal, professional and social organizations from 38 states and the District of Columbia here last week at the invitation of Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the committee.

16c

The committee claimed that the "lack of qualified members of minority groups is one of the factors which retard . . . equal job opportunity."

Speakers at the conference included Vice President Nixon; Committee member John A. Roosevelt, of New York City; James H. Kindelberger, chairman, North American Aviation Corp.; A. J. Hayes, president, International Association of Machinist, AFL-CIO; Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Schools of Louisville; Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, vice chairman of the committee.

Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Committee member and secretary of Howard university. opened the morning session and presided over the afternoon session. Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, of the New York Herald Tribune and a committee member, presided at the luncheon session.

Vice President Nixon told the conference that the youth of minority groups need inspiration for higher training and that such inspiration "has to come in the home; it has to come in the local communities; it has to come through your various fraternal and other organizations and through your schools.

"And today we are asking you to do your job ... by going back and inspiring your young people to prepare themselves to move into those various positions as they certainly can and will.

Kindelberger reported that North American had adopted an "Equal Job Opportunity policy" because it believed in it and because it is "good business common sense."

**Dr. Carmichael, who gained note for the successful and peaceful integration of Louisville schools, discussed the importance of joint planning in which both Negro and white groups participate and said that satisfactory results cannot be achieved if white groups "plan for the Negroes," but only if "they plan together."**

Secretary Mitchell said that "as long as we in this country permit ourselves, because of long outgrown prejudices, to waste the talents and facilities and ingenuity that we have, we are not going to express the leadership we should express to the developing nations of the world."

NEW WEST COAST regional office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts is opened in Los Angeles. Participating were (from left) James Woods, Consolidated Realty company, Los Angeles; Rev. Maurice Dawkins, president, Los Angeles chapter, NAACP, and Vice President Nixon.

16

***Hear Important Reports***

# D. C. Conference Attracts 500 National Leaders

**By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN**

WASHINGTON (ANP)—President Eisenhower sent greetings to the Minority Community Resources Conferences held in Washington Wednesday. The conference, which was attended by some 500 minority leaders from 37 states, was called by Vice President Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

In his message to the group, the President pointed out that "the expanding application of science is bringing new opportunities and responsibilities to our nation. The maintenance of our security and our standard of living depends upon the full use of the highest capabilities of all our people. In mobilizing the resources of each of our communities across the land, the Government shares responsibility with education, business, labor and civic organiaztions."

Courier P. 4
Sat 1-25-57

■

**THE MESSAGE** was read at the luncheon held in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel by Maxwell Rabb, Secretary of the Cabinet. "The elimination of discrimination is one of the President's greatest concerns," stated Rabb. He then challenged the Negro leaders with the responsibility of creating a moral climate in which discrimination has no part.

Pittsburgh Pa.

**The four morning speakers represented industry, labor, education and government. They were John A. Roosevelt of the Bache Company, representing the committee; James H. Kindelberger of North American Aviation Corporation, A. J. Hayes of the International Association of Machinists, AFL-CIO, and Omer Carmichael, superintendent of schools, in Louisville, Ky.**

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell was principal speaker at the luncheon. And the afternoon session was devoted chiefly to questions and answers.

Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard University, and a member of the President's Committee, presided at both sessions and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid of the New York Herald Tribune presided at the luncheon.

■

**THE CONFERENCE** was climaxed by a brief statement from the Vice President who admitted that the failure or success of this meeting would not be determined today but he hoped that it would be followed by some action from those attending.

He realized that some people blamed the committee for discrimination in employment and felt that the committee should have more authority. Some think that the schools should do a better job. Others think industries should open up more fields. Still others lav the blame on labor. But, added Nixon, if the bottleneck of local labor unions could be broken and industry would open wide its doors they could achieve what could be achieved at this leadership conference, because it was called to inspire youth.

**We cannot escape the fact that there is some prejudice in this country but if the local leaders will do their job and the other fellow will do his job "together we can work this out," concluded Nixon.**

In his speech, Roosevelt reviewed some of the gains made by the committee in breaking down discrimination in employment, cited reasons why more Negroes were not employed in certain industries.

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### President's Committee Urges

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.
Sat 1-25-58, P. 11

# National Drive To Train Youth Of Minority Groups

**Special to Journal and Guide**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A nation-wide series of local campaigns to stimulate the youth of minority groups to acquire skilled training for the increasing variety of job opportunities being opened to them has been urged by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

More than 500 leaders of business, civic, fraternal, professional and social organizations from 38 states and the District of Columbia attended the Minority Community Resources Conference here Jan. 15 at the invitation of Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee.

• • •

**THE COMMITTEE** has found, in its work for the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment on work performed under government contract, that the lack of qualified members of minority groups is one of the factors which retard the extension of Equal Job Opportunity.

The Minority Community Resources Conference was the second of two important national gatherings the Committee has called within a year to attack this problem.

**THE FIRST** conference convened to deal with this aspect of the elimination of discriminatory employment practices was the Youth Training-Incentives Conference, held here Feb. 4, 1957.

At that time the committee invited from 16 industrial areas 250 people whom it believed could be effective in stimulating the youth to aim for higher employment goals and to acquire the training they would need to achieve those goals. Delegates from each city included the superintendents of the public and parochial schools, their guidance officers and leaders of business and labor.

• • •

**SPEAKERS** then emphasized the responsibility of leaders of individual communities for the development of programs to stimulate more of the youth to train for skilled employment and recommended three courses of action:

1. **Action by businessmen and local labor leaders to provide all youth with more opportunities for employment and for apprenticeing;**
2. **Dissemination of information about expanded job opportunities as widely as possible among members of minority groups; and,**
3. **Programs in the schools to convince the youth that new opportunities await them and to persuade them to take appropriate training.**

• • •

**AT THAT** time Lester Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League, said that "not one out of twenty" young Negroes in a typical industrial community "has the faintest idea of the vast variety of jobs that are held by members of his own race, or of the much greater variety of jobs that can be held if training is required."

In the eleven months since the Youth Training-Incentives Conference the Committee has worked with leaders of business, education and labor, and with leaders of public and private social agencies concerned with the elimination of discrimination in employment, including both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, to stimulate youth incentives programs.

• • •

**THE MINORITY** Community Resources Conference was called to broaden community support for the committee's programs. Those invited included key leaders of individual communities and of national organizations which are important among members of minority groups but who previously had not been asked to assist.

Speakers at the conference included Vice President Nixon; committee member John A. Roosevelt of New York City; James H. Kindelberger, chairman, North American Aviation Corporation; A. J. Hayes, president, International Association of Machinist, AFL-CIO; Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of schools, Louisville, and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, vice chairman of the committee.

• • •

**DR. JAMES M.** Nabrit Jr., committee member and secretary of Howard University, opened the morning session and presided over the afternoon session. Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid of the New York Herald Tribune and a committee member, presided at the luncheon session.

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• • •

**"AND TODAY** we are asking you to do your job . . . by going back and inspiring your young people to prepare themselves to move into those various positions as they certainly can and will.

"If you do nothing more, if you could pick out one or two young people in your own communities and help them along the way to progress . . . this would have made this conference worthwhile. I don't suggest that you should stop there. But at least that much can be done."

• • •

**MR. ROOSEVELT** described the committee's objective and methods and discussed some of its accomplishments in helping to develop new job opportunities for Negro youth.

Mr. Kindelberger reported that his company had adopted an Equal Job Opportunity policy because they believed in it and because it was "good business common sense."

• • •

**MR. HAYES** pointed out that Russia's recent scientific and technical advances make it more urgent than ever that the United States develop and utilize the full potential of all of its manpower resources.

Dr. Carmichael discussed the importance of joint planning in which both Negro and white groups participate and said that satisfactory results cannot be achieved if white groups "plan for the Negroes," but only if "they plan together."

• • •

**SECRETARY** Mitchell, speaking at the luncheon session, said that "as long as we in this country permit ourselves, because of long outgrown prejudices, to waste the talents and facilities and ingenuity that we have, we are not going to express the leadership we should express to the developing nations of the world."

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Lester Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, sent congratulatory telegrams to the conference.

# Leaders Attend Anti-Bias Conference

FORCES
MR. THOMPSON
WASHINGTON
D.C.

Mrs. Harold E. Robbins, Under Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins and William Thompson

16i

**RAPT ATTENTION** is expressed in the faces of this group of ladies who were delegates to Equal Job Opportunity Conference held in Washington Wednesday. Left to right, are Mrs. Enid Baird, New York City; P. D. Johnson, Marshall, Texas; Mrs. Marshall Bright and Mrs. Edna O. Campbell, Baltimore, Md.

# Job gains cited at conference

16a

WASHINGTON

Accomplishments of the President's Committee on Govern- ent Contracts were reviewed Wednesday at a conference alled by the committee at the lard Hotel.

Afro-American

Examples were cited by the following committee members in prepared speeches before more than 500 delegates from 39 states and the District of Columbia:

Ja 1-25-58

John A. Roosevelt, Republican and son of the late President; J. H. Kindelberger, chairman of the board of North American Aviation, Inc.; and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who reviewed progress made in job and income gaines by colored Americans.

* * *

"During the past year more than 500 contractors' plants were examined and reports made to the committee," Mr. Rosevelt said.

He referred to action carried out in keeping with the committee's purpose to promote Job opportunity in private industries handling government contracts.

Baltimore, Md.

He cited gains in Esso Refinery at Baton Rouge, La., Shell and Sinclair refineries in Houston, Tex.

* * *

**"COLORED WOMEN** are now working in the telephone system of Washington and Baltimore as a result of the committee's negioation Mr. Roosevelt said.

Gains were made in Douglas Aircraft plant at Tulsa, Okla., Federal Reserve Bank and other banks in Chicago hired non-white clerks, also at Lockheed Aircraft in Marietta and Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Kindelberger said his firm in California employs some 2,500 colored workers and 1,500 other non - whites.

He noted that less than 10 per cent of colored workers hold jobs in janitorial and non-skilled categories. They are skilled and professional people that include supervisors.

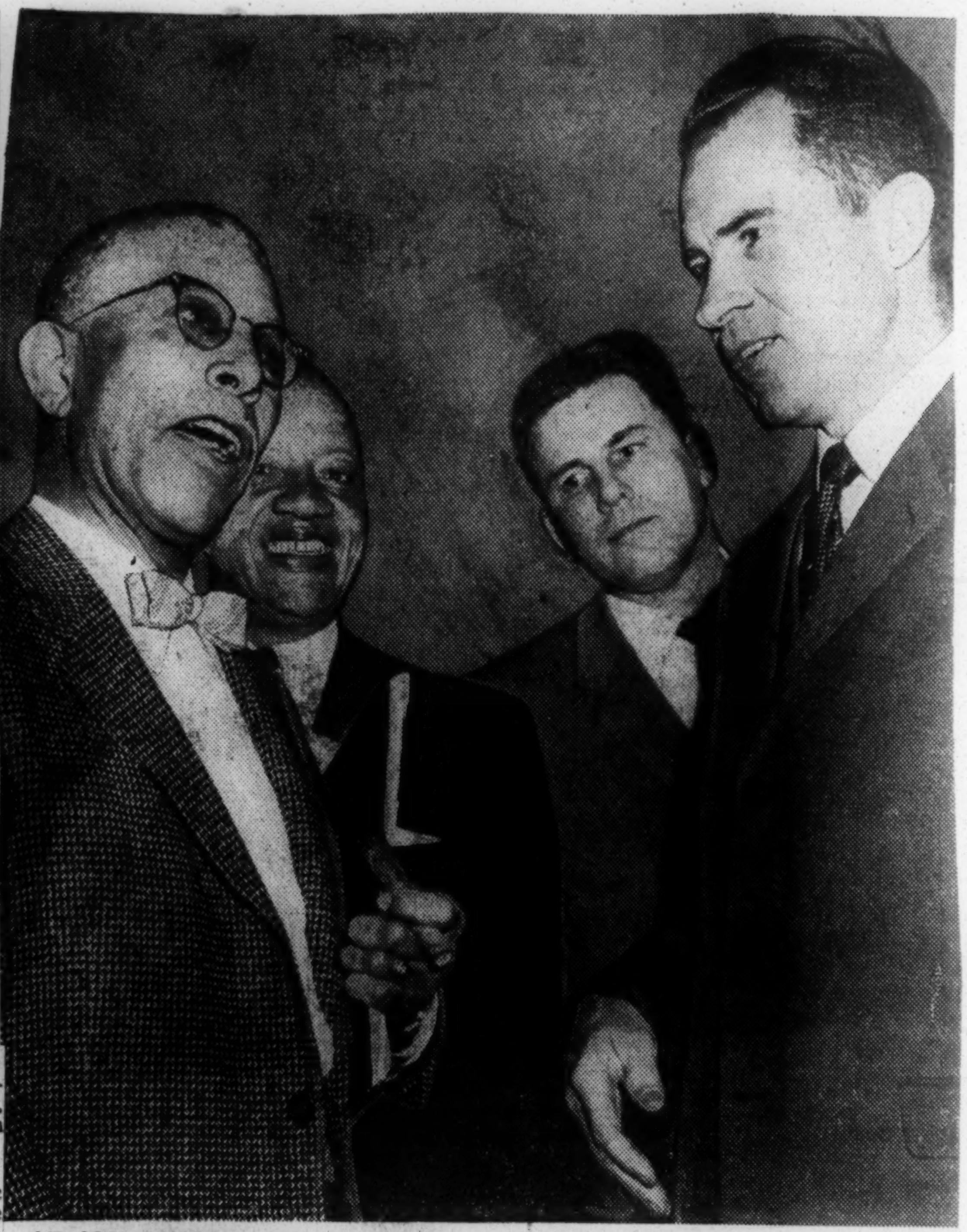
* * *

**ROGER WILINS,** a Howard University graduate, "works with complex mathematical problems to feed into the IBM 702 and 704 computers," Mr. Kindelberger said.

Ted Avery, a janitor in the plant in 1941, is now a "foreman of electronics equipment maintenance."

The firm employs a number of colored scientists and engineers.

"I want to emphasize that these engineers are today receiving salaries of $7,000 to $12,000," Mr. Kindelberger said.



**AT JOB CONFERENCE** — Dr. Carl Murphy, president of AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, left; Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard University; Maxwell Raab, White House aide, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of President's Committee on Government Contracts, take time out for chat during conference in Washington sponsored by the committee last week.

16a

16i 1958

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

# Negro Jobs Sought for City Project

Post Times Herald

P A 2

Mon. 8-18-58

Washington D.C.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts is making every effort to see that Negro journeymen are included among construction workers on the Southwest redevelopment project, a spokesman for the anti-discrimination group said yesterday.

Jacob Seidenberg, executive director, said this is part of the agency's basic aim of persuading more employers to give Negro workers jobs they are qualified to handle.

He said the agency prefers to operate or persuasion rather than seeking to impose penalties on Government contractors who fail to comply with the anti-discrimination clause found in all Federal work contracts.

Seidenberg, interviewed on WWDC's "District Roundtable," said the Government's anti-discrimination program has been very successful. He said that in the South, Negroes have gradually been given jobs "in areas which ten years ago were absolutely and incontrovertibly barred to them."

He said about 85 per cent of the complaints come from Negroes, with religious discrimination accounting for most of the others.

161 1958

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

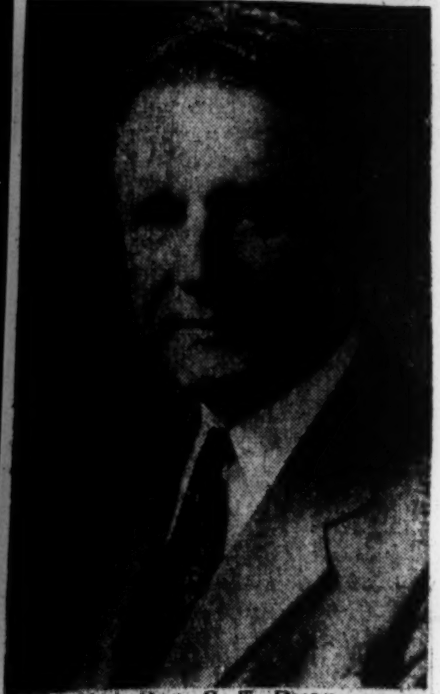
# New Anti-Bias Committee Leader Speaks at Langston

161

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The the appointment of Major General Cornelius E. Ryan U.S. Army (retired) as executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

In [illegible] position General Ryan will serve full time under vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the President's committee, and Secretary of Labor [illegible], vice chairman. He will have the responsibility for the implementation of

Eagle [illegible]



Maj. Gen. C. E. Ryan

Committee policy and he will represent the Committee throughout the United States at conferences and meetings with various Government contractors and group of contractors. In addition, he will serve as ex-officio member of all the subcommittees and will coordinate the work of these committees.

# Racial Discrimination On Railroads Reported Dying

World p.1 Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs, 6-5-58

16c

NEW YORK—Increased job opportunities for Negroes on New York and New Jersey railroads were reported Wednesday by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

Of the 20,099 workers in the operating-transportation division of the roads, 118 are Negroes — all hired in recent years. They are the first Negroes the roads have employed in that division.

Elmer A. Carter of the commission said that the minority workers employed represented 1 per cent of the total number employed in the division. Job categories include ticket collectors, brakemen and firemen.

The report said, however, that the over-all status of the Negro as a railroad employee had undergone no substantial change in recent years. It charged "the historic assignment of Negro workers to menial tasks in the railroad industry continues to be fact.

The report blamed three factors: the complex seniority rosters and furlough lists of labor unions, the acceptance of the status quo by the railroad management, and the reticence of the Negro worker.

The study showed that 8,909 or 10.6 per cent of the railroads' 83,000 workers were Negro. Eight thousand of these employees are concentrated in the maintenance or non-operating job categories.

Negroes have fared better in the office or general job categories with representation of 3.7 per cent or 16,836 workers. More than a third of these are janitors or cleaners.

No Negroes hold executive posts in the entire railroad network.

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# Kansas City Railroad Cuts Pullman Fare

Star p-A18

Wed. 6-11-58

16c

Washington, D.C.

KANSAS CITY, June 11 (AP)—The Kansas City Southern Railroad is cutting fares again—this time for the benefit of Pullman passengers.

Most other railroads have given up on passenger business. They have discontinued and combined trains or abandoned service on most branches and even on major sections of their main lines. Buses and airplanes have taken much of the railroads' business.

"Our passenger operations are important to us," said W. N. Deramus, the peppery 70-year-old who has been head of the Kansas City Southern since 1940. He once said he hoped to get coach fares down to a cent a mile.

### 29 Per Cent Savings

The new fare deal will permit passengers to use Pullmans on regular coach tickets. The estimated saving averages 29 per cent.

On the 561-mile run from Kansas City to Shreveport, La., the present first class round trip ticket required for Pullman travel is $38.95. The round trip coach fare is $27.85.

Pullman passengers still must pay the Pullman Co. space charges but the saving to Shreveport will be $11.10, plus the reduced taxes.

C. H. Taylor, the railroad's advertising manager, said he believes the Kansas City Southern is the first to offer the saving to Pullman passengers over its entire system.

The Kansas City Southern was the first railroad to introduce the family fare plan now used by most railroads for round-trip coach travel. After the first regular fare, other adults of a family ride at half fare and children under 12 at one-fourth the regular fare.

### Multiple-Ride Plan

Several years ago the Kansas City Southern introduced a multiple-ride plan for coach travel. It applies any time an individual or group buys tickets for more than one ride.

On the Kansas City-Shreveport run, for example, the regular round-trip coach fare is $27.85, but two multiple-ride tickets, good for a trip in each direction, cost only $20.95.

"The buses had to come down to beat us on that one," Mr. Taylor said.

The Kansas City Southern is one of the country's smaller railroad systems, operating 1,750 miles of track between Kansas City and Gulf Coast ports. Its passenger trains make the 869-mile run from Kansas City to New Orleans, with connecting service between Shreveport and Port Arthur Tex.

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# LOAN AID TO RAILS PASSED BY SENATE

New York Times

New York

## Bill Backs U. S. Guarantee to 700 Million but Rejects Carriers' Tax Help Plan

Thurs, 6-12-58

p.1

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

16d

WASHINGTON, June 11—The Senate approved today legislation to aid the railroads but knocked out two provisions that the railroad industry had particularly sought.

The bill would make major changes in national transportation law. Among other things it would authorize the Government to guarantee up to $700,000,000 of private loans to railroads and would revise the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority over rates and service.

The Senate approved it by voice vote, with not more than half of the members present, after less than seven hours of debate. Similar, but not identical, legislation is making its way through the House.

### Smathers Presses for Aid

The legislation was sparked by general recognition that railroad finances have been deteriorating. Senator George A. Smathers, Democrat of Florida and the prime mover in this field, said at today's session that the industry was "sick and declining." The Government must offer it some help or be prepared to take over the rails, he said.

Senator Smathers is chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee that prepared the Senate bill after three months of hearings.

The changes voted by the Senate today affected the discontinuation of unprofitable rail service and facilities, and the establishment of tax-free reserves of construction funds Transportation experts were surprised that the Senate did not dilute the bill further.

On the matter of discontinuation, the bill that was submitted to the Senate would have given the Interstate Commerce Commission authority over the discontinuation of unprofitable trains, stations, terminals and other facilities. The commission already has authority to approve or disapprove abandonment, but a cutback in service without abandonment is subject to state authority.

New York Times

New York

Thurs 6-12-58

p.23

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, moved to strike this new I. C. C. authority from the bill, on the ground that it violated states' rights. Senator Smathers quickly produced a compromise, which was adopted.

The compromise would give the commission authority over the curtailment of interstate services, but would preserve state authority over the discontinuation of intrastate trains and the facilities.

In the New York area this would mean that state authorities would govern services to Long Island, Westchester County and the northern suburbs, and the commission would govern services to New Jersey and Connecticut.

The second Senate amendment eliminated the proposed authorization of tax-free construction reserves, solely on the ground that tax legislation should be handled separately through established channels. Senator John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware, proposed the elimination and said that he did so "without prejudice" to the merits of the plan.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, which would have required the I. C. C. to consider "public convenience and necessity" as well as financial losses in ruling on the discontinuation of services.

The Senate's action today paid little heed to the Administration's recommendation for changing the bill.

Approved with little discussion was the $700,000,000 loan guarantee program, which includes authority to guarantee up to $150,000,000 of loans for operating expenses. Interstate Commerce Commission would be the agency in charge.

The Administration feels that the Government should not guarantee loans for operating expenses, and that the guarantees should not be authorized by an agency that also regulates the industry.

The part of the bill that defines the commission's authority over rate-making stirred the most controversy while the bill was being prepared. The question at issue was what the commission should consider in determining whether a carrier's proposed rates were fair.

When compromise language was finally drafted, satisfactory to rails and truckers, the Administration said that it did not go far enough in assuring that each carrier might get full use out of its inherent advantages. But there was only brief mention of the rate-making issue in today's debate.

# Better Railroad Jobs Asked For Negroes In Two States

152

Advertiser

P. 7 B

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 6-2-58

NEW YORK (AP) — Anti-discrimination commissions of New York and Nwe Jersey called Saturday on 19 railroads operating in the two states to make better jobs available to competent Negro worokers.

The request was contained in a report on railroad employment by the New York Commission against discrimination and the New Jersey Department of Education, division against discrimination.

The 45-page report said the study showed that what, until now has been speculation has been documented and "we see clearly that the historic assignment of Negro workers to menial tasks in the railroad industry continues to be a fact."

However, the report told of "significant initial breakthroughs in eliminating discrimination" in the industry.

It said the appearance of some Negroes in operating transportation jobs where they have not been employed in former years "indicates plainly the possibility of a wider extension of opportunities for the Negro workman here as in other categories."

The report said Negroes found the least employment in operating transportation divisions, including such jobs as engineers, conductors, and ticket collectors.

It said 118 of 20,099 in such jobs were Negroes, all but five employed by one railroad. There were 627 Negroes or 3.7 per cent of the 16,836 employed by the 19 carriers in office and general job categories, the report added.

P. 7 B

It said more than a third of these Negroes were janitors or cleaners and none held executive posts.

It added that no Negro was employed among 297 train dispatchers and directors, among 862 station masters and agents in major stations, and 87 general foremen.

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# Porters Seek Relief After Firing; Didn't Join Union

World

Birmingham, Ala.

## Missouri Pacific And Brotherhood Are Sued

Sat. 6-21-58

34

161

Radio

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Fourteen train porters Friday asked the United States Supreme Court to review the judgement of Missouri courts denying them relief against their being fired from their jobs because they did not comply with a union shop agreement and join the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The train porters originally brought suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. In addition to the Brotherhood, they named as defendants T. D. McNeal, a Brotherhood vice president, and Guy A. Thompson, the trustee of the railroad.

The porters have been employed by the Missouri Pacific for a long time and have acquired seniority. They claim that, although they are classed as train porters, the majority of their duties consist of head-end braking.

The Brotherhood on March 9, 1953, entered into a union shop agreement with the Missouri Parific. It covered employees represented by the Brotherhood. The train porters were so represented.

The agreement required all employes represented by the Brotherhood, as a condition of their continued employment, to become members of the Brotherhood within 60 days from its effective date.

The Brotherhood on March 13, 1953, sent each of the train porters a letter stating that the agreement had been signed, and that they had 60 days to become members.

The Brotherhood again wrote each of the train porters on May 21, 1953, calling attention to the fact that he had failed to comply with the union shop agreement and expressing the hope that before June 1, 1953, he would become a member by mailing the $25 joining fee to officials.

The train porters were told that if they did not become members by June 1, 1953, the Missouri Pacific would be notified to terminate their employment.

None of the train porters joined the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood notified the Missouri Pacific of their failure to join. The Missouri Pacific notified each porter that he was subject to dismissal.

The porters requested and were given hearings. At these hearings each porter was offered an opportunity to join the Brotherhood upon its agreement to drop dismissal proceedings. Each porter appealed from this decision. On appeal, their dismissal was sustained.

The National Mediation Board appointed a neutral, Judge John W. Yeager of the Nebraska Supreme Court, to decide the dispute.

After hearings, Judge Yeager notified each porter of his finding that such porter had failed to comply with the agreement and that the Missouri Pacific was obligated to terminate his employment and seniority.

Between Oct. 29 and Nov. 4, each porter sent the Brotherhood by registered mail a $25 money order and notice that the payment was made under protest. The Brotherhood returned the money orders stating that the decision had been made by the railroad that the train porters had failed to comply with the agreement.

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# Million Dollars Which Negroes Ear Daily In Railroading Endangered

Call

P. 18

Kansas City, Mo.

Fr. 7-18-58

An approximate $1 million daily payroll earned by Negro railroaders is in danger as the railroad industry struggles with gross inequities, loss of passenger traffic and increased operating expenditures. This payroll represents the largest single contribution to the $15 billion annual income of the Negro national community.

The most important transportation legislation in 18 years and perhaps the most significant to both public convenience and national economy, is pending in Congress in response to the danger signals flashing over the nation's railroads.

Overall employment on railroads, for instance, has dropped sharply. The number of employees in April 1958 - 829,819 - was the smallest reported for any month since 1921, and represents a decline of more than half a million workers under the postwar high of 1.4 million in 19[illegible]

Fr. 7-18-58

Engaged in a number of operations and services vital to railroads, Negro employees have a clear concern with the problems facing the industry which create a drastic need for the reduction of its labor force and curtailment of various other functions. Under restrictions which prevent them from discontinuing deficit - producing operations, the railroads have been left little alternative for survival but to cut costs where they can — in employment, improvements and purchasing.

While recent action in Congress will undoubtedly offer some measure of relief for the railroads, observers point out, important provisions affecting some phases of discontinuing unprofitable rail service and facilities and a section establishing tax-free reserves of construction funds were eliminated. Railroad officials have voiced the hope that these items may be subject to favorable future action.

# 19 Rail Waiters WinBackPaySuit

16 a Rails

Eleven dining car waiters whose services were terminated last Sept. 29, this week won vacation pay from the railroad.

Defender p. 2 Sat. 7-12-58

The out-of-court vacation settlement was made between officials of the Monon railroad and Atty. Lelia Brock who represented the waiters.

At the time of their termination they were not granted the money because it was argued they were not entitled to 1957 vacation pay.

Some 19 men were dropped on Sept. 29, 1957 when the Monon did away with its dining car department on its run from Chicago to Indianapolis and back.

Chicago, Ill.

The waiters who received from two to three weeks pay were:

Robert Whiteside, Eugene Sykes, Lawrence Burress, Mike Slider, Harry Davis, Adam Adams, Ernest Houston, Garfield Lewis, Ozzie Kimmons, Phillip Hester and T. Lindsay.

Checks sent to the men ranged from $121 to $206.

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# Racial Bias On Northern Railroads Reported Dying

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 6-7-58

NEW YORK—Increased job opportunities for Negroes on New York and New Jersey railroads were reported Wednesday by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

P. 1

Of the [illegible],099 workers in the operating-transportation division of the roads, 118 are Negroes — all hired in recent years. They are the first Negroes the roads have employed in that division.

Elmer A. Carter of the commission said that the minority workers employed represented 1 per cent of the total number employed in the division. Job categories include ticket collectors, brakemen and firemen.

The report said, however, that the over-all status of the Negro as a railroad employee had undergone no substantial change in recent years. It charged "the historic assignment of Negro workers to menial tasks in the railroad industry continues to be fact.

The report blamed three factors: the complex seniority rosters and furlough lists of labor unions, the acceptance of the status quo by the railroad management, and the reticence of the Negro worker.

The study showed that 8,909 or 10.6 per cent of the railroads' 83,000 workers were Negro. Eight thousand of these employees are concentrated in the maintenance or non-operating job categories.

Negroes have fared better in the office or general job categories with representation of 3.7 per cent or 16,836 workers. More than a third of these are janitors or cleaners.

No Negroes hold executive posts in the entire railroad network.

## Calamity Junction:

# Hard-Bitten Railroads In Peril of Bankruptcy

World-Telegram & Sun P. 31

New York

## Cash Down To Mere 20 Days' Need

Tue. 3-18-58

*First of a series.*

**By CHARLES LUCEY,**
*Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.*

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Economic calamity is pushing America's railroads down a grass-grown sidetrack which can lead—unless someone throws the right switch—to bankruptcy or government ownership.

A crushing overlay of federal-state regulation, tormenting financial losses, subsidy of competition, a withering business downturn—these are combining to drive railroads to the wall.

harles Lucey

All agree the rails are a vital base of the American peacetime economy and the nation's stoutest coast-to-coast lifeline in wartime.

Yet these are the melancholy facts:

The railroads have working cash to run them just 20 days.

Since World War II, with general business activity at record levels, their average earnings have been about 3¾ percent on net investment—at a time when industries made two or three times that. Rail business today is one-fourth under a year ago.

**100,000 Jobs Lost.**

Thirty thousand miles of track have been torn out of the U.S. rail system since 1930. More passenger and freight mileage is being ripped up or discontinued as fast as the railroads can get authority.

One hundred thousand railroaders lost their jobs last year. This pace is even faster in 1958 as rail shops close every week and more trains are dropped.

Earnings are so low the rails can't get capital for improvement, they have told a Senate committee headed by Sen. George Smathers (D., Fla.). Despite an insistent need to modernize, capital spending will be off one-third, down from $1.5 billion to $1 billion, this year.

Some of the country's biggest railroads cannot even keep up their plant—locomotives, cars, track. They're hundreds of millions of dollars behind in their maintenance accounts.

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# NYC Pullman Porters To Lose Jobs

Weekly

Chicago - (ANP) - The New York Central Railroad will take over operation of Pullman cars all over its system on July 1, it was reliably reported on Friday. P. 16

The new policy, announced about a month ago, will affect some 800 Negro porters working out of district terminals in Chicago, New York City, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis.

New Orleans La.

Basic wage paid Pullman porters at present, according to an ANP informant, is $376 to $387 per month - with club and parlor car attendants making $400 and more per month. Under the new program the NYC basic wage for porters will be about $358.75 a month.

Sat. 5-3-58

Reports indicate that NYC, on July 1, will "start from snuff" on the change-over and many of the Negro porters - veterans of 20 to 25 years' service - will lose their jobs. If rehired by NYC, they will lose their seniority and will have to start all over again, as new employes of the NYC Sleeping Car department.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, headed by A. Philip Randolph of New York City, as international president and Milton P. Webster of Chicago, international vice president, reportedly will have no jurisdiction under the NYC changeover, until it goes into effect on July 1. In Chicago, less than 50 Brotherhood Pullman porters are servicing NYC sleeping cars at present it was learned.

The New York Central, it is said, is now accepting applications for positions as porters and all Negro employes of the road are reportedly eligible to file for the jobs. One informant predicted that when the changeover takes place on July 1, the New York Central - by salary deductions and lower operating costs - will save about $3,000,000 the first year.

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# Senate Unit Suggests U. S. Aid To Stimulate Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate subcommittee recommended Wednesday broad government financial backing to stimulate the hard-hit railroads. The proposal is similar to one put forth by the Eisenhower administration but goes considerably further.

Sen. Smathers (D-Fla), subcommittee chairman, said it would avert "a catastrophe in the transportation system."

The big difference is the commerce subcommittee's call for repeal of the 3 per cent excise tax on freight and 10 per cent tax on passenger tickets—action which the railroads have long demanded. Secretary of Commerce Weeks says this should be considered later along with the question of tax reductions in general.

Both the administration proposal and the subcommittee recommended government guarantees for up to 700 million dollars in loans, but there is a difference here.

News Courier

The subcommittee would authorize backing for 15-year loans for purchasing new equipment and would allow up to 150 million dollars of the loans to be used for operating expenses. P. 8-D

The administration plan does not include backing loans to meet operating expenses. It proposes guarantees on 500 million dollars worth of loans for plant and equipment and 200 million for freight cars.

Thurs. 5-1-58

The subcommittee's proposal for guaranteed loans would expire Dec. 31, 1960, unless continued by Congress. Under the administration plan, the authority to guarantee loans would expire June 30, 1961.

Charleston, S.C.

Under the subcommittee plan, any carrier could be barred from paying out dividends during the period for which any guaranteed loan is outstanding.

After the Senate group announced its recommendations, gains in rails on the stock market extended to around $1 in some cases, with heavy trading.

The plan would provide also for:

1. All common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act to establish a construction reserve fund as a means of obtaining tax deferrals to stimulate investment in equipment.
2. Amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide greater flexibility in rate-fixing.
3. Authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce found to result from intrastate rates.
4. Authority for the ICC to authorize discontinuance, curtailment or consolidation of unprofitable railroad services and facilities.
5. Limiting the scope of the agricultural commodities clause of the ICC Act except as it applies to frozen fruits and frozen vegetables, which would be made subject to regulation.

Sen. Lausche (D-Ohio), a subcommittee member, took exception to some of the recommendations.

The president of the nation's largest railroad, James Symes of the Pennsylvania, called the subcommittee's proposal a forward and comprehensive step in the right direction. But he said, as Smathers had stated, "they are not a cure-all to the transportation problem."

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# ICC Advises Rails: Please Passengers

Daily Tribune

Washington, March 28 (AP)—Railroads got some Interstate Commerce commission advice today on one way to improve their sagging business: Be a little more considerate of the passengers.

Chicago Ill.

The suggestion came from Howard Freas, chairman of the ICC which regulates the railroads. P. 5-T

Freas said he agrees strongly with many things the roads want Congress to do to bolster revenues.

Sat 3-29-58

### Gives Suggestions

But he said in a statement given to the senate surface transportation subcommittee there are some actions they can take by themselves. He suggested improved dining service, more courteous employes, and cleaner equipment.

As for dining car service, Freas told the senators: "A close look at the meal service provided by the air lines would, we believe, suggest ways to reduce the dining car deficit."

Freas mentioned such things as "aggravating delays in making telephone contacts with ticket offices," and complaints about "delayed schedules which the public feels should at least be explained."

### Views Discourtesies

"More important, we have experienced and observed not only disinterestedness but unjustifiable discourtesies in the treatment of the public by railroad employes," he said.

Freas said that the railroads "acquired much ill will" in their early history. They have succeeded in eliminating most of the original causes, he said, but added:

"An unfavorable reputation is not easily dispelled."

# MORE RAIL JOBS OPEN TO NEGROES

Times

### Study Shows 19 Lines Hired Total of 118 to Work in Operating Divisions

p. 78c

New York, N.Y.

Mon. 6-2-58

Small but significant breakthroughs in some job categories for Negro workers employed by nineteen railroads that traverse New York and New Jersey were disclosed in a report released today.

Of the 20,099 workers in the operating - transportation division of the roads, 118 are Negroes—all hired in recent years. They are the first Negroes the roads have employed in that division.

The report was compiled jointly by Commissioner Elmer A. Carter of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and by John P Milligan, assistant commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination. The report was compiled after a year's study of the railroad employment practices. The railroads were not identified.

Mr. Carter said yesterday that the 118 Negroes represented 1 per cent of the total number employed in the division. Job categories include conductors, ticket collectors, brakemen and firemen.

The report noted that the appearance of some Negro workers in the category of operating transportation indicated the possibility of wider opportunity for the Negro workman.

The report said, however, that the over-all status of the Negro as a railroad employe had undergone no substantial change in recent years. It charged that "the historic assignment of Negro workers to menial tasks in the railroad industry continues to be fact."

The report blamed three factors: the complex seniority rosters and furlough lists of labor unions, the acceptance of the status quo by railroad management, and the reticence of the Negro worker.

The study showed that 8,909, or 10.6 per cent of the railroads' 83,000 workers were Negroes. Eight thousand of these employes are concentrated in the maintenance or non-operating job categories.

Negroes have fared better in the office and general-job categories with a representation of 3.7 per cent of the total of 16,836 workers. More than a third of these are janitors or cleaners. The report said no Negroes held executive posts.

Railroads

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# RAILROADS TOLD TO HIRE NEGROES

Times Picayune

### Better Jobs Asked by Discrimination Boards

NEW YORK (AP)—Anti-discrimination commissions of New York and New Jersey called on 19 railroads operating in the two states to make better jobs available to competent Negro workers.

p. 20

Tues 6-3-58

New Orleans, La.

The request was contained in a report on railroad employment by the New York commission against discrimination and the New Jersey department of education, division against discrimination.

The 45-page report said the study showed that what, until now, has been speculation has been documented and "we see clearly that the historic assignment of Negro workers to menial tasks in the railroad industry continues to be a fact."

However, the report told of "significant initial breakthroughs in eliminating discrimination" in the industry.

It said the appearance of some Negroes in operating transportation jobs where they have not been employed in former years "indicates plainly the possibility of a wider extension of opportunities for the Negro workman here, as in other categories."

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It said more than a third of these Negroes were janitors or cleaners and none held executive posts.

It added that no Negro was employed among 297 train dispatchers and directors, among 862 station masters and agents in major stations, or 87 general foremen.

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# High Court Halts Train Decision

Post Herald

p. 1

### Discontinuance Of SR Runs Revoked

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, June 24 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today suspended a Montgomery circuit judge's order allowing the discontinuance of two Birmingham-Mobile trains tonight.

**Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones had authorized the Southren Railway to drop trains 19 and 20 between the two cities but the Public Service Commission asked the Supreme Court to set aside the judge's ruling.**

Railroads

The high tribunal said the judge's order was stayed until further rulings were handed down by the Supreme Court. If Jones decides the order should not be revoked, the court set an Oct. 6, 1958 hearing to allow him to present his reasons.

Wed. 6-25-58

The judge originally ruled the railway could discontinue the two trains. This was appealed to the Supreme Court. Then Jones handed down another decree saying that while the appeal was pending, the trains could be discontinued. That ruling was to have become effective at midnight tonight.

He required the carrier to put up bond in case his latter decision was reversed.

The Supreme Court's ruling today stayed the second order

# Senate Subcommittee Report on Rails

Special to The New York Times.

*WASHINGTON, April 20—Following are the major conclusions of the Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation on ways to help the transportation industry, particularly the railroads:*

N. Y. Times

From the facts adduced at the hearings your subcommittee has concluded that the railroads are in need of help—some immediate and some long range, some by the industry itself, some by Government agencies, some by labor organizations and some by the Congress.

## Commuter Service and Local and State Taxes

The subcommittee would like to comment on problems in two areas in which the railroads' difficulties are attributable to factors principally under the control of state and local governments and their agencies. One is the burden imposed on the railroads by commuter service in large metropolitan areas.

N.Y.

The subcommittee heard much testimony with respect to the problem of continuing commuter service by railroads. It was clear from the testimony that the railroads were operating these services at enormous losses. This is the result of many factors which we will not go into here. It may be said that basically the commuter service problem is a local one having both social and economic implications. However, it is also a matter of deep concern to the Federal Government because of the impact that losing commuter service can have on the ability of an interstate rail carrier to render its interstate service. That this is so is clearly evident from the fact that there are several large carriers in the East which are faced with the imminent threat of bankruptcy primarily because of the heavy losses from rendering commuter and other local passenger service.

Because of the burden that these losing intrastate services are imposing on interstate commerce, the subcommittee feels that the Federal Government can no longer stand aside to the extent it has in the past. The Interstate Commerce Commission already has authority to require increases in intrastate rates where there is an unjust discrimination or burden on interstate commerce, but in many cases the answer to the losses from commuter service does not lie in merely increasing fares.

### Increases Are Problem

It is evident that fares which would theoretically return a profit to the railroads would generally result in charges substantially greater than commuters are accustomed to paying and, in some instances, prohibitive charges. Accordingly, the solution is not readily apparent. Because the solutions which may be found for this problem are essentially local, the subcommittee deems it desirable to leave to the local government agencies involved the job of seeking specifically tailored solutions to their particular problem.

Solutions to this problem cannot be longer delayed and it is believed that the clarification of the Interstate Commerce Commission's authority over intrastate rates, together with the new authority conferred upon the commission over service as subsequently explained in this report, will lead to the prompt finding of appropriate solutions by local authorities.

### Testimony on Taxes

The second matter on which the subcommittee is constrained to comment is the amount of state and local taxes paid by the railroads. Representatives of the railroads testified that local and state taxes borne by the rail lines are disproportionately high and bear no relationship to the earnings of the properties and, therefore, constitute an unfair burden on their operations. The subcommittee suggests that state and local governments re-examine taxes now borne by the railroads for the purpose of determining and correcting inequitable tax situations that exist.

The subcommittee further gests that if communities and states take action to allow reduced taxes forthe railroads in order to maintain railroad commuter service, the Federal Government should likewise give a proportionate remittance of Federal income taxes to allow the amount of such local and state tax reductions to be retained by the railroads.

## Help by the Industry

The railroad industry has not, in the subcommittee's opinion, been sufficiently interested in self-help in such matters as: consolidations and mergers of railroads; joint use of facilities in order to eliminate waste, such as multiple terminals and yards that require expensive interchange operations; reduction of duplications in freight and passenger services by pooling and joint operations; abandonment or consolidation of nonpaying branch and secondary lines; abolishing of unnecessarily circuitous routes for freight movements; improved handling of less-than-carload traffic; coordination of transportation services and facilities by establishment of through routes and joint rates with other forms of transportation; and modernization of the freight-rate structure, including revision of below-cost freight rates to levels that cover cost and yield some margin of profit as well as adjustment of rates excessively above cost to attract traffic and yield more revenue.

## Help by Railroad Labor

The subcommitteewishes to commend railroad labor on the aggressive spirit that it shows in approaching its problems but points out that there should be reappraisal of the entire railroad labor situation in the light of the present plight of the railroads. This is necessary because the number and kinds of jobs held by the membership of the railroad labor unions is inextricably intertwined with the economic welfare of the railroad industry. The problems of the two groups are mutual problems.

The brotherhoods should realize that if the railroads should go under, the Federal Government is not going to take over uneconomic railroads and continue to operate them in an uneconomic fashion. If bankruptcy results in Government operation, it is clear that there will be fewer jobs than at present in the railroad industry. The subcommittee urges that railroad labor cooperate in proceedings designed to strengthen the economic position of the railroads.

## Help by the Interstate Commerce Commission

Help can be given by the Interstate Commerce Commission without additional legislation. The subcommittee has noted with approval that in recent years the I. C. C. has improved the speed of its administration of the regulatory process. The subcommittee urges that there be continued effort for improvement in the handling of regulatory proceedings. The subcommittee likewise urges that the I. C. C. continue to take into account current competitive factors in the adjudication of rate cases.

The subcommittee, from its observation of the commission, is not satisfied that the commission is devoting its efforts to the most fruitful areas of regulation. The commission should earnestly examine the Interstate Commerce Act, and related acts, and come forward with legislative recommendations which will reduce its shpere of action to matters which fundamentally affect transportation. There are some activities now required of the commission which are of no great consequence but which take time and effort. This attention could be devoted to matters of greater significance. These matters of importance are now delayed because of preoccupation with relatively minor problems.

Over a period of many years regulatory commissions, like individuals dealing with controversial issues, tend to form habits of belaboring relatively unimportant details involving form rather than substance, while procrastinating on coming to grips with important policy matters that involve serious matters of public interest.

### Need for Re-examination

The subcommittee suggests the need for re-examination and revision of the objectives of the statutes under which the commission operates. For instance, under the various parts of the Interstate Commerce Act, the commission, in the exercise of its power to prescribe just and reasonable rates, is charged with giving due consideration, among other factors, to the need of revenues sufficient to enable the carriers "under honest, economical and efficient management" to provide railroad transportation service. It is doubtful that the commission itself would assert that it has used its powers under this provision of law to the full extent to protect the public interest.

### No Definite Plan

Although it is not directly related to the problems of the railroads, another example of the commission's performance that concerns the subcommittee arises because no definite plan was prescribed in advance concerning the nature of the territory to be served by motor carriers following their regulation in 1935. As an outgrowth of grandfather certificates granted pursuant to this legislation, there are many kinds, types, and descriptions of certificates and operating rights, many of them restrictive and uneconomic. Where such operations prevent full loading and return loads, regulation promotes waste.

When public convenience and necessity is narrowly construed, as it was by the ICC in granting these grandfather rights, common carriers, both regular and irregular route, are permitted to transport only specific commodities.

The commodity descriptions in carrier certificates have little uniformity, are confusing and instigate protracted proceedings on interpretation of the language. Sometimes they are limited to intended use, such as, "commodities to be used in a drug store," or "grocery store," causing innocent as well as deliberate violations.

Many motor carriers have accumulated certificates, as many as 200, piece by piece, some of which cover carrying commodites and run into overlapping territories. In such instances local terminal managers themselves find difficulty in interpreting and complying with certificated authority. Loose compliance results. The commission and its staff spends a disproportionate amount of time struggling with the details of this situation.

### Rate Relationships

A final example of an area in which the commission could help lies in the area of rate relationships. As has been confirmed by the statements made in the recent hearings, the commission appears to be losing control over rate relationships. When carriers are permitted to meet competition by other carriers or by private carriage at limited points without reference to the rates at other points, it legalizes the disturbance of rate relationships to the detriment of shippers.

When a rate is suspended and made subject to investigation, a decisoin generally cannot be reached within the seven-month suspension period provided by law. This rate action may involve a single rate covering relatively unimportant movements or rates involving a movement of great economic impact. Each receives the same "due process" treatment and formal consideration. If the rate is found to be unlawful, it is ordered canceled. In the meantime, the rate may have gone into effect automatically because the seven months suspension period has expired.

If it is ordered canceled, a rate situation is disrupted which has been in effect for a considerable period of time and to which the parties and competitors have adjusted themselves in the meantime. Yet the commission will often base its decision on a record which may be two or more years old and not representative of current conditions. In fact, the shipper may have resorted to private transportation or gone out of business since the rate was first proposed.

If rates are attacked by complaint, the rate is already in effect and the shipper may continue paying that rate and suffering the economic consequences for years before question of the lawfulness of the rate is actually decided.

The commission might help the carriers, and shippers as well, by improving its performance in this area.

## Help by Congress

This assistance can be provided by a number of amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act:

[1]

To establish a plan of guarteed loans under the administration of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to aid temporarily in the financing of railroads, subject to the Interstate Commerce Act that are unable to obtain needed funds upon reasonable terms through ordinary commercial channels.

[2]

To provide for the establishment by common carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act of "constructio reserve" funds as a means o obtaining tax deferrals t stimulate investment in equipment and other necessary transportation facilities.

[3]

To amend the Interstate Commerce Act, Section 15 (a), by adding a new subparagraph 3 to read as follows: "In a proceeding involving competition with another mode of transportation, the commission, in determining whether a rail rate is lower than a reasonable minimum rate, shall consider the facts and circumstances attending the movement of the traffic by railroad and not by such other mode."

[4]

To make more effective those provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act enabling the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove discrimination against interstate or foreign commerce found to result from intrasate rates.

[5]

To vest the Interstate Commerce Commission with authority to authorize, in proper cases, the discontinuance, curtailment or consolidation of unprofitable railroad services and facilities burdening interstate commerce.

[6]

To limit the scope and application of the agricultural commodities clause under which motor vehicles engaged in the transportation of certain commodities are exempt from economic regulation under the Interstate Commerce Act and to redefine the exemption to bring under economic regulation frozen fruits and vegetables and imported agricultural commodities.

[7]

To make it clear that all commercial transportation of property by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce, except private carriage and transportation otherwise specifically exempt, is subject to regulation.

[8]

To provide for a transportation policy study group of three qualified transportation experts to study important matters of transportation policy and report thereon within eighteen months.

### Recommendations Not Within Jurisidiction of This Subcommittee

Because of the jurisdictional limitations of the various Congressional committees, there are some proposals we submit to the appropriate committees with recommendations for action.

[1]

The Senate Finance Committee should recommend repeal of the Federal excise taxes of 10 per cent on passenger transportation charges and 3 per cent on freight transportation charges.

[2]

The subcommittee also urges that the Senate Finance Committee give favorable consideration to the railroads' proposal that legislation be enacted providing that, at the election of the taxpayer, the maximum useful life of depreciable railroad property may be considered twenty years for tax purposes.

[3]

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee should take action to modernize legislation applying to those forms of transportation necessary for carrying United States mail. The legislation should provide equitable treatment for all such modes of transportation, in regard both to opportunity to obtain the traffic and payment for service performed.

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# PORTUGAL'S OUTPUT OF MINERALS SMALL

Portugal has a variety of minerals but the total output of her mines is not large, according to Focus, a publication of the American Geographical Society. The country's annual mineral output is 1,325,000 tons.

The greatest concentration of mines is in Tras-os-Montese Alto Douro Province in northern Portugal. Tin, tungsten, radium and chromite are mined in commercial quantities. Coal mines near Porto produce about 500,000 tons a year.

In central Portugal, near Setubal, great evaporating pans produce large quantities of salt from sea water. Farther south, near Beja, deposits of sulphur, pyrites and copper are to be found.

The exploitation of these mineral deposits on any large scale is hindered by the lack of smelting and refining plants. Transportation problems also curb production. Much of the ore must be shipped either by rail to Lisbon or via the Guadiana River to Vila Real de San Antonio, where it must be reloaded for further shipment.

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# REPORT PLEASES RAIL PRESIDENTS

## Heads of Lines in the East Had Pressed for Financial Aid From Congress

N.Y. Times

Thurs. 5-1-58

**By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD**

Heads of Eastern railroads, who by much pressure and reference to threatened bankruptcies got the entire railroad industry to back them in demanding financial aid from Congress, were most happy officials yesterday.

The Smathers' subcommittee recommendations for easing the carriers' "precarious" position were in line with the proposals the carriers have been urging repeatedly in recent months.

James M. Symes, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad who has expressed fear that his road soon will not be able to meet its payroll, issued the following statement:

"Senator Smathers' committee's proposals represent a forward and comprehensive step in the right direction but, as he has stated, they are not a cure-all to the transportation problem.

"I hope that the Government's guaranteed loan proposal will accomplish its desired purpose, although it is my opinion that a Government lending agency would have been more effective in that regard.

"I trust that the present serious situation of the railroad industry will cause early enactment of the proposals into law, which could very well mean the turning point away from the dangers of socialism."

Alfred E. Perlman, president of the New York Central Railroad, asserted:

"The recommendations are a progressive step toward a more modern national transportation policy. The committee should be congratulated for its broad understanding of the problems involved and their effects on the general economy."

William White, president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and former Central president, described the subcommittee's recommendations as "much better than those made a week ago by the Administration and particularly with respect to the stand taken on excise taxes and agriculture exemptions."

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has a $16,000,000 Government-guaranteed bank loan obtained in 1956 to rehabilitate its roadway and equipment, following floods and hurricanes.

**New Haven Backs Report**

Gerdes Kuhback, New Haven financial president, said he hoped Congress would fully support Senator Smathers' recommendationc. He said:

"The financial-aid recommendations could be extremely helpful to us. If we could secure a Government-guaranteed loan, rather than be forced to rely upon normal banking channels for funds, we would be in a position to add to our motive power and to undertake a passenger car modernization program."

Both Earl T. Moore, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who has said his line may have to file for receivership this fall, and Perry Shoemaker, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who has stated his compny will not have the funds to meet its payments this year, could not be reached for com-

**Railway Group Encouraged**

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 30 — Clair M. Roddewig, president of the Association of Western Railways, said today that the recommendations of the Smathers subcommittee went much further toward meeting the needs of railroads than did the proposals made last week by Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce.

"The proposals of Senator Smather's committee strike me as a comprehensive approach to a new era in transportation in this country," he said.

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# Railroads, Recession

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-10-58

There has been much talk about the sad state of our railroads, particularly in the East. It is therefore encouraging to learn that leaders of that industry know what they are up against and are not giving up. These men don't have glass chins and you can't knock them out with one punch. They have stamina and they have brains.

This was indicated last week when the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie subsidiary of the New York Central dedicated Gateway Yard at Youngstown, Ohio. Gateway Yard cost this railroad seven and one-half million dollars. But the modern devices employed by the railroad will cut by two-thirds the time required to receive and dispatch merchandise transported by freight trains.

P. 12

Alfred Perlman, P.&L.E. board chairman and New York Central president, spoke, as well as John W. Barriger, P.&L.E. president. What both said made significant sense.

For example, New York Central and its subsidaries have ear-marked some $400 million of investors' money for capital improvements. But they don't want to risk this money so long as they are hog-tied by laws and regulations which were made in the horse-and-buggy days.

If the railroads are to modernize, they must do so under laws and regulations which reflect a modern understanding of their problems.

The industry, according to Mr. Perlman, is in favor of recommendations already made by the Smathers Committee of the United States Senate.

"Put these recommendations into law," asserted Mr. Perlman, "and we will put men to work."

He was speaking in Youngstown, Ohio, and he noted that that city had the highest percentage of unemployment in the United States.

The industry wants to make jobs in Youngstown and all over the United States. This can be done immediately if the hands of the railroads are untied. You don't have to wait for a road building or a public works program from Washington.

Mr. Perlman has some jobs waiting for Americans, regardless of race, creed or color. Congress should quickly approve the Smathers recommendations.

# Richard Smith Reveals Decline In Railroad Jobs

16i

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The plight of dining car workers during the ever-increasing cut-backs in passenger services by the railroads was visibly described last week to the Senate subcommittee investigating rail conditions by Richard W. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Council Dining Car employes, and vice-president, Hotel and Restaurant employes and Bartenders International union.

Pointing out that other railway labor unions had presented statistics covering the decline in jobs in jobs in the industry, and the detrimental effect it has had on the workers, Smith said:

Afro-Am. Balt. Md.

"I feel it necessary to particularly bring to your attention the plight of dining car employes. Their situation is different.

3-30-58

"While statistics have shown that there has been a great decline in jobs, the percentage for dining car workers has been substantially greater than in a majority of the other crafts."

**CONTRASTING YEARS**

He said that currently dining car workers who are 45 years of age and up are being furloughed, and contrasted the situation with the depression years of the early [illegible]. Then a dining car worker could expect regular employment, if he had five years' seniority. Now, on many roads, Smith said, "a dining car worker must have been in the employ of the railroad for from 15 to 20 years to hold a regular job."

Atlanta, Ga.

He cited the fact that many railroads have discontinued dining car service altogether. Among such roads are the Monon; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Many workers who lost their jobs because of this had more than 30 years service, he pointed out. But some were under 65 years of age, and thus are not eligible for retirement benefits.

**MOST NEGROES AFFECTED**

"Most workers in dining car service are Negroes," Smith said. "In addition to this .... many of the workers now being laid off are over 45 ..... The posibility of an unemployed Negro over 45 securing a job that pays a living wage in any industry is almost nil, and in this period of recession, is less than poor.

Atlanta, Ga.

"We feel that some relief should be given the railroads, however, with the understanding that there shall be no further unreasonable curtailment of passenger and dining car service .... It is our opinion

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# New Haven Rail Jobs Off Since 1945

## Down 47% With Drop in Traffic

By Don Ross

The New Haven Railroad has cut its employment rolls by almost half in the thirteen years since 1945, when railroads were doing a peak business because of the civilian gasoline and rubber shortages of World War II.

In 1945, the New Haven Railroad had 26,321 employees. For the week ended Feb 8 of this year it had 13,741. The decline is 47 per cent. The New Haven ended the year 1957 with a loss of $2,363,702.

**Other Roads Hit**

The New Haven has not been alone in its drastic pay-roll slashing. The two largest railroads in the New York area—the Pennsylvania and the New York Central—have also made deep employment cuts since 1945.

Herald Tribune

For the Pennsylvania, which had 168,958 employees in 1945 and now has 86,309, the cut has been 48 per cent. For the New York Central, which had 124,000 in 1945 and now has 70,000, it has been 43 per cent.

The employment decline on the Long Island Rail Road has been small—5 per cent. In 1945 it had 7,338 employees. It now has 6,960.

3-10-58

Many commuters have maintained that, as a result of diminishing employment on the railroads, there has been a deterioration in the quality of service.

New York, N.Y.

In the case of the New Haven Railroad, for example, records of the New York Public Service Commission show that substantially more trains were five minutes or more late in January, 1958, than in the same month of 1953. (P. S. C. lateness records before 1953 are no longer available.)

The P. S. C. figures show that 89.6 per cent of the New Haven trains arriving at Grand Central Terminal between the hours of 7 and 10 a. m. were on time in January, 1953. The comparable figure for January, 1958, was 79.9 per cent.

In January, 1953, the P. S. C. figures showed, 94.2 per cent of the New Haven trains leaving Grand Central from 4 to 7 p. m. were on time. The figure for January, 1958, was 82.1 per cent.

**Business Declines**

The railroads attribute the layoffs in large part to the steep decline in their business since 1945. The number of passenger and freight trains operated has diminished. As a result, train crews and maintenance and repair personnel have been laid off.

There have been other factors, such as increasing automation in freight yards and track maintenance, and consolidation of repair facilities so that fewer men can operate them. The cut in employment has not saved the railroads much money because wage rates are now almost double what they were in 1945.

The smallness of the employment decline on the Long Island is due to the fact that the line is almost entirely a commuter operation. handling very little freight, and that commuter traffic has held up well over the years in contrast to freight and long-haul passenger traffic. In addition, the Long Island is the only railroad to receive public support in the form of tax forgiveness. As a result it has been better able than other roads to afford a relatively large wage bill.

Heads of labor unions on the New Haven Railroad, instead of fighting bitterly with management over the layoffs, have joined with it in a labor-management committee to try to get public assistance for the railroad.

"The New Haven is in one hell of a position financially," said Ralph Van Leer, general chairman of the International Association of Machinists on the New Haven. "You can't run a business when some one is constantly taking it away from you. This is what the government is doing to the railroads."

This was a reference to the charge make by the railroads that the Federal and state governments discriminate against railroads in favor of truckers and air lines in their tax and highway and airport construction programs.

Mr. Van Leer, who is also chairman of the General Chairmen's Association, composed of leaders of twenty-seven craft unions on the New Haven, believes that the proper tactic for labor is to help the railroad get relief from these discriminatory policies. In this way the unions can safeguard the remaining railroad jobs, he said.

16i Railroads

LESS WORKERS ON THE RAILROADS—Automatic car-washing machines like this have helped the railroads in their drive to cut their labor forces. But many commuters insist that the railroads have taken too many off their employment rolls and that, as a result, there has been a deterioration of service.

### New Haven Railroad Employment By Years and Categories

| | 1945 | 1952 | 1954 | 1957 | Week End. Feb. 8, '58 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supervisory & clerical.. | 6,654 | 4,549 | 4,083 | 1,626 | 1,344 |
| Maintenance of way... | 3,870 | 3,230 | 2,219 | 2,553 | 2,138 |
| Maintenance of equipm't | 6,350 | 5,484 | 4,486 | 3,827 | 3,262 |
| Transportation, (Conductors, etc.) .......... | 9,447 | 6,842 | 6,391 | 6,781 | 6,210 |
| Miscellaneous .......... | | | | 693 | 787 |
| Total ............. | 26,321 | 20,105 | 17,179 | 15,480 | 13,741 |

Listed as miscellaneous for 1957 and 1958 are employees whom the New Haven, in supplying the figures, was not able immediately to assign to any of the four major categories of its work force. This includes such employees as dining-car personnel.

### Total Employment as Related To New Haven R. R. Traffic

| | 1945 | 1952 | 1954 | 1957 | 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employees ..... | 26,321 | 20,105 | 17,179 | 14,281 | 13,741 |
| Passengers Carried ...... | 88,909,978 | 43,616,462 | 45,772,600 | 45,018,223 | |
| Tons Freight Carried ...... | 32,659,875 | 23,611,077 | 20,886,239 | 22,990,537 | |
| No. Passenger Trains ....... | 198,801 | 144,540 | 169,418 | 151,588 | |
| No. Freight Trains ...... | 93,596 | 45,437 | 41,604 | 40,868 | |

### Trains on Time

Percentage of New Haven Railroad trains on time (arriving at Grand Central Terminal between 7 and 10 a. m.):

| | No. of Trains | % on Time |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1953 ...... | 32 | 89.6 |
| Jan. 1954 ...... | 32 | 71.9 |
| Jan. 1955 ...... | 32 | 90.3 |
| Jan. 1956 ...... | 33 | 86.0 |
| Jan. 1957 ...... | 33 | 79.9 |
| Jan. 1958 ...... | 33 | 78.9 |
| (Leaving G. C. T. between 4 and 7 p. m.): | | |
| Jan. 1953 ...... | 33 | 94.2 |
| Jan. 1954 ...... | 33 | 88.1 |
| Jan. 1955 ...... | 35 | 91.8 |
| Jan. 1956 ...... | 35 | 85.6 |
| Jan. 1957 ...... | 34 | 74.0 |
| Jan. 1958 ...... | 33 | 82.1 |

Source: New York State Public Service Commission. Under commission practice only those trains five or more minutes late are listed as late.

# Richard Smith Reveals Decline In Railroad Jobs

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WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The plight of dining car workers during the ever-increasing cut-backs in passenger services by the railroads was visibly described last week to the Senate subcommittee investigating rail conditions by Richard W. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Council Dining Car employes, and vice-president, Hotel and Restaurant employes and Bartenders International union.

World A.1
Wed. 4-2-58
Birmingham
Ala.

Pointing out that other railway labor unions had presented statistics covering the decline in jobs in the industry, and the detrimental effect it has had on the workers, Smith said:

"I feel it necessary to particularly bring to your attention the plight of dining car employes. Their situation is different.

"While statistics have shown that there has been a great decline in jobs, the percentage for dining car workers has been substantially greater than in a majority of the other crafts."

**CONTRASTING YEARS**

He said that currently dining car workers who are 45 years of age and up are being furloughed, and contrasted the situation with the depression years of the early '30's. Then a dining car worker could expect regular employment, if he had five years' seniority. Now, on many roads, Smith said, "a dining car worker must have been in the employ of the railroad for from 18 to 20 years to hold a regular job."

He cited the fact that many railroads have discontinued dining car service altogether. Among such roads are the Monon; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Many workers who lost their jobs because of this had more than 30 years service, he pointed out. But some were under 65 years of age,

**MOST NEGROES AFFECTED**

"Most workers in dining car ser- and thus are not eligible for retirement benefits. vice are Negroes," Smith said. "In addition to this, many of the workers now being laid off are over 45 ...... The posibility of an unemployed Negro over 45 securing a job that pays a living wage in any industry is almost nil, and in this period or recession is less than poor.

World A.1
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Ala.

"We feel that some relief should be given the railroads, however, with the understanding that there shall be no further unreasonable curtailment of passenger and dining car service .... It is our opinion that the government is responsible to the nation to see that railroad passenger service is maintained regardless as to whether or not railroad companies as such continue to provide it."

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# 'Colored' Passes Are on Way Out

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Colored" passes granted Negro employes by the Pennsylvania Railroad seemed to be on the way out this week in the wake of quick action taken against the practice by the Transport Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO).

Courier
Sat. 4-5-58
Pittsburgh
Pa.

The TWU had sent out to its 25,000 members, via the 52 affiliated locals holding jurisdiction over Pennsylvania Railroad workers, leaflets exposing what the union termed a "vicious and un-American practice" of giving Negro employes passes "only on condition that such passes bear the legend 'Colored'."

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*STUDYING PLIGHT*

# Ike Plans to Seek Rail Rule Revision

ST. LOUIS, April 16 (AP)—President Eisenhower's chief assistant disclosed in a letter published today that the administration is studying the plight of the nation's railroads and will soon recommend to Congress a "revision of regulatory policy."

Times Union
P.S. Thurs. 4-17-58
Jacksonville, Fla.

Sherman Adams, the presidential assistant, wrote Publisher Richard H. Amberg of the Globe-Democrat that the administration is re-examining the railroad problem "in the light of current developments."

"The administration believes that its recommended program for revision of regulatory policy will improve our national transportation system by enabling all forms of transport to develop under private ownership and operation more in accordance with true economic capabilities," Adams said.

The railroads, saying the recession has intensified their financial difficulties, have appealed for relief. The carriers have asked for repeal of the 3 per cent excise tax on rail freight and the 10 per cent levy on passenger fares imposed during World War II.

Adams said the administration plans to submit its recommendations to the Surface subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which has been holding hearings on the subject.

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Railroads

Adams did not go into detail as to what specific recommendations will be made to Congress.

In Washington, it was learned the administration is preparing for Congress a statement of its position on aid to American railroads. Administration officials were reluctant to discuss White House thinking on the subject before completion of the policy statement.

Amberg had urged in an "open letter to the President" that the administration assume active leadership in the railroad situation. The open letter followed a series of Globe-Democrat articles entitled "What's Wrecking the Railroads?"

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# Union Blasts Pennsylvania Railroad On Race Practice

The Pennsylvania railroad has been brought under heavy fire from the Transport Workers union for the company's practice of granting pass privileges to Neg- from the Transport Workers union that such passes bear the legend "COLORED."

Defender
Sat. 4-5-58
p. 12
Chicago
Ill.

Michael Quill, international president of the union, this week lashed out at the practice as an "abrogation of employees' civil rights" and "reminiscent of the Nazi directives under Hitler."

In a letter to James M. Symes, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, Quill said:

"I was shocked to discover that a substantial group of your loyal and devoted employees are being subjected to a vicious and un-American practice. In many areas, your employees, who are members of the Negro race, are being granted pass privileges (to which they are entitled by law and company regulations) only on condition that such passes bear the legend 'colored.'

"It is incredible that the largest railroad in the United States, an essential public carrier of the mails of the United States government should stoop to the hateful practices typified by the Ku Klux Klan and its notorious ally, the White Citizens Councils.

"Now that the Transport Workers union has unearthed this bootleg segregationist practice, it is imperative that action be taken immediately to terminate this abominable situation.

"Should the Pennsylvania railroad persist in this indecent practice, we shall be compelled to convene an emergency conference of union officials on this matter."

Quill distributed photostatic copies of one such pass issued by the railroad on which the word "colored" is typed alongside the holder's name.

The union president called on his members to "join us in the fight to wipe out this abominable practice of the Pennsylvania railroad." He urged them to write protest letters to Symes and to the U. S. attorney general.

"Through our united efforts we can win this fight to end discrimination on the Pennsylvania railroad. It will add another milestone in the achievement of our mutual goal — an American free of the scourge of racism," he said.

The Transport Workers union, AFL-CIO, represents some 25,000 maintenance employees of the railroad, which operates in 13 states.

Quill added:

"The discriminatory practices of the Pennsylvania railroad we believe are the concern not only of the railroad and the trade unions which represent them, but of every decent man and woman who repudiates racism, no matter what its form or face."

# NEGRO SEES NO RACIAL BARS IN SALES CAREER

16 2

## C. Udell Turpin Fills a Key Position

BY ROI OTTLEY

"If a Negro has ideas," says C. Udell Turpin, Remington Rand sales executive, "he can usually hurdle racial obstacles in business and industry." He has demonstrated his theory in 11 years with the firm.

Turpin

Turpin, who now is one of the business equipment company's "sales strategists," was hired to develop business in the Negro market. His duties gradually expanded until today he is division director of special markets and handles sales to all types of companies, including some in the south.

He has sold equipment to several southern white universities and recently persuaded Gov. George M. Leader to install his firm's products in the Pennsylvania state government.

### Held Treasury Post

Before joining Remington Rand, he was deputy administrator for the United States treasury department and handled war bond promotions. He is credited with selling more than million dollars worth of bonds and stamps to south siders.

His success in this job caused him to establish his own public relations firm, C. U. Turpin and Associates, after the war. Remington Rand was one of his clients and in 1947 he joined the company as a salesman.

Turpin was born in St. Louis, one of three children. His late father, Charles H., was a theater owner and was the first Negro elected to a public office in St. Louis. His mother, Mrs. Maude Oswell, is a former school teacher.

### Sisters Are Teachers

His two sisters, Mrs. Maude Kenner and Lois Oswell, are graduates of the University of Illinois and St. Louis school teachers. His grandfather, Amos White, operated a St. Louis barber shop. His uncle, Tom Turpin, was a composer of ragtime and blues music.

Young Turpin attended Dumas Elementary school and Sumner High school. He entered the University of Illinois. His education was interrupted by overseas service as a regimental intelligence officer of the 365th infantry during World War I.

After his return to civilian life, he reëntered the University of Illinois and received a B. S. degree in 1918. He enrolled at Columbia university and was granted an M. S. degree in 1923. Ten years later he earned a law degree from Northwestern law school.

### Heads Sales Department

He became general sales manager of the Black Swan Phonograph company, a Negro recording firm which first introduced such famous entertainers as Fletcher Henderson, Ethel Waters, and Mamie Smith.

From 1923, he was prominent in south side business circles. He helped organize the Victory Mutual Life Insurance company, was assistant to the president of the Binga State bank, and was manager of the bond department of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

Turpin, a lieutenant colonel in the Illinois national guard, is married to the former Swersie McGooden, a former school teacher. They have a daughter, Mrs. Swersie Dumetz, a graduate of the Chicago Musical college, and three grandchildren.

Daily Tribune

Dc-3-2-58

Chicago Ill.

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# A Hand In The Building

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

Herald P. 8 Sat. 5-17-58

In 1947 when the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act was being put together organized labor sat on its hands. It refused to cooperate but opposed in toto, saying unions needed no regulation.

Thanks to a general public sympathy with labor's needs and purposes in organizing—and thanks specifically to congressmen such as New York's Senator Irving S. Ives, who understood the problem as regulating industrial relations, not just unions, organized labor came off better than its noncooperation deserved.

Birmingham, Ala.

It wore out the "slave labor law" record after a bit. And the public has been willing to await new evidence before either asking more or less rgulation.

Now exposures of corruption in the Teamsters and a few other unions have brought an insistence that more supervision is needed in the public interest. And "Big Labor" (the AFL-CIO) has volunteered its willingness to cooperate with Congress in extending the code. It has been indicating, incidentally, from time to time what it expects to oppose. Now it has set forth officially the areas in which it agrees legislation is needed.

This start exemplifies wisdom. And organized labor as well as management and the public should gain in the end.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

# 19 states now have 'right to work' laws

**By LOUIS LAUTIER**
**For the NNPA News Service**
WASHINGTON

Afro American
Baltimore Md.
1-29-58

Should union membership be voluntary or compulsory?

Voters in Ohio, California, Colorado, Washington and Idaho turned down proposals that would have outlawed the union shop in their states. Only in Kansas did the proposal carry.

Eighteen states already had outlawed compulsory union membership. Kansas makes the 19th. Another state, Minnesota, permits it only after three - fourths of the workers involved have voted in an election for it.

Legally, the more restrictive "closed shop" was ended by the Taft - Hartley Act of 1947, although it continues in effect in some industries.

* * *

**THE** "union shop" is one in which every employee, within a specified time after he is hired, must join the union — pay an initiation fee and periodic dues — in order to hold his job.

If an employee refuses to join the union within a specified time after a contract is signed, the employer, at the demand of the union, must fire the worker.

The old "closed shop" required an employer to hire only members of the union with which he had an agreement.

The difference was that in a closed shop the worker had to belong to the union before he was hired, and in the union shop he has to join after he is hired.

* * *

**UNDER THE** Taft - Hartley Act, however, an employer is not required to fire a worker who fails to join a union, if the union denies him membership on the same terms and conditions as it does other workers.

There are still a great many unions which discriminate against colored workers. Some have constitutional bars against a colored worker becoming a member. Others permit colored workers to join only Jim Crow locals or auxiliaries. Still others will issue a colored worker a permit to work, for which he is charged a fee.

The Railway Labor Act also authorizes railroad labor unions and railroads to enter into closed shop agreements.

During the political campaign a great many misrepresentations were made concerning the so - called "right-to-work" laws.

* * *

**SUPPORTERS** of the right-to-work laws are using much of the same line of argument that the unions used years ago to end many of the abuses on the part of management.

The unions won public support in their fight against unfair labor practices on the part of management by citing the firing of union members, black listing of strikers, and the use of the so - called "yellow dog" contract under which workers had to sign away their rights to join in order to get a job.

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# Right-To-Work Law Vote Is Mixed In Early Returns

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.
Wed
11-5-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ohio buried a right-to-work proposal under a tide of ballots Tuesday. Fragmentary returns from California indicated that state might do the same.

In early returns Colorado also was voting against the measure to outlaw union shop agreements, but in Kansas and Idaho similar referendum measures were out in front 4-3.

Washington was the sixth state voting on right-to-work. Despite lack of a voting trend there by midnight, labor forces were jubilant over rejection of the measure by Ohio.

The unions had mobilized massive get-out-the-vote campaigns in both California and Ohio. Both states are major industrial areas where "yes" votes would have represented major union setbacks.

Most of the 18 states which already have the laws are not predominantly industrial. The campaign of the right-to-work forces to invade the strongholds of union power had aroused alarm in the labor movement.

The labor measures were among 270 assorted initiative and referendum proposals at issue in 39 states.

California also voted on a labor-sponsored "soak-the-rich" tax, so drastic that it has begun to worry even the unions; and on a separate plan to levy property taxes on parochial and private schools.

But the right-to-work issue was the one which captured nationwide attention. Labor groups poured money and effort into the California and Ohio campaigns particularly. They figured that a crushing repudiation in those key states would stimulate repeal movements in states where the laws now are in effect.

Right-to-work measures — usually amendments to state constitutions—outlaw agreements under which workers are obliged to become union members to hold jobs.

## *Here's How Vote Went In 6 States On Right-To-Work*

**Six states Tuesday voted on controversial right-to-work proposals. Organized labor, seeking to defeat the measures, called on union members in each state to mount a heavy vote against the labor statutes.**

**Here, state by state, is how the proposals made out:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **CALIF.** | **Uncertain** |
| **COLO.** | **Lagging** |
| **IDAHO** | **Leading** |
| **KANSAS** | **Leading** |
| **OHIO** | **Defeated** |
| **WASH.** | **Uncertain** |

The "soak-the-rick" tax on the California ballot would reduce the state sales tax from 3 per cent to 2, would cut in half the state taxes on incomes under $5,000, but would boost higher bracket rates sharply. The top rate would be 46 per cent on incomes over $50,000. The present ceiling is 6 per cent on $25,000 or more.

Labor sources said the tax plan was promoted to give the right-to-work advocates something to worry about. But now some unionists are concerned. If the tax law were approved, the lower sales levy might be applied to food and other items now exempt.

The plan to end the property tax exemption of church and private schools has stirred almost as much controversy.

Paid radio announcements prepared by sponsors of the measure said the Roman Catholic Church was leading the fight against it under orders from Rome. The broadcasts urged voters to resist foreign intrusion in California's affairs and noted that President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon were staying out of the controversy. Catholics charged that this was meant to imply that Eisenhower and Nixon favored the amendment.

**The White House said Eisenhower never has taken a stand. Nixon said he cast his absentee ballot against the measure. Catholics denied Vatican intervention. Numerous churches and denominations denounced the proposal.**

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# Farm Group Proposes 'Work' Law

## Urges Federation Press for Enactment

Courier Journal
Louisville Ky.
Thurs 12-11-58

**From Wire Dispatches**

Boston, Dec. 10.—Policy drafters proposed Wednesday that the American Farm Bureau Federation work for the enactment of a national "right-to-work" law.

Such proposals were big issues in recent elections in some states. They would bar compulsory unionism.

"No person," said a resolution laid before the federation's convention, "should be deprived of his right to work because of membership or lack of membership in any organization."

Sponsors expect the convention to approve the resolution with little opposition.

**Gold Medals Awarded**

The Federation Wednesday named a Virginia senator and an Indiana farm leader for "distinguished and meritorious service" to United States agriculture.

Awarded gold medals were Senator Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) and Hassil E. Schenck, Lebanon, Ind.

Federation president Charles B. Shuman made the Byrd award with a citation noting the senator as a "foe of nonessential Federal spending."

Schenck was honored for his 24 years as "one of this nation's most valuable farm leaders."

The convention tentatively adopted a proposal to increase soil-bank land retirement payments to farmers in 1959 about $135,000,000 over the $450,000,000 authorized by Congress.

# Right To Work Stirs 6 States

162

By BRUCE BIOSSAT
NEA Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—Right to work proposals up for decision in six states are touching off more emotional fire than any other issue facing the nation's voters this fall.

The proposal, which generally provides that a worker need not join a union to get or keep a job, already stands as law in 18 states. Half those in the country would be covered if California, Ohio, Colorado, Washington, Kansas and Idaho should be added Nov. 4.

To block that outcome organized labor has undertaken the greatest electioneering effort in its history. On the other side, business organizations and businessmen have jumped into politics with unaccustomed fervor and frankness.

Supporters and opponents are pouring millions of dollars into their high-pitched campaigns. On the key battlegrounds the landscape blooms with billboards which shout their urgings. TV, radio, bumper stickers, pamphlets in a flood, all carry the message.

### TWO ON KITE

Two major candidates have tied their political kites to the issue—Sen. William F. Knowland, Republican nominee for governor in California, and GOP Gov. C. William O'Neill, seeking reelection in Ohio. The controversy spills beyond the borders of the affected states as voters in many places grab candidates' lapels and demand their views.

Bitterness marks the debate almost everywhere. In Colorado, some right to work advocates try to stay anonymous for fear of union reprisals against their businesses. In Martins Ferry, Ohio, labor groups are said to have organized boycotts against known signers of the right to work petition.

Both sides know the stakes are high. California and Ohio are the first big industrial states to vote on "right to work." In each the issue is close. Victory for the proposal in either or both would make a real dent. Other large industrial states might try to follow suit. Where right to work wins, the union shops goes down the drain when the present agreements expire.

### THREE REPEALED

Widespread defeat for the proposals, however, might start an avalanche of repeal efforts in the 18 states now covered. Three states—Louisiana, Delaware and New Hampshire—already have repealed such laws.

Supporters say the right to work is vital to any American's normal freedom of choice. Mindful of the McClellan committee's racketeering disclosures, they portray the proposal as reform, arguing that workers free to join or not to join a union can't be bulldozed by corrupt leaders.

Organized labor condemns the legislation as "union-busting" and as leading the worker back to long hours and "sharecropper" wages. They see the whole labor movement as undermined if right to work gains more headway. (Advocates quote a survey showing that in states now covered, union membership either held or gained.)

Labor groups, having stirred their members to register in huge numbers in some of the affected states, count on a sweeping triumph. Proponents talk cagily and hint hat a silent vote from labor's rank and file may put them on top.

**Here's how the fight looks in the six combat zones:**

CALIFORNIA — Knowland's tight link to the right to work proposal partly explains his unconcealed feud with Republican Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, running for his Senate seat. Knight as governor sought labor's favor, and finds the senator's staunch advocacy of the commanding effort. Both sides law highly embarrassing.

Disgruntled union members launched the campaign in this state, but it languished until movie producer Cecil B. DeMille and former San Francisco Mayor Roger Lapham took over. Now business groups and farmers carry the fight. AFL and CIO, unmerged here, battle back with lure voters with prize contests.

OHIO—Everybody's in it here, from Catholic bishops to shoeshine boys. In office or factory or home or bar, no candidate's name rings out so often as does the phrase "right to work." Sen. John W. Bricker, looking for a third term, has joined Governor O'Neill in support of the measure but plays it down. His opponent, Stephen M. Young is lined up against it. Observers think the proposal may be holding a slight edge as voting time nears.

WASHINGTON—It's the second time around here, right to work having been beaten in 1956 by better than two to one. The campaign for it got its biggest shot of steam from William Allen, president of Boeing Airplane company, whose open backing signaled a broad business effort. Ed Weston, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, charges Allen passed Boeing's suppliers to fall in line. Indications point to the measure's defeat.

COLORADO—Right to work has given the state's campaign its only snap this year. Its right to work committee includes a Denver housewife, a cattleman, and an airline mechanic at odds with his union. Fearing union retaliation, members of the committee's board of directors tried to hide their identity, but the Rocky Mountain News found them out. They are mostly professional and management organization people, some involved in labor contract dealings.

Edwin Johnson, former governor and senator, heads the opposition. He's well known and liked in rural areas where anti-union feeling runs strong. Two lawyers and a banker are on his side of the fence. Labor is not big in Colorado.

KANSAS—As in neighboring Colorado, "right to work" is the only real reminder here that it's election time. The major parties aren't speaking aggressively on the issue. Democratic Gov. George Docking opposes firmly, and his GOP adversary, Clyde M. Reed Jr., says he'll follow the voters' mandate if elected. Farmers, annoyed by the high cost of machinery and a union strike at the height of their 1958 wheat harvest, join business in support.

IDAHO—The proposal failed in the legislature here by two votes in 1956. The Farm Bureau Federation got it on the ballot this time. Unions aren't strong in Idaho. It's the quietest campaign of all the six going. Observers think the proposal has the best chance of winning here of any place in the West.

# 5 States Reject Right-To-Work

Commercial Appeal

## Kansas Is Only One Voting To Outlaw Union Shops—Was Heated Issue

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. — Organized labor's all-out opposition paid off Wednesday in defeat of right-to-work proposals in five of the six states where it was on the ballot.

The propositions were rejected in the main battlegrounds of heavily-industrial California and Ohio, and in Colorado, Idaho and Washington.

**New Kansas Test Hinted**

Agricultural Kansas was the only state approving a proposition outlawing a union shop and similar labor-management contracts requiring a worker to join a union in order to hold his job.

Memphis Tenn.

Kansas increased to 19 the number of states with such laws. But leading opponents promptly served notice of a later effort to win a reversal in Kansas.

California, Colorado, Ohio and Washington voted down the propositions by substantial margins. But the vote was close in Idaho. Kansas approved it by [illegible] margin.

Thurs. 11-6-58

The issue dominated gubernatorial races in California and Ohio, and was credited with being a big factor in heavy off-year voting.

P.1

The losing GOP gubernatorial candidates in California and Ohio pitched their campaigns on support of the proposition while the winning Democrats opposed it.

**Labor Fought Hard**

Organized labor and its allies waged a vigorous campaign against it. They charged it was union busting and would lead to lower wages. Business groups and other proponents contended it was needed to protect the rights of individual workers against corrupt union bosses.

President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon stayed neutral. But Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell strongly opposed it.

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# Labor Acclaims Work Law Win

Talladega

By NORMAN WALKER

WASHINGTON (AP)— Labor unions today acclaimed the election returns as insuring a Congress that can wreck all existing state right-to-work laws at one swoop and enact new social legislation.

Home

Talladega Ala.

They gained confidence from defeat of right-to-work referenda in five of the six states in which the issue was on the ballot.

Union strategists said the complexion of the new Congress is such that labor-wanted measures—like a higher minimum wage, extra jobless benefits and recession curatives—will get more favorable consideration than they have in recent years.

Wed. 11-5-58

One thing organized labor will fight for in Congress next year, union sources said, is repeal of that section of the Taft-Hartley law known as 14B which permits states to enact right-to-work laws. These ban the union shop — a labor contract provision that requires workers to join a union to hold their jobs.

P.1

Kansas voters approved a ban on the union shop Tuesday, joining 18 other states which already had such laws on the books.

But right-to-work was voted down handily in Ohio, California, Washington and Colorado, and lost by a narrow margin in Idaho.

Labor unions wanted to avoid at all costs any spread of the right-to-work principle in the industrial Midwest. Indiana is the only state in that area now having such a law.

The other right-to-work states are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

Union officials calculated today they will have a good chance in the next Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law's Section 14B but they conceded that even with bigger Democratic majorities in the House and Senate it will be close.

Home

Wed. 11-5-58

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# Right-To-Work Amendments Are Beaten In 5 Of 6 States

News-Courier

WASHINGTON (AP) — Right-to-work amendments were defeated in Ohio, California, Colorado, Idaho and Washington in Tuesday's balloting, and approved in Kansas.

The vote, incomplete but decisive, stood:

Charleston S.C.

CALIFORNIA — For 616,416, against 1,011,779.

OHIO — For 1,158,115, against 1,987,215.

COLORADO — For 184,279, against 297,783.

WASHINGTON — For 289,267, against 510,573.

IDAHO — For 115,756, against 120,077.

Thurs 11-6-58

KANSAS — For 340,762, against 264,257.

Unionists hailed the election returns, including the Democratic sweep in the House and Senate, as signaling a turning of the right-to-work tide.

P.1

Labor now has enough friends in Congress, some claimed, to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act section which permits states to adopt right-to-work amendments to their state constitutions. Union strategists said repeal would be sought in the 86th Congress, along with a higher minimum wage, improved unemployment compensation and other union-favored causes.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman, former Demcratic senator from New York, issued a statement calling the right-to-work vote "very comforting" and adding: "The cause of industrial peace has been well served."

Unionists had attacked the proposals as attempts at union-wrecking. They poured work and money into their campaign to defeat it, especially in the country's industiral heartland.

Lehman and Mrs. Roosevelt were cochairmen of the National Council of Industrial Peace, formed to combat the movement.

Union leaders withheld formal comment on the Democratic sweep of Congress but said privately they were elated at the outcome and the part labor played in achieving it.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, opening a two-day session Thursday, is expected to issue a statement on te election outcome and outline legislative aims for next year.

These include some of the proposals unions have long been plugging for, such as a new hike in the dollar-an-hour minimum wage and broader coverage of the wage-hour law, a boost in unemployment compensation benefits, and aid to economically distressed areas.

A study of endorsements made by the AFL-CIO political organization — the Committee on Political Education — showed that out of 29 candidates receiving its blessings 23 were elected.

ELECTION'S BIGGEST ISSUE

# Right to Work or Wreck?

By DAVID KOONCE
Star Staff Writer

Sunday Star
Washington D.C.
Sun. 10-26-58
P. A-7

Its enemies call it "compulsory unionism." Its friends call it "union security." But neither term is the most unpartisan description of the union shop.

If you don't like the idea of a union shop, you probably see a "right-to-work" law as the answer to the ills of both business and labor. But if you're on the other side of the fence, the "right-to-work" law is a "right-to-wreck" law, and it isn't the answer to anything.

This, and not Quemoy, inflation, unemployment or big budgets, is the burning political issue in six States which will decide by referendum on November 4 whether a right-to-work law will go on the statute books.

The most dramatic of the six battles is being fought in California, where the outcome may determine the political fate of Senator William Knowland, and more importantly, even have some serious implications for the 1960 presidential election. Other States that will decide are Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Washington.

The three major forms of union security are:

**THE CLOSED SHOP** — This permits the hiring of union members only.

**THE UNION SHOP**—This is the main target of the "right-to-work" low. It requires a worker to join after being hired, usually within 30 days.

**THE MAINTENANCE-OF-MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT** — This requires all employes who are members, or become members, to remain so during the life of the contract.

## States Can Outlaw It

The Wagner Act of 1935 gave the sanction of Federal law to all three types of contracts. But 12 years later the Taft-Hartley Act made the closed shop illegal and, while not prohibiting the union shop, recognized the right of the States to outlaw it.

Eighteen States have done just that with the so-called "right-to-work" law. Of the 18, 10 are in the South and only one—Indiana—is a major industrial State.

Supporters of the "right-to-work" law contend that it protects a worker's right of free choice, instead of forcing him, possibly against his wishes, to join a union. The National Association of Manufacturers says that the underlying principle is 'neither anti-union nor pro-union; it is one of the simple morals of freedom." Another enemy of the union shop says that "no man who believes in freedom can . . . retain his self-respect" under the "slavery" of "compulsory unionism."

Another argument of the proponents is that these laws encourage unions to stay clean so they can attract more workers to voluntary membership.

## Disclosures of Abuses

The disclosure by the McClellan committee of scabrous behavior in some unions is responsible, to a great degree, for the concerted effort this year in behalf of "right-to-work" laws. Supporters of the laws, led by the National Right-to-Work Committee, had reason enough to believe that this year, when crooked labor has been exposed to the full view of the public, would be the best time to strike.

The opponents of the laws are led by the AFL-CIO and the National Council for Industrial Peace, founded last summer by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and former Democratic Senator Herbert Lehman of New York.

Their argument generally follows these lines:

The only freedom offered by a "right-to-work" law (because of the currency of the term, even the labor spokesmen have been forced to use it) is the freedom to work for lower wages under the employer's conditions.

Given a choice, they argue, management would hire only anti-union workers, and this eventually would place all workers at the mercy of the employer. Furthermore, the law encourages some workers to become "free riders"—that is, enjoy the benefits of a union contract won by the union at the bargaining table and paid for by union members' dues.

## Questions of Dishonesty

As for guaranteeing that unions will stay clean, the laws encourage just the opposite, say the opponents. The smaller the membership, it is argued, the easier is the opportunity presented to the dishonest element.

Some labor spokesmen even argue that the more "open" a shop is, the more expensive is its operation. They point to a statement by Harry Morton, a Henry Kaiser attorney:

"Kaiser's people built Boulder Dam, an open-shop job. A few years later they built Grand Coulee, the tightest closed shop you ever saw. . . . The cost per yard of concrete poured at Grand Coulee was less than it was of concrete in Boulder Dam. The cheaper job was the closed shop, the union shop."

This, in brief, is the really big issue which is being fought out in the six States.

In **California**, Republican Senator Knowland, seeking the governorship, has made his support of the "right-to-work" proposal a central feature of his campaign. His opponent, Democrat Edmund Brown, opposes it.

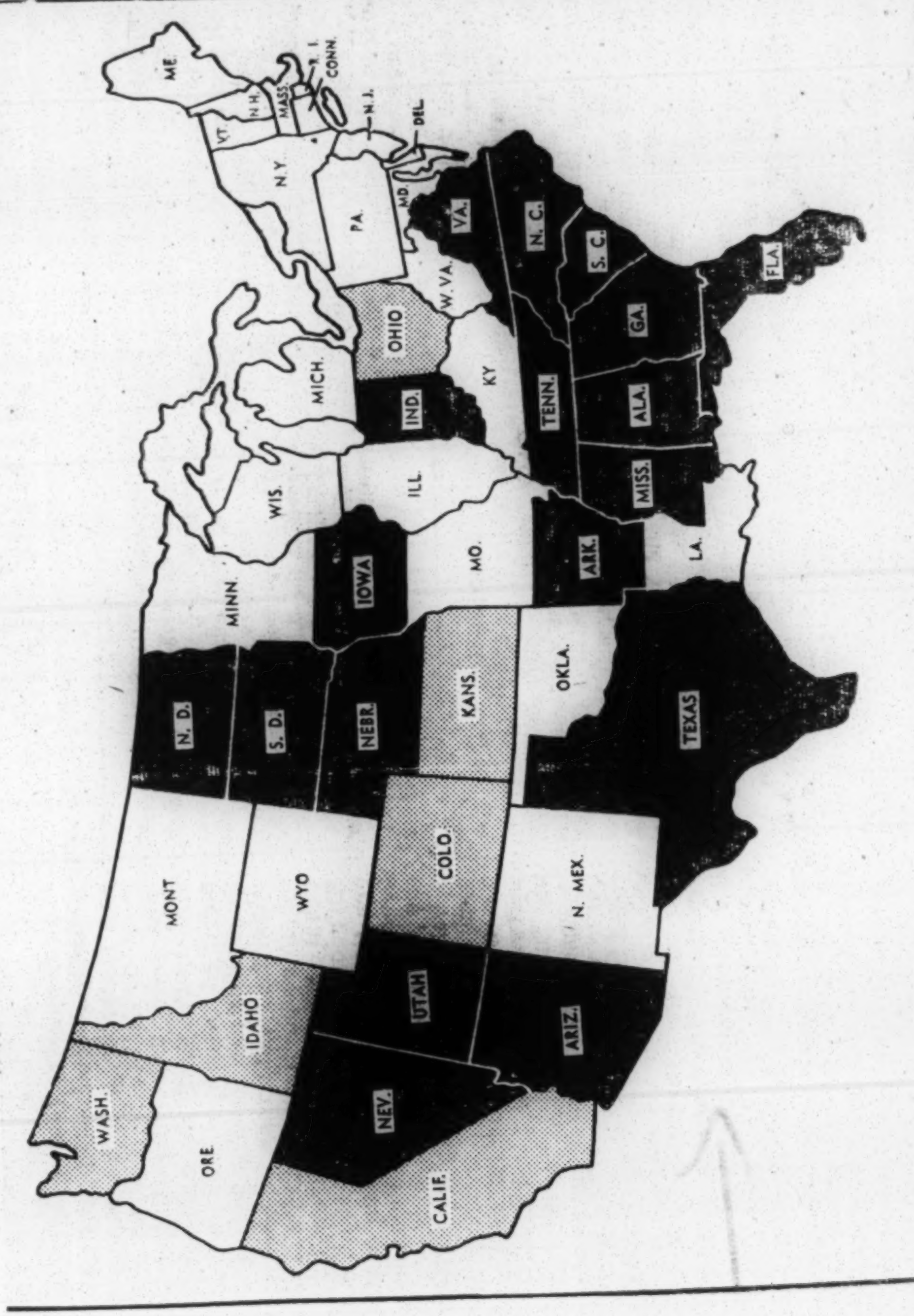
In **Colorado**, both Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols, a Democrat, and his Republican opponent, Palmer L. Burch, are against it.

In **Idaho**, neither Gov. Robert L. Smylie nor State Senator A. M. Derr, his Democratic opponent, has made the proposal an issue. Gov. Smylie is uncommitted. Mr. Derr voted against a "right-to-work" bill that was introduced and defeated in the Legislature.

In **Kansas**, Democratic Gov. George Docking and Republican Clyde M. Reed are opposed to the law. In 1955, former Republican Gov. Fred Hall vetoed a "right-to-work" bill, and although he was defeated in the next primary, the Democrats elected a Governor in the general election. Subsequently, Mr. Hall became one of the most vociferous critics of "right-to-work" legislation, speaking in many States against it.

In **Ohio**, Gov. C. William O'Neil, Republican, is urging that the voters support the proposal November 4. Democrat Michael V. DiSalle opposes it.

In **Washington**, there is no gubernatorial contest this year, but Senator Henry Jackson opposes "right-to-work" laws, while his Republican challenger, William Bantz, is uncommitted.



RIGHT-TO-WORK MAP—States with laws are in solid black, States voting on them are shaded.

16i 1958

TRANS-WORLD AIRLINES (TWA)

# 1st Negro Air Hostess To Work For TWA

NEW YORK — (' S) — The N. Y. State Commission Against Discrimination announced yesterday that the first Negro hostess to be hired by a major transcontinental and international airline will begin work within 90 days for Trans-World Airlines.

[illegible]

P. 1

The decision was announced by Charles Abrams, commission chairman on the eve of a public hearing on a charge brought by the new hostess, Dorothy Franklin, of Astoria, Queens that she had been discriminated against "because of poor complexion. . .unattractive teeth' and legs that were "not shapely."

Chicago Def

Her case was postponed to May 12.

Sat. 2-22-58

Gov. Averell Harriman hailed the hiring of Miss Franklin as a move that would raise American prestige abroad.

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# T. W. A. Agrees to Hire A Negro Air Hostess

Herald Tribune

## 1st Trans-Ocean Airline to Do So

By Jo-ann Price

New York N.Y.

Trans-World Airlines has agreed that within ninety days it will hire a Negro girl as a flight hostess. Such an action would make it the first American international commercial airline to do so.

The decision was announced yesterday by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. It was immediately lauded by Gov. Harriman as a move that would raise American prestige abroad.

Mon 2-10-58

Gov. Harriman said:

**"Inclusion of Negroes in the crews of American planes will raise the regard for an understanding of the principles of our country around the world."**

P. 3

**"I congratulate both T. W. A. and the State Commission Against Discrimination on this new advance which follows the example set by New York State's Mohawk Airline."**

T. W. A., against which nine complaints have been registered with S. C. A. D., spelled out its non-discriminatory policy on the eve of a public hearing in the case of Miss Dorothy Franklin, to whom T. W. A. refused employment in September on grounds that she had a "poor complexion . . . unattractive teeth" and legs that were "not shapely." Miss Franklin's case was postponed to May 12.

### Attorneys Express Views

Miss Franklin, twenty-three, of 2-10 Astoria Boulevard, Astoria, Queens, who works in the book order department of the New York Public Library, said yeseterday:

**I'm glad they've finally decided to hire Negro hostesses. They should have done it long ago."**

**She said she had not been approached by T. W. A. with an offer of a stewardess job but** that if she were, and if she accepted, it would probably "end" her S. C. A. D. case.

Attorneys for the airline declared in a letter to Mr. Abrams:

"T. W. A. has consistently carried on a policy of non-discrimination in the hiring of employees and the company's difficulty up to the present time has been the inability to locate young women who meet the qualifications for the flight hostess classification.

"Now that Mohawk Airlines has employed Miss Ruth Taylor, we hope that other young women of her race will not hesitate to apply to our client."

"In my event, T. W. A. has authorized us to give you its pledge that its efforts in this direction will be such that within the period of adjournment, a qualified young Negro woman will be hired and employed as a flight hostess by T. W. A."

### Mohawk Path Followed

In announcing the policy to open its flight hostess roster to applicants "regardless of race, creed or color," T. W. A. followed closely the path of Mohawk Airline, northeastern feeder line, which hired Miss Ruth Carroll Taylor, twenty-five, of 270 Convent Ave., as a stewardess, in December.

Mr. Abrams said yesterday that the Mohawk move evoked editorial praise in fifty-two publications. He noted that S. C. A. D. officials were surprised to find that reaction in the South was less caustic than feared. This was a major factor in the T. W. A. decision, he said.

The airline also wanted an adjournment from its scheduled hearing today in the Franklin case, the only one of seventeen complaints against major airlines to reach the public hearing stage, he added. Mr. Abrams added that the T. W. A. policy "does not affect" the status of Miss Franklin's case, which is being fought by S. C. A. D. on the basis that there was "probable cause" to credit her allegations of discrimination. She "could" be hired by T. W. A. in the interim, he said.

### Held a "Major Gain"

Mr. Abrams hailed the T. W. A. announcement as a "major gain in a strategy that has been going on for two years." He predicted that "within a year" the airlines' "pattern" of discrimination against Negroes in flight crews would be broken.

He recalled that eighteen airlines more than a year ago gave their agreement to him not to practice discrimination in hiring. But it was not until Mohawk voluntarily hired a Negro hostess, Miss Taylor, that airline resistance cracked.

Of the seventeen cases pending, one against American Airlines is awaiting conciliation. T. W. A. has atotal of nine complaints against it, American, four, United, two, Capital, one, and National, one.

As the T. W. A. decision became known, it was praised by Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban League, as a "development of national and international significance" and "the end of the color barrier in flight employment."

Herald Tribune—Noble

Miss Dorothy Franklin, a Negro, who was refused employment as flight hostess by T. W. A. Yesterday it was announced that **T. W. A. has undertaken to hire a Negro for such a position.**

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# TWA HIRES FIRST NEGRO STEWARDESS ON ITS AIRLINES

Butler Co. American

New York — Trans World Airlines today became the first American international commercial airline to hire Negro girls as flight hostesses.

The action announced by Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, was lauded by New York Gov. Averell Harriman as a move that would raise the regard for and understanding of the principles of our country around the world."

Sat. 2-15-58

Hamilton Ohio

Abrams hailed the TWA announcement as a "major gain in a strategy that has been going on for two years." He predicted that "within a year" the airlines' "pattern" of discrimination against Negroes in flight crews would be broken.

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Times P. 30

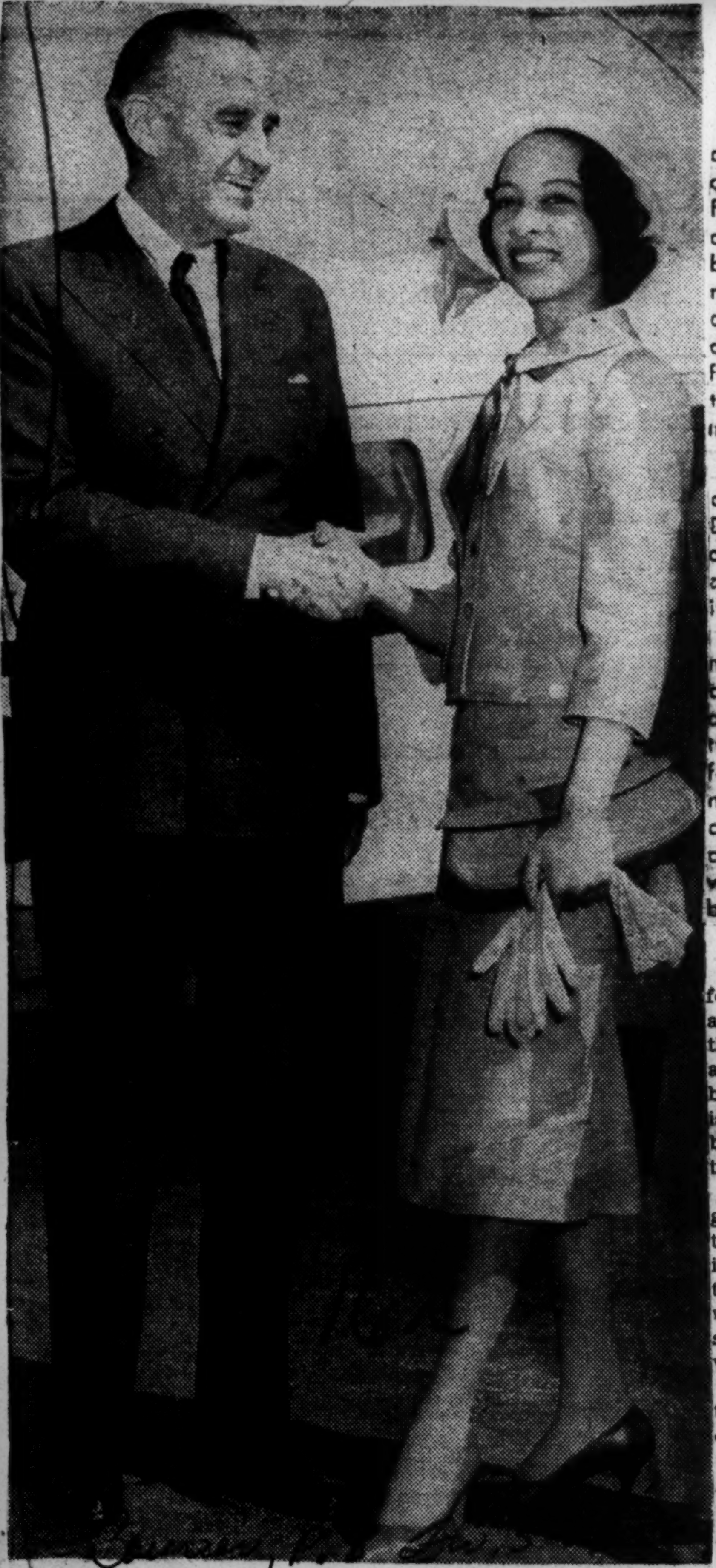
Tue. 2-11-58

New York N.Y.

Trans-World Airlines deserves great credit for pursuing what its acting president, Warren Lee Pierson, calls "a gradual system of racial integration" in its employment policies and particularly for the promise made last week by the company's counsel that within ninety days a Negro hostess will be hired. The company has already employed more than 200 Negroes for ground jobs, including an assistant to the personnel manager. But so far none has been taken on for flight positions. With the exception of the domestic Mohawk Airlines, the first to hire a Negro hostess—Ruth Carol Taylor—and New York Airways, which has a colored pilot, no other lines have broken the airborne racial barrier. T. W. A. is the first company serving international routes to commit itself to do so.

One of the reasons for airline hesitancy to hire Negro hostesses is said to be the possible effect of such a policy on public opinion in the South. Chairman Abrams of the State Commission Against Discrimination says that wide news and editorial comment on Miss Taylor's employment in all parts of the country show no evidence of any such feeling. It would be doubly unfortunate, of course, if discriminatory practices elsewhere should determine employment practices in New York—especially on international flights which are closely watched by critics of this country abroad.

More than a year and a half ago eighteen airlines agreed with Commissioner Abrams not to practice racial discrimination. It is taking a long time for them to redeem that pledge—witness the time it has taken for the first breakthroughs and the twenty-seven complaints against the airlines now on the commission's docket, fifteen of which concern hostesses. We urge that integration on the airlines proceed "with all deliberate speed" and with the accent on speed.



**She's a Big First**—Gov. Averill Harriman of New York greets the first Trans World Airlines Negro flight hostess, Margaret Grant, 21-year-old Hunter College senior, at La Guardia Field.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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# New Stewardess on T .W .A.

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

One more barrier to the advancement of Negroes in this country is gradually disappearing from sight. For many years, air lines had steadfastly avoided hiring Negro personnel for flight jobs. In 1955, the practice was called to the attention of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice-President Nixon, who recently laid down the basic rule: "We cannot afford any longer to deny to the United States of America the ability, the intelligence, the contributions that could be made by millions of our fellow Americans if they had a first-class education and the incentive to train themselves for the positions that are available now and which will become increasingly available."

World P.6 Wed. 5-21-58

In New York State, the campaign to keep pressue on the air lines has been spearheaded by the State Commission Against Discrimination, headed by Charles Abrams. Results have been obtained. In 1956, New York Airways, a helicopter line, hired a Negro pilot. In 1957, Mohawk Airlines which does most of its flying upstate, hired a Negro stewardess.

Birmingham Ala.

Now, after extended negotiations between the State Commission and Trans World Airlines, T.W.A. has the honor of becoming the first international carrier based in the U. S. to employ a Negro stewardess. The girl selected is Miss Margaret Grant, twenty-one, who will be graduated from Hunter College in a few weeks. Miss Grant is naturally thrilled with her opportunity and hopes that other air lines will quickly abandon discriminatory practices. We share her hopes and extend our congratulations to her, to T.W.A. and to the public agencies whose direction and determination are gradually removing this blight from American life.

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## A BLOW AGAINST BIAS

N. Y. Times p. 28C Tues. 5-13-58 New York N.Y.

Our congratulations go to T. W. A. for its hiring of ~~Miss Margaret Grant~~ as an airline stewardess. This is the third time that a Negro has been able to break the barrier of race bias at this particular point, and it is important because T. W. A. has been ready to break it on a major trunk line. It is a substantial gain.

Miss Grant is likewise to be congratulated because she was willing to be something of a standard bearer in a controversial case. She was able to make it abundantly clear that what mattered was merit for its own sake. She has the qualifications and will undoubtedly do a fine job.

This is just another illustration of the need for some revision of parts of our thinking on the whole question of ethnic origins. The idea that any one particular field of usefulness should be closed to any person on a ground other than outright competence is the survival of superstitions that we should have outlived. But it takes courage and determination and common sense to break those superstitions. We have seen it done in other fields. The break on the air-lines is all to the good.

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# New Stewardess on T. W. A.

Herald Tribune p. 18 Tues. 5-13-58 New York, N.Y. TWA

One more barrier to the advancement of Negroes in this country is gradually disappearing from sight. For many years, air lines had steadfastly avoided hiring Negro personnel for flight jobs. In 1955, the practice was called to the attention of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice-President Nixon, who recently laid down the basic rule: "We cannot afford any longer to deny to the United States of America the ability, the intelligence, the contributions that could be made by millions of our fellow Americans if they had a first-class education and the incentive to train themselves for the positions that are available now and which will become increasingly available."

Margaret Grant

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# TWA's Negro Hostess Starts Her Training

Call P.1 Fri 6-27-58

Kansas City, Mo.

Margaret Grant, 21-year-old college graduate, began training this week as the first Negro ever to become a hostess for a major U. S. intercontinental airline.

Miss Grant entered the Trans World Airlines hostess school with 40 other girls, all white.

Miss Grant, a recent graduate of Hunter college in New York City, lives at TWA's special student dormitory with the other girls.

16 i

She is rooming with five white girls who, the airline said, asked to room with Miss Grant.

The airline announced in New York on May 12 that it had hired Miss Grant to become its first Negro hostess. At the same time a suit against TWA, charging discrimination, was dropped.

Miss Grant's schooling here will last until July 11 when she will be allowed to state her choice of a home base at one of six cities: Kansas City, Detroit, Chicago, New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

One other U. S. airline has a Negro hostess, TWA said. She is Ruth Taylor, hostess for Mohawk Airlines, a feeder service that operates mostly within New York state.

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# TWA Hostess Candidate Fails Physical

P.1 Defender

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (UPI) — The first Negro hostess candidate of a major U. S. airline was washed out of training school because of "physical deficiencies," it was learned last week. Sat 7-19-58

The girl, Margaret Grant, 21 of New York, entered the Trans World Airlines hostess school here June 16, along with 40 other girls, all white. The class graduated July 10.

TWA announced in New York on May 12, that it had hired Miss Grant to become its first Negro hostess. At the same time, a suit against TWA, charging discrimination, was dropped.

16 i

A feeder airline, Mohawk of New York, employs the only Negro hostess in the United States.

When questioned about the prospective graduation, a TWA spokesman replied, "she washed out because of physical deficiencies about two weeks ago."

The spokesman said a routine physical examination disclosed a "rare ailment, not infectious, but which could be aggravated by prolonged flying."

He said the findings were double checked by the University of Kansas City and the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

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# Resigns Post

Journal - Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Miss Margaret Grant, who recently became the first colored hostess hired by a major U. S. intercontinental airline, recently resigned according to company officials. They said physical examinations disclosed that Miss Grant had, unknown to her, a rare non-infectious disease which would have been aggravated by flight duty. The line said it planned to hire another colored girl. P.10

Sat 7-19-58

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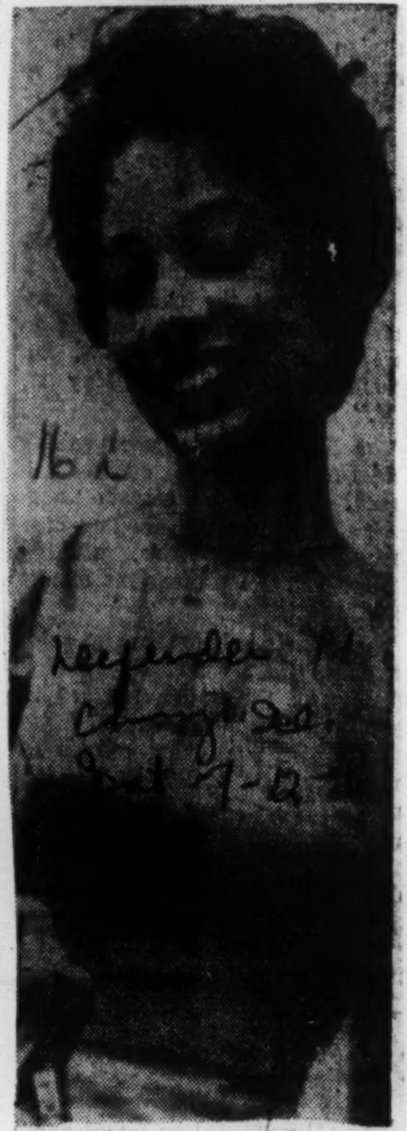

MARGARET GRANT

# TWA Loses First Negro Hostess

16 i

Defender P.1

NEW YORK — TWA has announced that its first Negro hostess has been dropped from its training school in Kansas City, Mo., because it was discovered she had a sickle cell anemia trait.

The hostess, Margaret Grant, 21, had her employment terminated while still in training in Kansas City. She was to have completed the course July 11 and then begin making regularly scheduled flights. Sat. 7-12-58

Miss Grant was the first Negro hostess employed by a major continental U. S. airline. She began training June 16.

Chicago Ill.

Doctors said her condition could become an occupational hazard and cause damage to the spleen.

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# Pay ranges up to $280 per month

Afro American

P. 9

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Following the failure of Miss Margaret Grant to complete training as a flight hostess, the Urban League began a special recruitment program for new applicants, this week.

TWA 16 i

Miss Grant was the first nonwhite flight hostess hired by a major airline. A physical condition necessitated her withdrawal from the post.

League officials said that Trans - world Airlines officials had requested its industrial relations department to recruit other applicants.

Sat 7-26-58

**BECAUSE STEWARDESSES** are in constant contact with passengers the airlines place great stress in hiring young women who are attractive, poised, pleasant, and resourceful. Generally, they require that girls be from 20 to 28 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 8 inches in height, well - proportioned, and in excellent health.

All the large airlines require that stewardesses be unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) and usually require that they resign when they marry or shortly thereafter. Applicants for stewardess jobs must have at least a high school education, and young women with 1 or 2 years of college, nurses' training, or business experience in dealing with the public are preferred.

* * *

**MOST OF THE** large airlines train newly hired stewardesses for 4 to 6 weeks in their own schools. Training includes instructions in work duties, company procedures, weather and flight information, first aid, and grooming. In the latter phases of training, the girls go on practice flights to learn how to perform their duties under actual flying conditions.

A few airlines which do not operate their own schools recruit stewardesses from graduating classes of special private stewardess schools. Girls who attend these schools must pay their own expenses.

Experienced stewardesses may be advanced to jobs as stewardess supervisor, stewardess instructor, or stewardess employment representative.

* * *

**MONTHLY BASE PAY** for new stewardesses ranges from $250.00 up. In some companies, supplementary pay based on hours of flight brings the starting salary of stewardesses up to as much as $280.00 a month.

Top base pay of experienced stewardesses is considerably more. Supplemental payments bring earnings for some stewardesses to more than $400.00 a month. Stewardesses on overseas routes usually receive higher salaries than those on domestic routes.

The companies which train their own stewardesses usually pay them a training salary or living expenses during the training period.

## Up in the air 85 hours a month

# *Would you like to be an* AIRLINE HOSTESS

P 8

Afro American

Baltimore,

Md.

Sat. 8-2-58

The Urban League of Greater New York, 204 W. 136th Street, has been asked by Trans - World Airlines to recruit applicants for flight hostesses positions.

Afro American

Stewardesses (sometimes called hostesses), are carried on all commercial airline passenger flights to attend to the comfort for the passengers.

Md

Before the plane takes off the stewardess sits in on the briefing of the flight crew.

As the passengers board, she checks tickets and sees that all passengers are seated comfortably.

p 8

During the flight, she gives instructions to passengers and makes certain that seat belts are fastened when safety measures require it.

Baltimore

She answers questions about flights and weather, gives aid to passengers when necessary, and helps care for small children.

Sat. 8-2-58

On first - class flights, the stewardess heats and serves ready - cooked meals. On coach and tourist flights, she serves light refreshments.

## Attractive

Because stewardesses are in constant contact with passengers the airlines place great stress on hiring young women who are attractive, poised, pleasant, and resourceful.

Generally, they require that girls be from 20 to 28 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 8 inches in height, well - proportioned, and in excellent health.

All the large airlines require that stewardesses be unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) and usually require that they resign when they marry or shortly thereafter.

Applicants for a stewardess job must have at least a high school education, and young women with 1 or 2 years of college, nurses' training, or business experience in dealing with the public are preferred.

Training includes instructions in work duties, company procedures, weather and flight information, first aid, and grooming.

In the later phases of training, the girls go on practice flights to learn how to perform their duties under actual flying conditions.

Girls who attend these schools must pay their own expenses. Experienced stewardesses may be advanced to jobs as stewardess supervisor, stewardess instructor, or stewardess employment representative.

## $250 To $400

Monthly base pay for new stewardesses ranges from $250 up. In some companies, supplementary pay based on hours of flight brings the starting salary of stewardesses up to as much as $280.00 a month.

Top base pay of experienced stewardesses is considerably more.

The companies which train their own stewardesses usually pay them a training salary or living expenses during the training period.

## No Soft Job

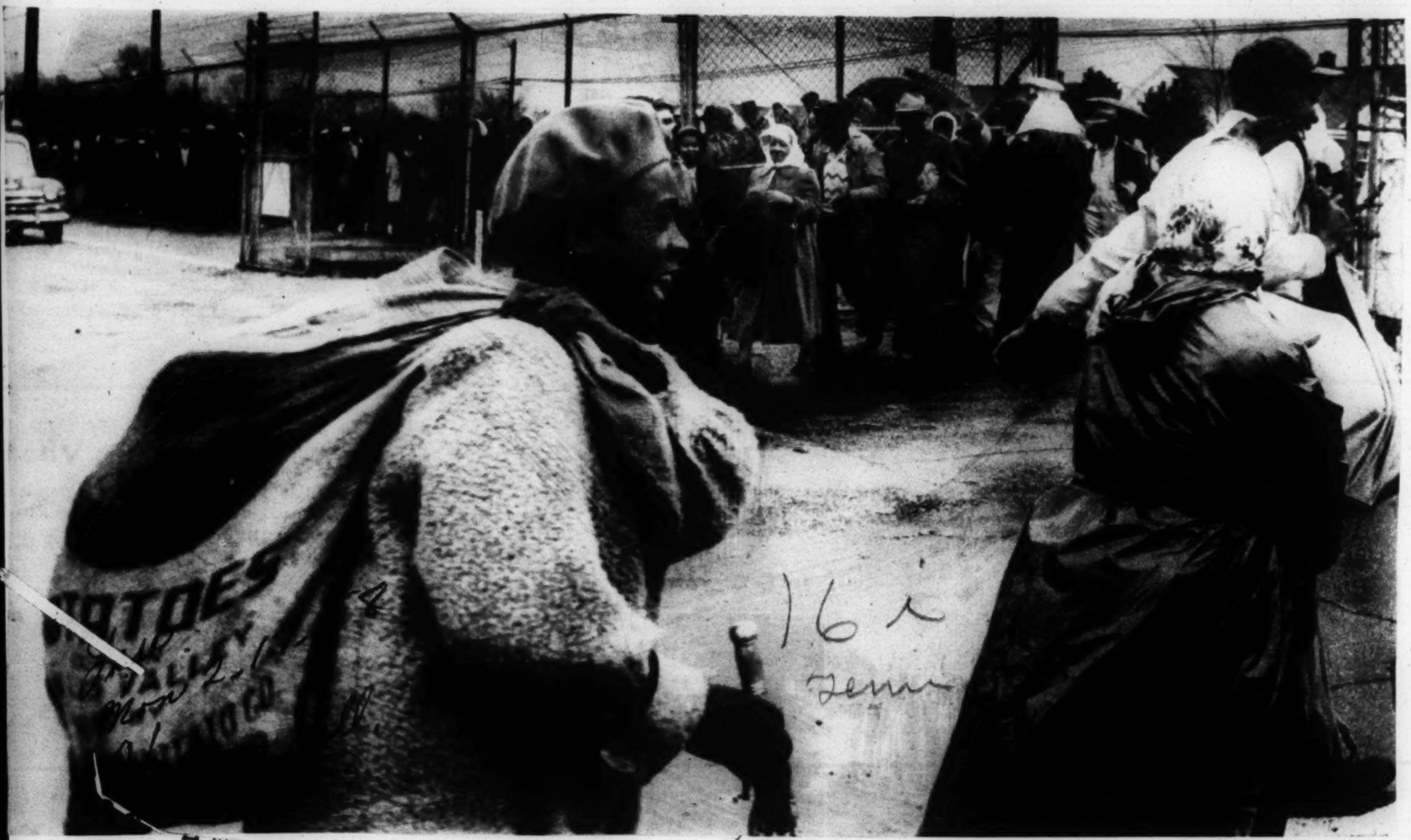
Since the commercial airlines operate around the clock, stewardesses' hours of work often include nights and weekends.

As a result of irregular schedules and limitations on the amount of flying time, the total work time of stewardesses averages considerably less than 40 hours a week, and they may have from 8 to 15 days off per month.

Approximately a third of a stewardesses' time is spent away from home base; on these occasions, the airlines usually pay for her meals and lodging.

16i 1958 TENNESSEE

# A LOOK AT THE WORLD'S WEEK



16 i
Tenn

[illegible]

## RECESSION'S REMINDER OF DEPRESSION

Breadlines, common during the Depression, reappeared in Memphis, Tenn. last week where 10,000 families of the nation's four million unemployed people were receiving free foods. Mostly farm laborers, hit by 1957 crop disasters and seasonal layoffs, they were given cheese, milk, rice and other Federal surplus supplies. To qualify for the food relief they had to sign a statement saying that they made less than $45 a week.

# Triumph Over Despair

Defender
P. 12

Sat. 5-31-58

## Medical Specialists At Meharry Combine Talents To Beat Paralysis

Defender Sat. 5-31-58 Chicago, Ill.

When John Henry Williams was admitted to the emergency room of Meharry Medical College on March 23, 1953, no one could have known that one of the most dramatic stories of physical rehabilitation in the history of the school was about to be unfolded.

To the attendants on duty he was just another of the grave emergency cases that they were accustomed to receive day after day.

Examination disclosed that Williams was the victim of a gunshot wound. The bullet, fired from a pistol, was lodged in his back resulting in a paralysis of the bladder and bowel and a complete loss of sensation and control of his lower extremities.

The possibility of his ever again enjoying a useful life . . . under any conditions, provided he lived at all . . . seemingly were hopeless. It was indeed a tragic hour for the patient . . . and the beginning of a supreme challenge to the staff of Meharry.

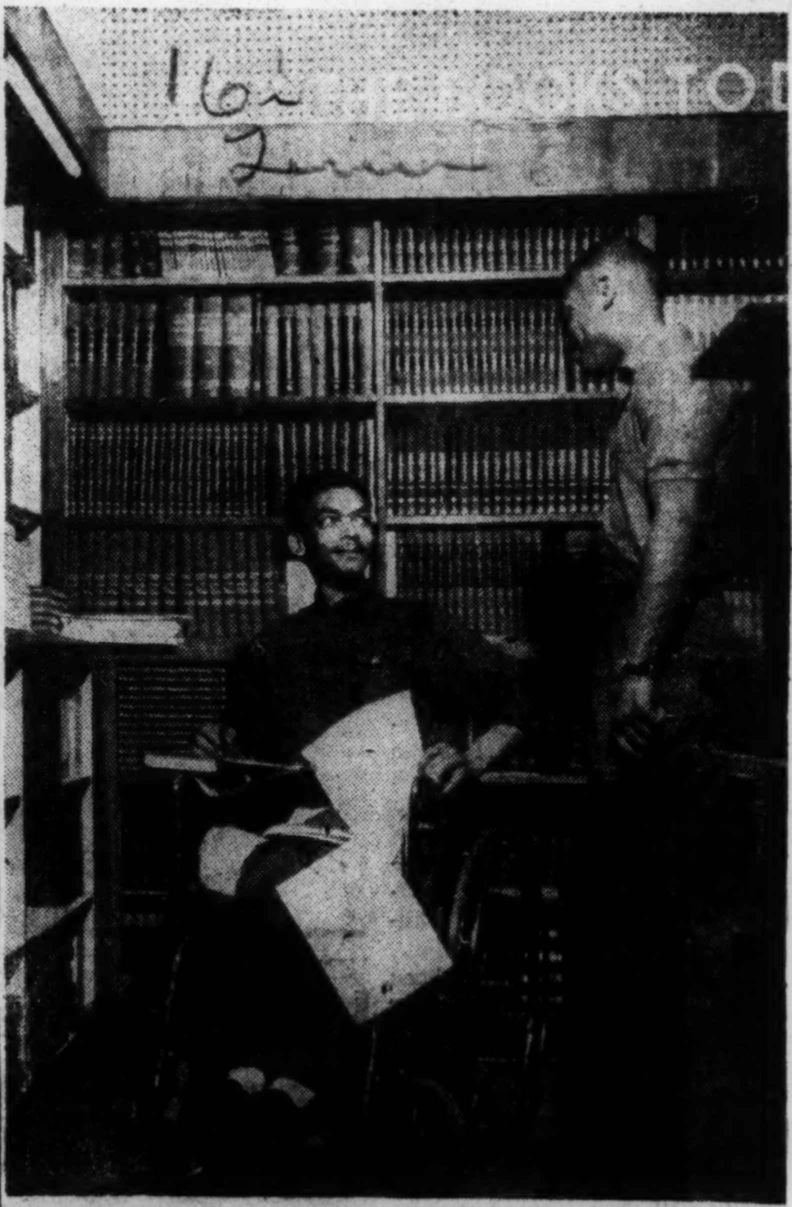
How successfully that challenge was met provides a story of undying faith of the kind the Scriptures say will "move the mountains;" and the utilization of the facilities of medicine and therapy by trained hands and minds who, through unbelievable patience and dedication, daily beat back suffering and outwit death.

For today John Henry Williams is gainfully employed as bookkeeper and records clerk in the Meharry bookstore . . . rendering valuable service in the very institution which brought him through the "valley of the shadows."

From the bleak day of hopelessness, May 4, 1953, until February, 1957, when he reported to the Rehabilitation Center in Denver, Col., the patient was treated under the joint supevision of the departments of orthopedics, urology, surgery, social service and physical therapy at Meharry; all working with the Tennessee division of the United States Vocational Rehabilitation agency.

It was Physical Therapy that bore the brunt of the daily routine. Hour after hour, and day after day, with unbelievable patience, the therapists worked with Williams as they revitalized every ounce of muscular strength possible in an emaciated, paralyzed body.

"No one but those of us who helped him will ever know how far he has come," Mrs. DeLois Wilkinson, head of the physical therapy department says. "Our joint faith, including his own, never let us falter."



JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS (left) chats with a fellow student in the college library.

The progress was rugged, painful and slow. In January, 1954 continuous physical therapy had to be suspended as urinary problems and decubitus ulcers developed.

Again, in January, 1955, medical and surgical treatment became necessary for the first half of the year.

November, 1955, saw braces fitted, but had to be removed almost immediately as serious blister formations appeared on his feet.

In April, 1956, problems intruded requiring social and medical attention urgently.

Williams returned for physical therapy one month later, and now the long hours of joint supervision and treatment began to pay dividends in the stretch.

In June his ambulation program was stepped up; his balance was very good; he could do stationary standing without holding, and, above all, his spirits soared.

A maximum program of physical therapy was put in force. Swing-to and swing-through gaits were done well. He could sit through a movie now without undue strain. He participated enthusiastically in a staff party in August, given to celebrate his progress, demonstrating to other patients a perfect swing-through gait.

So the man who had arrived at Meharry in an almost hopeless condition was now departing for the rehabilitation center for the last leg of the journey back from despair . . . after almost four years of treatment underwritten with an unquenchable faith.

To see him sitting in his wheelchair at his desk in the Meharry bookstore, quietly and efficiently doing his job, he somehow seems the symbol of medical accomplishment in physical rehabilitation.

As Dr. W. T. Dooley, acting chairman of orthopedic surgery at Meharry, puts it, "Williams is our exhibit 'A'."

The rehabilitation of Williams brings the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis into focus . . . for it was this organization which provided training for both Mrs. Wilkinson, and Dr. Dooley who spent three years on a fellowship with NFIP in addition to one year with the Rockefeller foundation.

# One-Armed Paper Hanger Is Preacher, Father, Too

By DEAN DUNCAN

Commercial Appeal p.

Thurs. 1-16-58

Memphis, Tenn.

Often spoken of but seldom heard from is the proverbial "one-armed paper hanger."

Rev. Sam L. Clark of 582 Williams is not only a one-armed paper hanger, he's busier than most.

The 58-year-old Negro has been a paper hanger since coming to Memphis from Mississippi in 1921. He's also a licensed preacher. And he is the father of 20 children.

Rev. Clark lost his right arm at the age of 10 while playing in a cotton gin at Enid, Miss. The arm was amputated three inches below the shoulder.

The strong religious atmosphere in his home made him decide early to preach. It wasn't until he moved here from Enid that he got interested in paper hanging.

**Start Wasn't Easy**

"I prayed for the Lord to give me something to do that nobody could take away from me," he recalled. "I had done a little paper hanging for myself, so I decided on that."

16i

Getting into the professional paper-hanging ranks wasn't easy for him. He hired out for a couple of months as a helper at 75 cents a week. When he struck out on his own, he found prospective employers staring at the stub of his arm and turning down his bid for jobs.

"Finally, when I was able to get work," Rev. Clark said, "I would lock the door of the room where I was working so people couldn't see me. I was nervous and afraid of making mistakes."

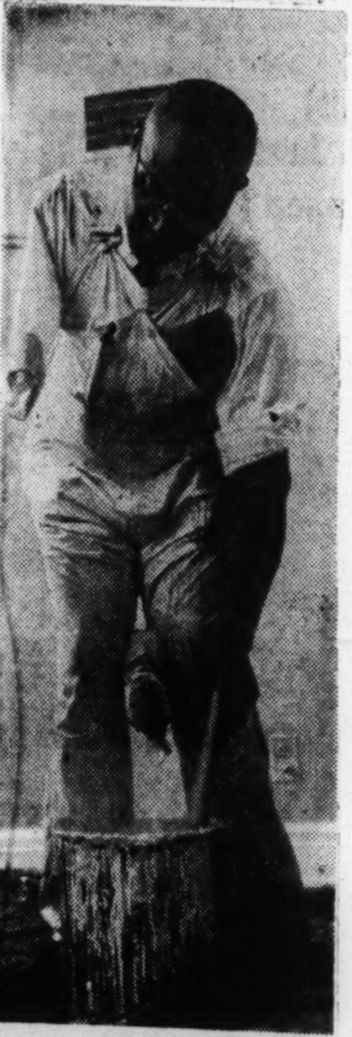
Today, he takes pride in his skill and thinks his work compares favorably with that of his two-armed competitors.

**Uses His Head**

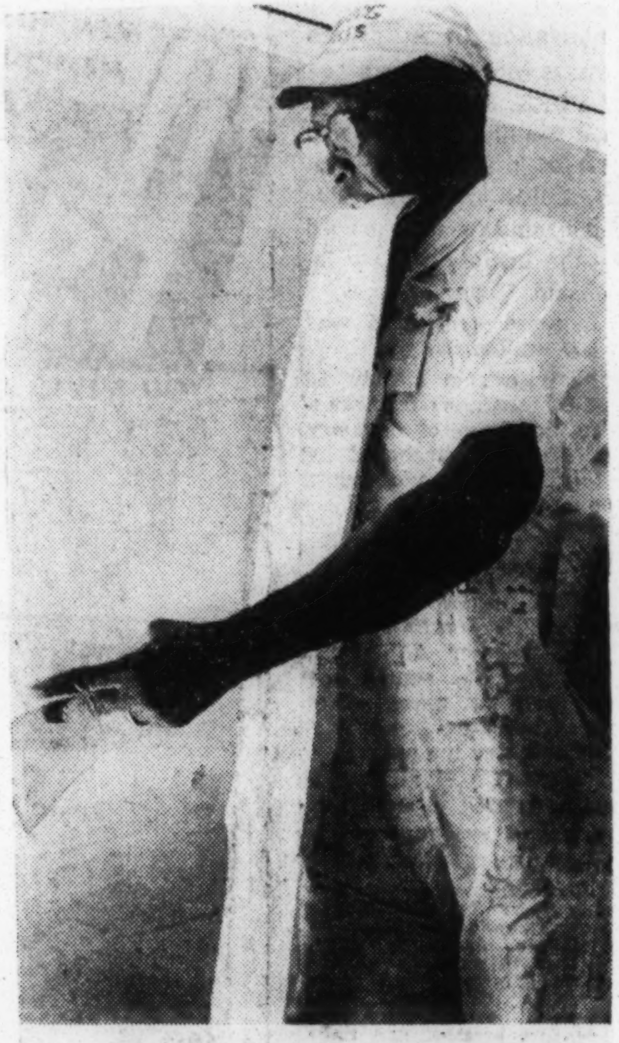
To put up the wallpaper, Rev. Clark uses his good left arm, his head, shoulders and teeth. He sometimes finds it necessary to hold the paper between his teeth while trimming it with shears. He uses a brush to apply paste to the paper, then puts it on the wall using his left arm and the side of his head to fix it in place.

When not on a job, he finds plenty to do as pastor of Christ Temple Apostolic Church at 1868 Castex, where he has filled the pulpit for three years. And then there are the chores attendant to the rearing of 20 children—10 girls and 10 boys aged 33 to 7.

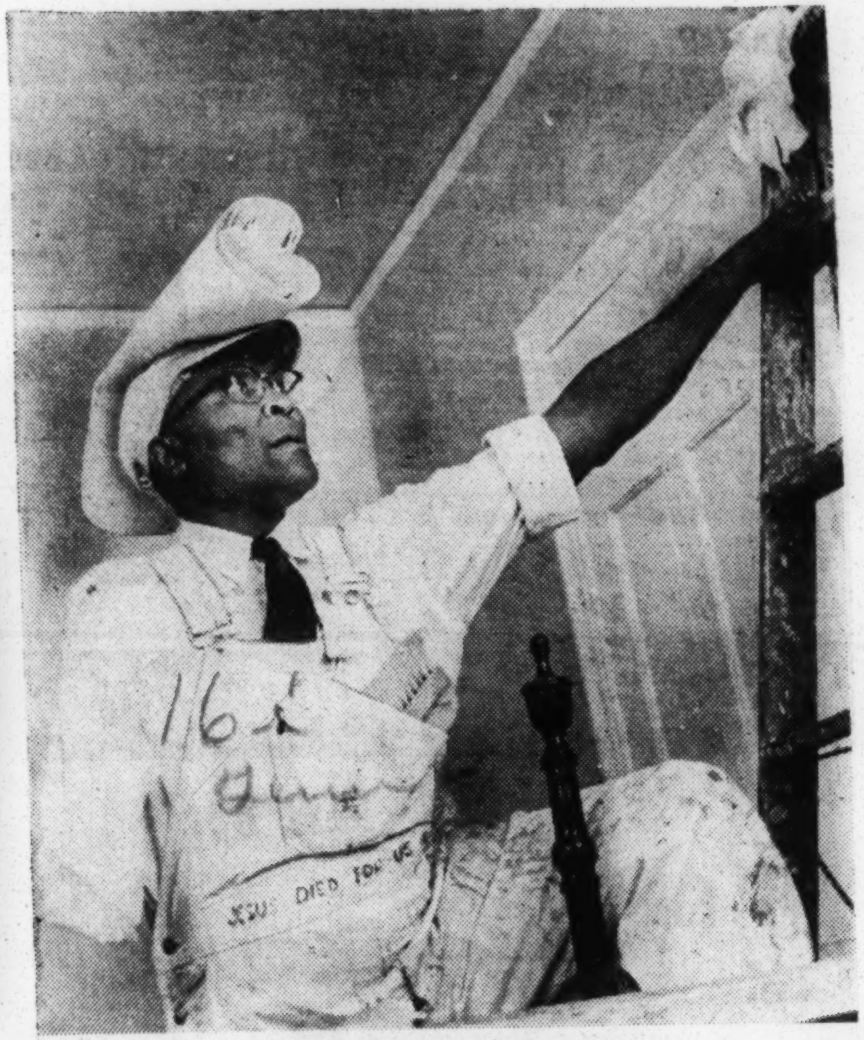
"I have to keep busy," he said, "but I like it that way."



AN ASSIST FROM KNEES

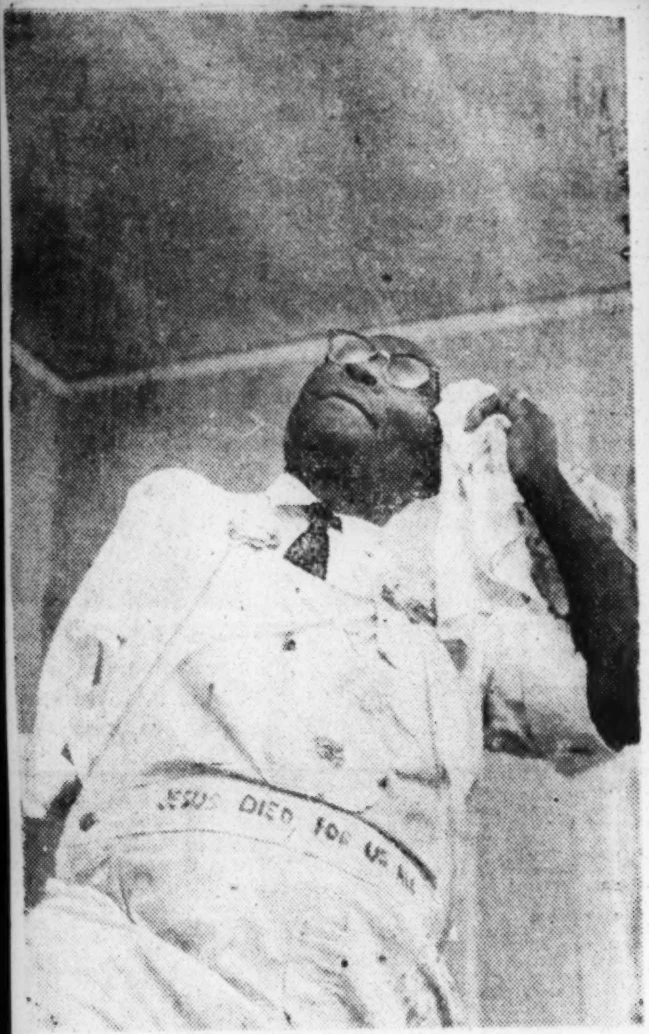


STRONG TEETH ARE IMPORTANT



A GOOD HEAD HELPS A LOT

NOT SO DIFFICULT — The work of a one-armed paper hanger, famed in anecdote as a man of great industry, doesn't look so difficult as done by Rev. Sam L. Clark. Although missing his right arm, the ordained minister uses everything else available to get the job done.


JESUS DIED FOR US ALL

WIPING A BROW TAKES ONLY ONE HAND

A LITTLE BODY ENGLISH HELPS

# Employers Warned To Pay Government Taxes Collected From Their Workers

Globe

P/

Nashville Tenn

Jne 7-18-58

Hon. J. M. Roundtree, District Director of Internal Revenue has relayed to Delinquent Employers the latest instructions from Washington regarding the necessity for these employers to pay promptly all of the money collected from their employes, advising that a failure to do this involves them in trouble—"Up to one year in jail and [illegible] $5,000.

The full instructions from Internal Revenue Commissioner Russel C. Harrington are contained in the following release, dated July 10, Director Roundtree announces.

Commissioner Russell C. Harrington today announced issurance of final regulations under recent legislation giving Internal Revenue Service new authority to deal with employers and others who chonically fail to pay into the Treasury taxes withheld from their employees or collected from their customers.

Mr. Harrington said that, with publication of the regulations, IRS district directors are in a position to invoke the provisions of Public Law 85-321 against flagrant violators if it becomes necessary.

Failure to comply can result in criminal misdemeanor charges against a delinquent employer carrying penalties of up to a year in jail and a fine of $5,000.

These penalties are provided in cases where the delinquent employer, after notice is served on him in accordance with the provisions of the law, fails to deposit these withheld taxes within two banking days after their collection, in a separatae bank account in trust for the United States.

Mr. Harrington said the vast majority of employers report and pay these wthheld taxes properly, and thus will not be affected by the new provisions.

Globe

He said the new law will be applied fairly, with due regard to the circumstances of each delinquency case, but that the Service will be firm in seeing that withheld taxes properly due the Government are not dissipated by employers of otherwise diverted to teir own use.

Jne 18 58

7-

In addition to income and social security taxes which employers are required to withhold from salaries and wages, the new law also applies to taxes on transportation and communication charges as well as to taxes on safe deposit boxes, admissions, and club dues which are required to be collected by carriers, telephone and telegraph companies, banks, theaters, and certain types of clubs at the time the charges for these facilities and services were paid.

The regulations issued under Public Law 85-321 constitute Treasury Decision 6299, published in the Federal Register of July 1, 1958.

# FRUEHAUF TO CLOSE PLANT TEMPORARILY

## Trailer Firm To Lay Off 550 Hopes To Reopen Soon

Commercial Appeal

P.1 16i

Jan. 31-58

Memphis, Tenn.

Fruehauf Trailer Co. announced yesterday temporary suspension of operations at its manufacturing plant on Winchester Pike at Municipal Airport.

Operations will cease tomorrow. About 550 employes will be laid off.

Industrywide decline in the demand for truck trailers in the last several months was given by W. D. Evans, plant manager, as the reason for the action.

"The plant will be maintained on a standby basis so that it can be reactivated on short notice when business conditions warrant," Mr. Evans said.

"The Memphis plant has recently completed production of over 500 refrigerated containers, and at present is negotiating for new orders for similar and other type of equipment, which it is hoped will permit reopening at an early date."

Fruehauf has been operating in Memphis since 1941, when the firm was consolidated with the Carter Manufacturing Co.

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16i

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 2-15-58

**Economic Squeeze!**—Officials estimate 95 per cent of the 45,000 Memphis (Tenn.) bread lines are Negroes, and thousands of these are believed victims of an economic squeeze enforced by White Citizens Councils. Photo shows long line of food-seekers.—Wide World.

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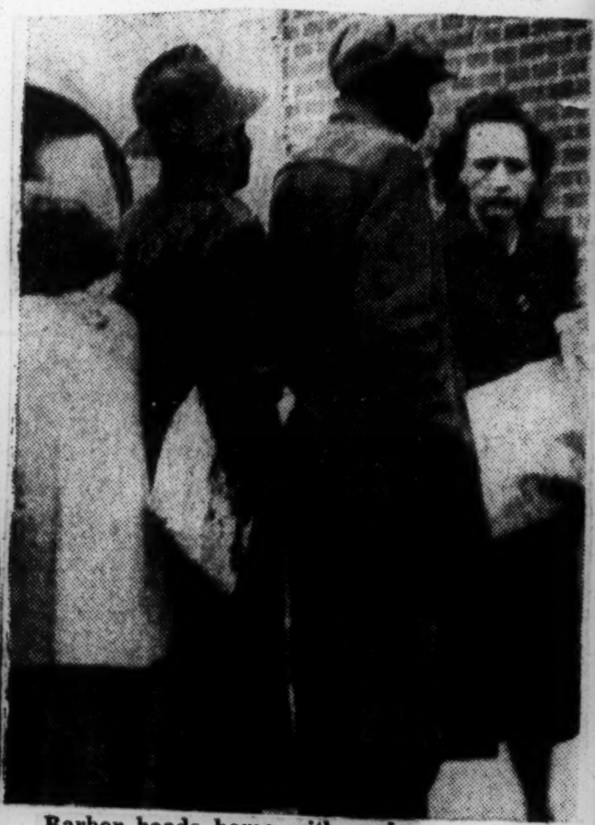
# Color Line Fades In Memphis As Recession Revives Bread Line

Defender P.3 Chicago, Ill., Sat. 2-22-58

16i Tenn



**NEGROES AND WHITES** wait shoulder to shoulder in Memphis as more than 10,532 heads of families register to receive Federal surplus food released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In photo at left, Mrs. Ernie Sisk loads her food into auto trunk after spending more than five hours in line. In photo (2nd from left) J. P. Barber heads home with sack containing month's allowance for three persons. Barber has

ational, 1180 E. 63rd St., Chic

been out of work and unable to find another job for 11 months. Other photos show more persons, both white and Negro, nearing the warehouse at Mallory Air Force Depot, where the food was distrubted some leaving their food packs and a long line of men and women standing in the rain outside the gates with all sorts of containers to cart away the food.

# Says Recession Near Low Point

DALLAS, Tex. — (INS) — The president of the National Association of Manufacturers says the current business downturn has neared its lowest point.

Milton C. Lightner, chairman of the board of the Singer Sewing Machine company, discussed the state of the economy during an interview with International News Service.

The interview in part follows:

Question: Mr. Lightner, would you outline the sum of your impressions about current business?

Answer: "I think it's generally good, but there are spotty bad places. There are certain lines of production where lack of business has caused a cutback in production and some unemployment."

Q: Which of these areas would you consider "bad"?

**HARDEST HIT**

A: "From the figures I read, the automobile industry is the hardest hit by the fall off in business. The people just aren't buying cars. Of course this affects many other business as well."

Q: Would you consider the auto industry critical to a general business upswing?

A: "Yes, I'd say it is the most important single factor. When the pickup begins in this field there will be an attendant pickup in the others."

Q: How would you describe our position now in the recession?

A: "Well, as I see it, we are at the turn right now. It shouldn't be long before we start the upturn toward better business and production. Of course, it could dip a little, but not much more."

Chicago Ill.

## Farm Labor Needed

HARLINGEN, Texas.— A field labor shortage was reported from this section in the lower Rio Grande valley during a meeting of the state employment association Friday.

Austin Anderson, executive vice-president of the Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers, said the valley faces a serious situation unless the farmers are allowed to get the experience farm labor they need.

L. C. Calvert, manager of the Dimmit county Farm Bureau of Carrizo Springs, said many farmers in the Winter Garden area face a vegetable crops loss for lack of harvest labor. He said no more farm hands are available and we have been unable to bring in Mexican nationals.

Call P. 7

Kansas City Mo.

# Integration In Labor Forces In Austin

Informer

AUSTIN — On Tuesday night the Austin Commission of Human Relations presented a three man panel discussing Intergration in the lobor forces in the Austin community at the Health Center 1318 Sabine street.

Represented on the panel was Lonnie Odel, Texas Employment Commission who admitted following a dual standard of employment based on a twenty year custom and practice. He said when they call for help, we just send them white help, many go so far as to tell you what kind they want and the way she must look, blond, burnett or what not. I admit that there are two sections, a back or side door and a front door, this is for the purpose of handling what we term the employment pool, the front door is for higher skilled jobs. If we don't work with the employers, they may not call us any more. I am sure that we can make corrections on the present situation the matter should be called to the attetion of the Commissionrs. I have been enlightend here tonight myself.

Fred Schmidt of the AFL-CIO was the most forthright of all, he pointed up the problem based on race impartially, he told about the employer and the Union,s he didn't try to hide any faults. He said Negroes should find out from the U.S. Government why Negroes were not included on the apprentice training program. The Federal government pays most of the money to operate the Texas Employment Commission.

Mr Schmidt pointed out the positive gains maintained by a firm policy of the Unions on something new, but will help Seniority and upgrading, this is many a Negro who has been in one position for 20 to 30 years. He pushed Mr Odel on their practices of employment of Negroes and the manner in which they were handled at the Agency It was by far his most specific public discussion actually facing up to the problem without batting an eye. The third person, Rev John Carter, representing the American Friends Service Committee. He said, we should try all means available to place qualified professional Negroes on jobs previously classified for whites. We can inquire if the employer would have any objections to the best qualified person without regard to color or race. I think a survey ought to be made to determine how many people would be favorable to such an idea. I has worked in other places, it will work here.

Dr J. J. Seabrook, president of Huston Tillotson College, said he thought some of the classes on the caampus would accept the survey as a project. I think they can assist. I feel such a survey would have great value in helping to determinne the available possibilities for new professional jobs for those who desire to remain in the City.

The meeting was moderated by F. E. Hutchins. On April 22nd Dr Keith E. Morrison will discuss the legal phases of segregation since 1954 at 8 p.m. 1313 Sabine St.

Courier P. 2
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 07-19-58

**WINS MASTER'S**—Miss M. Estelle Atkinson, attractive daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. N. Atkinson of Clarksville, Tenn., who is a consultant in nutrition for the Health Department of Texas, with headquarters in Marshall, Tex., received her Master's degree in science from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

16c 1958

TRADE UNION

# Wilkins Urges Unions to Eliminate Biased Practices

16C

New York,—Racial discrimination in some trade unions is a blight which the labor movement should take prompt and effective steps to eliminate, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told delegates attending a convention of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO here this week.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Addressing the convention on May 21, Mr. Wilkins cited the action of the AFL-CIO in admitting two railroad brotherhoods whose constitutions exclude Negroes from membership. He noted also that while many unions have national policies against racial discrimination some locals in such industries as steel, paper, oil and chemicals continue to permit discrimination.

### Stumble

"There are some unions," the NAACP leader pointed out, "that pass resolutions for civil rights, hold conferences on civil rights, show movies on civil rights, but nevertheless stumble at the bargaining table."

Among unions with good records on civil rights, Mr. Wilkins cited the Packinghouse Workers and the United Automobile Workers. The UAW, he said, recently succeeded in eliminating the discriminatory separate line of progression in St. Louis paints with which the union has collective bargaining agreements.

Iowa 5-29-58

### Pending Bill

Mr. Wilkins also called upon organized labor to oppose the pending Senate bill to curb the authority of the United States Supreme Court. The provisions of this bill would endanger the rights of trade unions as well as those of civil rights organizations, he said.

Bystander

Iowa 5-29-58

The bill which has been favorably reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, would prohibit Supreme Court review of state regulations governing admission to the bar and would also ban review by the court of congressional investigating power.

16C

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
RETIREMENT DIVISION

### May Be Eligible For Benefits

Journal-Guide

# Survivors Of Government Employees Being Sought

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 8-2-58

By R. T. BOLLING
**Second vice president of Local 65, National Association of Retired Civil Employes**

2/13

PORTSMOUTH — Do you know any person who is the widow or widower of a Government employee who died before February 29, 1948? This is the question being asked by the America, Federation of Government Employees and the National Association of Retired Civil Employees in recent issues of their respective news publications, "The Government Standard" and "Retirement Life."

If the survivor has not remarried, she or he may be eligible for a Civil Service annuity beginning this August. As this is provided in a law passed by the current Congress. Those eligible will receive the benefits only if they apply. Many thousands probably will not be aware of the new law unless someone calls it to their attention. You can help locate them.

* * *

**HERE ARE** the qualification requirements:

The husband or wife of the applicant must have died before February 29, 1948, and must have worked for the Government at least ten years (any military service can be included in the 10-year period.

At the time of death, the deceased husband or wife must have been employed in a Government position in which retirement deductions were being taken from his salary, or he must have been retired and receiving annuity check.

The widow or widower who is applying for the annuity must have been legally married to the deceased at the time of death and for at least five years before. The applicant must not have remarried, nor must she or he be now receiving any other Civil Service annuity based on the Government service of the deceased.

* * *

161

**THOSE MEETING** the qualification requirements stated herein should send a letter or card to the Retirement Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. asking for Standard Form 2800. When the form is received, fill it out and return to the Civil Service Commission. A certified copy of the public record showing the death of the employee is not normally required, but there may be enough cases where the Commission may not have a record of the marriage to make it desirable for the applicant to submit a copy of the marriage certificate. This may be needed to establish that the spouse was married to the deceased employee a sufficient length of time to qualify under the law.

However, do not delay sending in your completed application if you do not have a marriage certificate handy as the Commission will inform you later if it or any other information or evidence is required. This will ordinarily be within about sixty days.

16i 1958 U.S. INTERCONTENTAL AIRLINE

p. 1

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 6 28 58

16i

**MARGARET GRANT**, 21, of New York, first Negro hostess of a major U.S. intercontinental airline, trains in Kansas City, Mo., for her new job. Miss Grant began her schooling June 16, and will complete the course July 11, at TWA headquarters. In photo she pours coffee for a make believe passenger. (UPI Telephoto)

16i 1958

U.S. CIVIL COMMISSION

# Here are Federal jobs now available!

161

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Civil Service Commission has released a series of local and regional Federal employment opportunities now available for an indefinite period.

The positions listed below represent only the most urgent needs in the localities specified.

Applications for these positions will be accepted indefinitely. Forms must be sent to the address nearest the home of the applicant. Further information about the jobs may be obtained by writing the addresses.

Afro American

Application forms (57 and 5001 / ABC unless otherwise indicated) may be obtained from Post Offices throughout the country, from civil service regional offices or from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D.C. B.19

Persons entitled to 10 - point veterans preference should ask to see Form AN 2867. Form AN 2279 offers other employment opportunities from these listed below.

Date 5-10-58

The following is the list of Federal jobs current open:

**AIRWAYS OPERATION SPECIALIST:** $3,670 to $4,970 per year. Jobs are throughout the U.S., its territories and possessions.

Baltimore

Requirements - flight operations or flight dispatching experience or pertinent education. Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, CAA, 5651 W. Manchester Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Md

**ARCHITECT:** $5,335 to $8,645 yearly. Jobs are in California, Washington, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska. Requirements — Appropriate college education or technical experience or a combination of both.

Send applications to Twelfth Civil Service Region, 128 Appraisers Building, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif. or; Eleventh Civil Service Region Room 302, Federal Office Building, First Ave. and Madison St., Seattle 4, Wash. or Ninth Civil Service Region, New Federal Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**CHEMIST:** $4,480 - $12,690 yearly. Jobs are in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, California, New York and New Jersey.

Send applications to Third Civil Service Region, Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 6, Pa. (for Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia applicants.) or:

Twelfth Civil Service Region, 128 Appraisers Building, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif. (for California applicants) or to Board of Civil Service Examiners, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J. (for New York and New Jersey applicants.)

**ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT SKILLED WORKERS:** Requirements - appropriate experience and / or education. Jobs are in New Mexico and the District of Columbia. Salaries range from $1.79 hourly to $3.18 hourly.

Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, White Sands Proving Ground, Las Cruces, N. Mexico or to Board of Civil Service Examiners, Military District of Washington, Room 1B-889, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

**ENGINEER:** (all branches): $4,480 - $12,690. Jobs are in New York, New Jersey, and Ohio. Requirements - appropriate college education and/or technical experience.

Send applications to Second Civil Service Region, Federal Building, Christopher St., New York 14, N.Y., or Board of Civil Service Examiners for Professional and Scientific Positions, Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson

**GENERAL ENGINEER:** $4,480 - $12,690 yearly. Jobs in California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Florida.

Send applications to 12th Civil Service Region, 128 Appraisers Building, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco 11, Calif. or to Board of Civil Service Examiners, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Naval Base, Philadelphia 12, Pa. or to:

Board of Civil Service Examiners, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Huntington District, Huntington, W. Va. (for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia applicants.);

Or to the Board of Civil Service Examiners, U.S. Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla.

**WELDING ENGINEER:** $5,335-$11,395 yearly. Jobs are in Massachusetts. Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

**MATHEMATICIAN:** $4,480 - $12,690 yearly. Jobs are in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida and the New England States. Requirements are appropriate education or professional experience.

Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, Ordnance Corps, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, or to Board of Civil Service Examiners, U.S. Navy Mine Defense Laboratory, Panama City, Fla., or to Board of Civil Service Examiners Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

**MATHEMATICS AID:** $3,175 - $6,390 yearly. Jobs are in District of Columbia and adjacent areas. Appropriate education or experience is required. Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners for Scientific and Technical Personnel of PRNC, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington 25, D.C.

**NURSE:** $3,670 - $4,080 yearly. Jobs are in Washington, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Must be registered as graduate professional nurse.

Send applications to Eleventh Civil Service Region, Room 302, Federal Office Building, First Ave. and Madison St., Seattle 4, Wash. or;

Third Civil Service Region, Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

**RANGE CONSERVATIONIST** $3,670 yearly. Jobs are in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, California; and Nevada. Requirements are an appropriate college education.

Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, Department of Agriculture, Room 604, Eastern Building, 515 Southwest 10th Ave., Portland 5, Oregon.

**STENOGRAPHER:** $2,960-$3,415 yearly. Jobs are in New Mexico. Written test required. Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, White Sands Proving Ground, La Cruces, N. Mex.

**TEACHER** (principal - high school); $3,670 - $4,970 yearly plus 25 per cent differential. Jobs are in Alaska. Requirements are appropriate education and / or experience. Send applications to Interior Joint Board of Civil Service Examiners, P. O. Box 1679, Juneau, Alaska.

**TRAINING INSTRUCTOR** (gas generation equipment): $4,080 - $5,915 yearly. Jobs are in Virginia. Appropriate education and / or experience or combination of both required. Send applications to Board of Civil Service Examiners, U.S. Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

16i 1958

VETERANS

# Korean Veterans May Be Due Jobless Benefits

16i

Korean veterans who are now or may become unemployed are reminded by Commissioner of Labor Ben T. Huiet that they may be eligible for federal benefits of $26 a week under the Veterans Readjustment Act of 1952. These benefits are available to unemployed veterans who have exhausted their state job insurance rights, as well as those who do not qualify under a state program.

Worker D. 4

Huiet said that a veteran seeking work may qualify for these bnefits if:

Wed. 4-16-58

(1) he had at least 90 days service, one day of which must have been in the July 27, 1950-January 31, 1955 period.

Atlanta, Ga.

(2) he has received a discharge other than a dishonorable.

(3) he has collected less than $676 in past payments under the federal program.

"To b eligible for a weekly payment up to twenty-six weeks the unemployed veteran must meet the eligibility requirements of the Georgia Employment Security law," the Commissioner asserted.

These benefits are payable until July 26, 1958, or within three years of discharge, whichever is later, but in no case after January 31, 1960.

"Veterans aplying for these benefits should visit the nearest State Employment Service office of the Georgia Department of Labor, of which there are 34 throughout the State." Huiet concluded.

## Moves Up Fast

# Virginia Woman Says Job Not Limited To Any Sex

Journal & Guide

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — A former student of Virginia Union University some time ago set out to prove to the world that money and management do not necessarily belong to the so called "stronger sex," and is doing a good job at it.

Norfolk Va.

That person is hard working Miss Marian R. Stewart, currently associated with a large New York insurance agency.

Sat 4-5-58

**JUST RECENTLY** Miss Stewart was appointed public relations consultant for the firm which specializes in insurance investments.

Va

P.10

Thus, Miss Stewart became a pioneer for her sex in a position of singular scope and responsibility. In her new role, she will conduct a program aimed at informing the general public about proper money management.

• • •

**PREVIOUS JOBS** have also helped to prepare Miss Stewart for her positions of leadership. After schooling at Virginia Union and the University of Minnesota, she served on the public relations and sales promotion staff of an international social welfare organization.

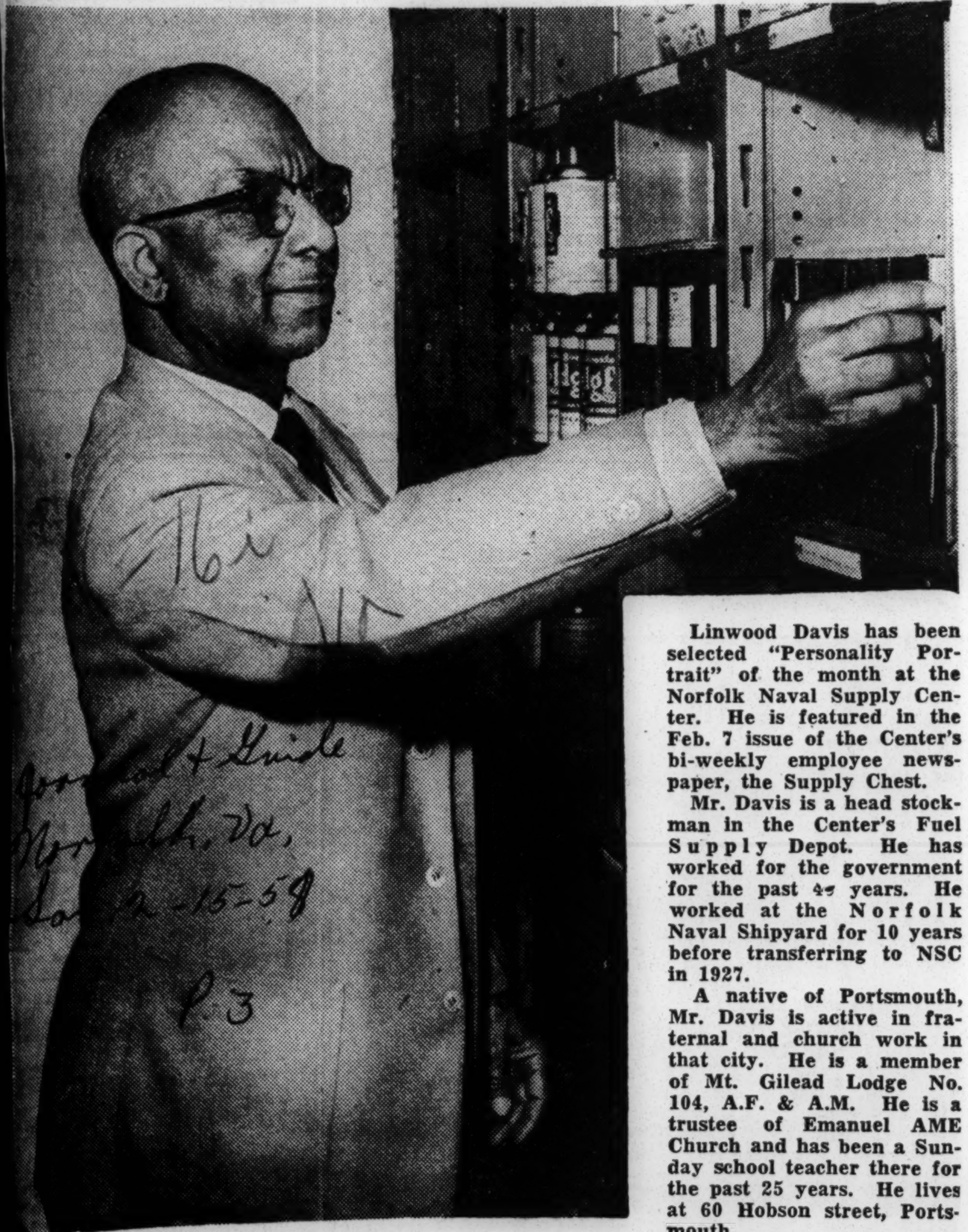
She has also worked for the NAACP where she directed the fund-raising Life Membership campaign.

16i

MISS MARIAN R. STEWART
In New Role

16i 1958 VIRGINIA

# Center's "Personality Of Month"



16i

NF

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 2-15-58

P. 3

Linwood Davis has been selected "Personality Portrait" of the month at the Norfolk Naval Supply Center. He is featured in the Feb. 7 issue of the Center's bi-weekly employee newspaper, the Supply Chest.

Mr. Davis is a head stockman in the Center's Fuel Supply Depot. He has worked for the government for the past 41 years. He worked at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard for 10 years before transferring to NSC in 1927.

A native of Portsmouth, Mr. Davis is active in fraternal and church work in that city. He is a member of Mt. Gilead Lodge No. 104, A.F. & A.M. He is a trustee of Emanuel AME Church and has been a Sunday school teacher there for the past 25 years. He lives at 60 Hobson street, Portsmouth.

16i 1958

WASHINGTON

# Paralyzed Vet Wins Job Honors

WASHINGTON — Both management and labor of the General Electric X-Ray corporation in Milwaukee are agreed that Arthur J. Wiese of nearby Waukesha is quite a guy.

Paralyzed from the hips down from a World War II combat accident, Art has won recognition from the company and the union for his outstanding work while confined to a wheel chair.

The company announced Art again has shown the best departmental attendance record and it has labeled him an outstanding employe.

**UNION STEWARD**

The plant labor union thinks so much of the crippled World War II veteran that it has re-elected him union steward unanimously.

Register

Art did not come by his honors easily. He thought he was done for in France during World War II an Army truck, careening out of control after its driver was hit by shell fragments, ran over him.

Sept. 28-58

Years of medical treatment in Army and Veterans Administration hospitals did not reassure him about his future.

Chicago, Ill

Stuck in a wheel chair with no job experience, he screwed up enough courage eight years ago to ask the VA regional office in Milwaukee for employment help.

VA counselors found he had good hand and finger dexterity. They convinced him he should take advantage of his abilities in an on-the-job training program at GE.

**ADMIRE PLUCK**

Everybody at the plant admired the pluck of the paralyzed veteran. The company and his co-workers helped him through the first few weeks when even the simplest task seem so intricate.

"Now he leads us in work output," his co-workers laughingly protest.

He makes assemblies of timing devices used on X-ray equipment. The function is similar to that of a clock assembler and Art has mastered a dozen precision hand tools necessary in the work.

"Punching a time clock every day may not seem like much to most folks," Art said, "but it is to me. I can still recall sitting in my wheel chair day after day in a hospital ward just looking out the window and wondering if I'd ever earn a nickel again."

16i 1958

WISCONSIN

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-1-58 p.12

SAM PIERCE

# Wisconsin Honors Negro Who Served 5 Governors

Defender Chicago, Ill. p.12

Sat. 3-1-58

By BETTY CASS

MADISON, Wis. — A long overdue honor was bestowed recently, post-humously, by the state of Wisconsin on Sam Pierce, one of the most respected and admired employees the state has ever had.

At that time a portrait of him was hung in the Wisconsin State Historical Society building and will be given a permanent place among the portraits of other notables of Wisconsin history.

Pierce, who served as executive messenger to five governors of from 1925 until his death in 1936, is the first Negro to be honored in this manner by Wisconsin. The state also honored him after his death when, at Governor Philip La Follette's orders, the flags on the capitol were all flown at half-mast.

It was decided by the Historical Society, which has owned the portrait for several years, to hang it at this particular time as part of the society's observance of National Negro History week Feb. 9-14.

Painted in 1936-37, by Marion Stenz Choinski, Wisconsin painter, the portrait attracted the attention of Gov. Phil LaFollette who suggested that he hung over the desk at which Pierce sat for so many years in the governor's reception room in the capitol.

Later the portrait was given to the Historical Society by Mrs. Choitski whose original reason for painting it gives the portrait a long and sentimental history starting around 1920.

At that time Pierce was working as porter on the Chicago & Northwestern parlor car running between Madison and Milwaukee. Mrs. Choinski had small twin sisters living with her who went to

When the girls went back and forth between the two cities, it was necessary for them to change trains at Jefferson Junction, and each time Miss Stenz would put them in charge of "Sam," as he was fondly called by everyone who knew him. And Sam would personally escort them to the other train and see that they were safely on it before he let his train pull out.

This continued for several years and gradually the entire Stenz family became deeply grateful to him for his kindness. Later, after Sam had become the governor's messenger, one of the sisters worked in the capitol and frequently saw him there.

Occasionally one of the family would ask, "Why don't you paint Sam Pierce?" and while Mrs. Choinski had often thought of painting him, she felt at that time that she could not do him justice.

Eventually, in 1936, after working with Diego Rivera, then the most noted painter of Mexico, she felt she was ready, and after some persuasion, Pierce agreed to pose.

After Pierce died on May 14 of that year, Gov. LaFollette's attention was called to the portrait, and he suggested that the state buy it, but to no avail.

Within the portrait itself there are a number of interesting details, chief of which is the dual expression on the face: the serious mood of the right half, and the gentle, humorous smile of the left, both of them characteristic, and both seen by covering each half of the face in turn.

Born in New Orleans March 17, 1870, just seven years after his parents were freed from slavery, Sam received a public school education in that city before he went to work for the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

In 1925 he was appointed executive messenger for the governor by Gov. John J. Blaine, progressive Republican. In 1927 Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman, conservative Republican, re - appointed him, as did Republican Governor Walter J. Kohler two years later.

In 1931 Gover. Philip LaFollette, Progressive, re - appointed him to his fourth term; in 1933 Gov. Albert Schmedeman, Democrat, followed suit, and in 1935 LaFollette, re-elected, appointed him again.

As a highly respected citizen, Sam often served as unofficial judge and arbitrator for Negro Madisonians in neighborly controversies.

Ted, his son, is the only member of the family still living in Madison. Mrs. Choinski is now living in Washington, D. C., with her husband, Col. Walter F. Choinski.

16k 1958

# Social Security Paid $7 Billion In 1957

Defender Chicago Ill

Sat 1-11-58

16K

P. 20

The biggest insurance system in the world is continuing to grow at a very rapid rate. This is the old-age, survivors and disability insurance system set up under the Social Security Act. For 1957 benefit payments totaling close to $7 billion will be paid to close to 11 million men, women and children.

The money to support this system comes from the Social Security taxes that are paid by workers, their employers, and the self-employed.

Earned income (wages for the employee, business profits for the self-employed) is the keystone of the system.

**TAXES ON EARNINGS**

The taxes are based on earnings and the eligibility conditions and benefit rates are related to the same earnings.

Today tax rate for the employee is 2 and one-fourth per cent of the first $4,200 of wages received in a year. The rate is the same for the employer. A self-employed person pays 3 and three-eighths per cent on net earnings up to $4,200 in a year. Future increases are scheduled, the next one in 1960.

Each employer at the end of every calendar quarter prepares a report which shows the names, social security account numbers and amount of wages paid to each employee during that particular calendar quarter.

Domestic workers in a private home are also to be reported in this manner if they are paid $50 or more in cash during the quarter.

Wages paid to employees during October, November, and December must be reported and the tax paid by January 31, 1958.

These reports eventually reach the record keeping center of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore, Md. where each entry on the employer's report is carefully transposed to the individual account of every person reported. To give you an idea of the size of this job, there are more than 4,000,000 reports received each calendar quarter and they contain almost 57,000,000 individual wage items.

The individual account usually has a routine, unexciting existence until the worker retires, is disabled, or dies. When one of those events happen, however, the social security account assumes amazing proportions.

**KEEP RECORDS**

Avoiding the details of eligibility we will simply say that the best situation for the employee or the self-employed person is to have a steady and continuing record of earnings throughout his working life.

This will also ordinarily assure him and his family of substantial, if not maximum, benefit rates when he or his family have benefits due.

When a worker has any question about whether his account shows all his earnings or how much he has to his credit, he should not hesitate in call-on his district social security office for the assistance and information he wants.

A handy postcard is available at your social security office for checking on your account, and a check-up is recommended every two or three years.

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# Retirement Benefits May Go To Workers Still Employed

16K

Daily World

P. 4

Jan. 22-58

Atlanta, Ga.

"Social security monthly retirement benefits may be available to workers when they are still employed," Mr. Joseph R. Murphy, Manager of the Atlanta office stated today.

Mr. Murphy says that every man at age 65, and every woman at age 62 should be aware of the provisions of the law which determines whether one or more monthly checks are payable for the year. The application of these provisions is referred to as the Retirement Test.

Under this test, an insured person whose earnings do not exceed $1200 in a calendar year can receive payments for all months he was of retirement age. If his earnings exceed $1200, one social security check will be withheld for every $80, or fraction of $80, of his earnings in excess of $1200.

"For example," said Mr. Murphy, "a person who worked all year and earned $1500 could receive 8 social security checkc." By applying this same principle, a person who earns over $80 each month and over $2080 in the year is not entitled to any social security checks.

**EARNINGS TEST**

Another provision of the retirement test which is not understood by many workers is the monthly earnings test. This rule states that any worker eligible for benefits who does not earn over $80 in the month, or does not render substantial services in self-employment in the month can apply and receive a social security payment for that month. To illustrate this provision, Mr. Murphy pointed out that a worker could have earnings of any amount in some months of the year, and in other months earn less than $80, or not render substantial services in self-employment and the Social Security Administration would pay the worker for those months.

The month a worker reaches age 72, the earnings restrictions in the social security law are lifted. However, the earnings for the entire taxable year must be counted in determine whether payments can be made for the month in that year before he reached age 72.

Monthly payments may be retroactive for as many as 12 months. Failure to file a timely application may cause a worker to lose payments for some of the months in which he meets the provisions of the retirement test. Workers who meet any of the conditions described aboved are urged by Mr. Murphy to contact their social security office. The local office is at 275 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta 3, Ga.

16 L 1958

ALABAMA

## After Roaming Pickets Attack

# Heavily Armed Farmers And Citizens Protect Threatened Selma Industry

SELMA (AP)— A heavy guard of officers and 100 armed special deputies watched for pickets as workers reported unmolested to their jobs at the R. L. Zeigler plant today.

None of the 100 men and women who roughed up three workers during a surprise appearance Wednesday returned tho the vicinity of the plant this morning.

Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod had threatened mass arrests if the pickets returned. They drove up Wednesday in cars with Tuscaloosa and Jefferson County licenses and formed yelling picket lines on the street leading to the meat packing plant.

The special deputies were armed with shotguns, pistols and other weapons. They included both businessmen and farmers, many of the latter mainly dependent upon the Zeigler plant for disposition of their cattle and hogs.

Members of the Packing House Workers Union have been involved in a long labor dispute with Zeigler at the company's plants in Tuscaloosa and Bessemer. Milford Gentry, manager of the Selma plant, said the company has no dispute with its Dallas County workers and the employes are not represented by any union.

One of the special deputies was Joe Traylor, a Dallas County land owner and cattleman.

"We are out here to defend a principle," Traylor told a reporter. "We resent this interference from outside people. If there was any dissatsifaction among the Zeigler employes and if they aired their complaints in a proper and legal manner none of us would be here this morning."

A small guard of police and deputies watched outside the plant all night. The mass of armed deputies arrived at 4:30 a. m. and remained until 7 a. m., by which time all of the 10 workers had entered the plant.

A specially picked group of 50 National Guardsmen also had been placed on stand-by duty but was not called out.

The Zeigler company obtained a temporary injunction Wednesday restraining the union from interfering with workers or persons with business at the Selma plant.

The injunction was issued by Circuit Judge L. S. Moore against the United Packing House Workers of America; Ray Morgan of Birmingham individually and as a member of the union; and union Local 156.

Clark identified Morgan as a member of the crowd of pickets who told him Wednesday: "Slave days are over but the people in this section don't seem to know it.'

The court order prohibits the union and its members from picketing or assembling near or at the Selma plant; threatening or committing acts of violence on Zeigler employes or others seeking to do business at the Selma plant; and following or laying in wait for employes driving company trucks throughout the state.

Sheriff Clark said between 300 and 400 persons, including some union members working in other industries, had offered their services as deputies if needed.

No arrests were made Wednesday. McLeod said two men and a woman who were attacked by members of the crowd were unable to identify their assailants.

Members of the Packing House Workers Union have been involved in a long labor dispute with Zeigler at the company's plants in Tuscaloosa and Bessemer. The union and seven individuals were fined for violating an injunction against interfering with Zeigler workers after two company attorneys were beaten near the Tuscaloosa plant.

Clark emphasized that sheriff's officers and police "remained completely neutral until they (the pickets) took it upon themselves to start some violence and they made hundreds of threats out there.'

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MARK TALIAFERRO
. . . Hurt in Tuscaloosa

# Two attorneys beaten up in strike violence

Montgomery Adv

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 29 —(AP)—Two Birmingham attorneys were beaten and a third man roughed up Wednesday in an outbreak of violence two blocks from the strike-bound packing plant of R. L. Zeigler, Inc.

Fri 8-29-58

Police Chief W. C. Tompkins said no arrest warrants had been issued.

MARK TALIAFERRO, 51, and Vaughn Stelzenmuller, 30, the two attorneys, were taken to a hospital here. Taliaferro, with an eye injury and several broken ribs, remained there today. Stelzenmuller was treated for bruises and dismissed.

The Zeigler plant was shut down last week as the United Packing House Workers established a picket line seeking a contract with Zeigler. About 150 workers were affected.

Three justices of the Alabama Supreme Court issued an injunction against mass picketing Saturday.

Taliaferro said he and Stelzenmuller accompanied Knox Boteler, assistant plant manager, on a Zeigler delivery to Bryce Hospital Wednesday to see whether the injunction was being obeyed.

AFTER THE DELIVERY, he said, they found the road blocked by two cars just two blocks from the plant. He was pulled from the truck by men in a group he estimated at 40 to 50 persons, shoved to the ground and kicked and beaten.

The attorney said he begged the men to let him up, "and they did, but told me to get out of Tuscaloosa and stay out."

A police car drove up, and Taliaferro entered it.

There was no immediate comment from union sources.

Tompkins said the two attorneys had been taking pictures earlier in the day from the Zeigler plant grounds.

*MASS ARRESTS THREATENED PICKETS*

# 3 Roughed Up Outside Selma Plant

Advertiser

Montgomery

Adv.

Thurs 10-9-58

P. 1

SELMA (AP) — Mass arrests were threatened if out-of-county pickets who roughed up three workers outside a meat packing plant Wednesday return to the scene.

Sheriff Jim Clark said "300 to 400" persons volunteered to serve as deputies if they were needed. Some, he said, were union members in other local industries "who resent people coming from outside Dallas County and interfering with their jobs."

About 100 men and women in cars with Tuscaloosa and Jefferson County license plates appeared near the R. L. Zeigler packing plant Wednesday morning. Clark said they roughed up three persons reporting for duty at the plant, including a woman who was dragged from a pick-up truck.

Charles Moore, 23 of Selma said he was beaten by pickets as he attempted to report for work. He said he was held by three men and beaten by a fourth; then stamped when he fell.

The Zeigler company and the Packing House Workers Union have been involved in labor disputes at Zeigler plants in Tuscaloosa and Bessemer.

Milford Gentry, manager of the Selma plant, said there had been no labor dispute at Selma and workers there are not represented by any union.

The sheriff and Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said after the morning disturbance that they would deputize enough men to "march all of them" to jail if the pickets came back. There were no arrests Wednesday morning.

Clark said later that there had been no further disturbances. He said about six cars with Tuscaloosa licenses had circled through the city but it was not known if they were occupied by pickets.

"As far as law enforcement is concerned," said the sheriff, "both the sheriff's office and Selma ploice remained completely neutral until they (the pickets) took it upon themselves to start some violence and they made hundreds of threats out there."

Officers first moved the pickets back from private property around the plant and then escorted workers through the picket lines. The Zeigler manager said that normal operations were resumed.

The sheriff said a spokesman for the pickets, identified as Ray Morgan of Birmingham, told him, "Slave days are over but the people in this section don't seem to know it."

In the latest development of prolonged labor disputes at Tuscaloosa and Bessemer, Zeigler filed a $500,000 suit against the union Tuesday.

**CHARLES MOORE**
**Attacked By Pickets**

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**Ask $50,000 And $100,000—**

# 2 Lawyers Sue In Mob Beating

Post Herald

Sat 8-30-58

8-30-58

P. 9

Birmingham

Two Birmingham attorneys, beaten in Tuscaloosa Wednesday, yesterday filed suits totaling $150,000 against Local 680 of the United Packing House Workers of America Union and several of its members.

The attorneys, Mark Taliaferro and C. V. Stelzenmuller, filed suits in Circuit Court here. Mr. Taliaferro asked for $100,000 and Mr. Stelzenmuller asked $50,000.

The two said they were pulled from a truck near the strike-bound R. L. Zeigler meat packing plant in Tuscaloosa.

In his suit, Taliaferro said men stopped the truck, and "dragged him (Taliaferro) out, threw him violently to the ground, and beat, kicked and severely assaulted him about his head, eyes, arms, legs and body, broke three of his ribs, caused a concussion of the brain and hemorrhage of the eye, and inflicted other wounds . . ."

Stelzenmuller said the men "ruined his clothing and a valuable camera . . . and forcibly attempted to drag him out (of the truck) and severely assaulted him about the head, eyes, and body."

Taliaferro told police in Tuscaloosa that he and Stelzenmuller accompanied Assistant Plant Manager Knox Boteler on a Zeigler delivery to Bryce Hospital to see if workers were obeying a court order against mass picketing.

Besides Local 680 of the United Packing House Workers of America, the two attorneys listed as defendants:

Thomas H. Vincent, Robert Vaughn (as an individual and as president of the union local), Harold Vaughn, Comer Sewell, Charles Knoblock, Jimmy Tullos, Huey Smalley, and 20 other unidentified persons.

**In the suit, the lawyers allege that the violence happened on 31st-st in Tuscaloosa, in the vicinity of the Zeigler plant.**

The Zeigler plant was involved in a one-day strike several weeks ago over the question of union recognition.

The company agreed to recognize the union as bargaining agent for the workers, but no contract agreements were reached and the workers struck again on Aug. 16.

**There have been no negotiations since that time.**

Last week, Chancery Clerk W. T. Searcy of Tuscaloosa issued an injunction against mass picketing in connection with this strike on orders from three associate justices of the Alabama Supreme Court.

Earlier, Circuit Judge Reuben Wright had refused to issue such an injunction.

The injunction limited the number of pickets at the plant and prohibited them from interfering with traffic entering and leaving the plant.

16 L 1958 FLORIDA

# Fla. taxicab strike stirs petition move

16 L 58

Afro American

p. 15

Sept 15 58

Baltimore Md.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Petitions to end a taxi-cab monopoly here by a white businessman was the latest development Wednesday in the 30-day-old strike of some 300 colored cab drivers, backed by the local branch of the Teamsters Union.

The month-old strike was touched off when Bud Marvin, owner of all cab licenses in the city, asked for an increase in cab rental prices, according to Ernest D. Jackson, attorney for the petitioners.

White cab drivers, who also work for Marvin, have not been affected by the action, Mr. Jackson stated.

* * *

**HE SAID** colored drivers are asking for a reduction in the $7 running time fee (rental price) of cabs; regulations to protect them in accident cases; Stronger laws against their being fired at will and a reduction in the number of cabs that Marvin has on the street.

Marvin seeks a one dollar increase in the running time fee of cabs, Mr. Jackson declared, adding;

"He makes the colored drivers pay for accidents even though his cabs are insured and there is a city ordinance governing the matter.

**"He fires them when he desires and there is no other cab company or owner in the city.**

"In short, he has a monopoly on the cab business here. The drivers are asking that he reduce the number of cabs he has in operation to the numbers his license calls for."

Mr. Jackson said several persons are making plans to petition to the City Council for licenses to operate cabs in order to break the monopoly.

He said under a city law, such petitions must be acted upon by the council within 30 days after being filed.

* * *

**"ANY COURT** action that may come from this case will depend upon what action the City Council takes on the petitions," Mr. Jackson declared.

"At present," he stated, "there are no cabs on the street other than those Marvin owns.

The lawyer said Marvin had refused to revise the regulations dealing with working conditions and insisted upon the rental increase.

"Despite the fact that all the drivers are classified as independent agents and are not salaried, white drivers are protected all the way around," Mr. Jackson iterated.

**"Colored drivers have been manhandled, threatened and even fined outright, when they have refused to pay for accidents in some cases," he added.**

"A number of drivers have been arrested on various harrassments since the strike started.

"There should definitely be an improvement made in the hiring and firing regulations as well as a revision of the running time fee in regard to colored drivers."

16 L 1958 GENERAL

# WHY DO THEY WANNA STRIKE IN MIDST OF A RECESSION?

**BY ALBERT M. COLEGROVE**
**Scripps-Howard Staff Writer**

LOS ANGELES, April 3 — When you talk of "business conditions" in this corner of the country, you have to start with the airplane business.

It's the keystone industry—and the sputniks have played dirty tricks on it. Production has been cut back. That means fewer people working. But the plane-makers are confident any setback they suffer now will be only temporary.

"Consider this," says Fred Steifler of the Aircraft Industries Assn. "Even with the recent cutbacks, we still employ more people than the next four Southern California industries combined."

You don't hear much talk of a major depression—yet.

Come into a vast building where one of America's biggest companies makes planes—

**Clatter and bang tortures your ears. But what speaks loudest, without really speaking at all, is a sign on the union bulletin board: "Strike vote tomorrow night."**

Strike? In a recession?

"So let 'em strike," murmurs a management man. "We'd save money by shutting down the line a few weeks. I'm not speaking officially, you understand . . . But these people don't realize that with business as it is just now, about half of 'em aren't really needed."

In fact one of every four men who were working on planes a year ago is not there today.

Last Fall, North American Aircraft was building 50 planes a month. Today, about 25.

**Last Fall, Lockheed had 31,000 men and women on the assembly lines. Today, 20,000.**

In April last year, the West Coast aircraft business (about three-fourths of the entire aircraft business in the U. S.) hit its all-time peak with 230,000 wage earners. Today — about 170,000.

Why the sag? You ask at Douglas, Lockheed, North American—three titans. You get many answers. Few have to do directly with the nation's overall business picture. They boil down to this:

Russia's sputniks changed the the whole outlook.

Suddenly it seemed silly to be turning out thousands of military planes that just might be outmoded tomorrow.

"Whoa," cried the Defense Dept. to plane makers, "Go slower while we figure out what's next. Anyhow, we'll need, for missiles, some of that money we'd planned to pay you for airplanes."

Of course, the armed forces still need planes; it'll be five years at least before missiles dominate the warfare picture.

**But the sputnik hue-and-cry has brought pell-mell progress in plane designing, too. "No sooner do we turn out one new model but some new discovery calls for a completely new model," said a North American designer. "Result is, where we used to get orders for 500 to 1000 planes of one type, the usual order today is for 100 or 200."**

Will missile-making take up the slack?

"Somewhat, in time," said Fred Steifler. "But you need less men to build missiles."

Still, where's the recession?

It's here—but not too noticeably, you conclude.

Yet restaurants still pack 'em in. And Fred Steifler puts it this way for the aircraft industry:

"Our business is down about as far as it's going to go. Remember, we're still the largest manufacturing industry west of the Mississippi."

16 L
General
16 L

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## Violence Is Violence

THE fiery horror to which Frank Kierdorf has been subjected in Pontiac, Mich., makes a point again for us concerning the nature of violence.

From all accounts, Kierdorf was another gangster figure of Hoffa's union of teamsters. He probably would not have recoiled had he picked up the morning paper and read where some adversary had been incinerated.

Kierdorf and his breed are savage. They live in a jungle where savagery and violence is a way of life. This was seen even more spectacularly in 1948 when the effort was made to assassinate one as big as Walter Reuther and his brother.

The country deplores this kind of gangland violence, but finds nothing picturesque about it and soon forgets. Had some Kierdorf who was an apostle and agitator for race mixing been thrown charred and near death onto a hospital lawn in the Deep South, the news would have resounded throughout the world.

The truth is that every city and state has a violent element that from time to time commits an offense. Most prolonged industrial strikes of any size cause more violence than any one Southern state has had over race mixing. All the major strikes since the steel and auto strikes of the 30s have caused more violence than two dozen Little Rocks.

Advertiser
P 4A
Thurs
8-7-58
Montgomery, Ala
16 L
General

# Lockheed To Open In Face Of Strikers

16 L

The vice-president of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. said Tuesday the Marietta plant of the aircraft company will be kept open regardless of whether the union calls a strike Wednesday at 11:59 p.m.

Worker P.1

Carl Kotchian, who is also general manager of the company, said "we feel we have an obligation to our company, our employees and our community to keep operations continuing as normally as possible."

Wed. 5-7-58

He added:

"We hold high priority contracts and we must keep delivering these aircraft to the U. S. Air Force."

Atlanta, Ga

Kotchian said that all lots and all entrances of the Marietta plant will remain open for employees to report to work for their normal shifts.

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# One Injured In Strike At Lockheed

16 L

MARIETTA, Ga. (INS)— Lockheed's Georgia plant at Marietta, duly reported Thursday a strike that began at midnight had already caused it to lose several federal contracts.

Fri. 5-9-58

At the same time both union and Lockheed officials said minor violence had begun. It resulted in at least one injury.

Marietta Ga

**BUSINESS LOST**

Karl Kotchian, vice president and general manager of the Georgia Division, released a statement which said:

P.1

"We have been notified by the Air Force that air planes which were to come into here will be diverted to other plants. This means we are losing some work, the workers are losing some business and the community is losing some money."

The International Association of Machinists contend a final company contract was voted down by 000 union members because they were opposed to the working conditions specified in the contract.

**OFFER WITHDRAWN**

Kotchian said, however, the offer had been withdrawn and reiterated the company's stand not to give in to a union request that all employes be made to pay union wages regardless of whether they belong or not.

D. B. Mauldin, according to union representatives, was the first casualty of the strike. He was hit by a car driven by a non-union member but was not seriously injured.

**NON STRIKERS**

A spokesman, describing the incident at the union picket line, said, "The boy who was run down asked the people not to start anything or attack the car." He added:

Daily Worker P.6

"From where we sit it looks as though they (non - striking employes) are trying to start violence—but our people are too smart for that."

Fri. 5-9-58

A company spokesman said pickets had threatened non - union workers, scratched their cars and slashed their tires when they reported for work.

Atlanta, Ga.

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# LOCKHEED DENIES UNION ACCUSATIONS

Constitution

## Local Says Company Phoning Workers To Return to Work

Atlanta, Ga.

Union officials Saturday night charged Lockheed with starting an "all-out back-to-work movement" and Lockheed promptly denied it.

Sun 5-11-58

Representatives from both sides, meanwhile, continued on new contract proposals.

16 L

E. A. Demcheck, president of District 33 International Assn. of Machinists, declared that the company is calling laid off employes by phone urging that they come back to work. He also said they are "getting ready to run full-page ads for workers" in newspapers all over the United States.

9a

P. 1A

Company officials denied both charges.

* * *

**"THIS IS THE TYPE** of thing that causes violence and bloodshed," Mr. Demcheck said in a telegram to Courtland Gross, president of Lockheed in Burbank, Calif. He said he also sent copies of the telegram to Gov. Griffin and other governmental officials.

"This is a vicious move on the part of the company," the telegram said.

He said that the company also is sending telegrams to laid-off employes, advising them to come back to work by a given date "or they will lose their seniority." He said that some of the employes were instructed to come back to work Saturday.

* * *

**LOCKHEED OFFICIALS,** however, said that the seniority part of the telegrams was a mistake. And, they said, the only advertisements the company is running are for nuclear scientists and engineers, which have been running for several months.

The telegram incident, a spokesman for the company said, resulted from a mistake in the employment office.

Constitution

**THE TELEGRAMS** were sent out beginning Wednesday, the spokesman said, before the strike began. They contained a standard clause telling the men that they must apply by a certain date or lose seniority, he said.

P. 21A

New telegrams have been sent to all 160 persons concerned, telling them to ignore the first telegram. Although the jobs are still open to them, no one will lose seniority if they do not apply at this time, the spokesman said.

* * *

**COMPANY AND UNION** negotiators are scheduled to meet at 2 p.m. Monday to begin bargaining talks. Both sides have special groups working over the weekend preparing new contract proposals.

Lockheed officials estimate the company is losing $100,000 a day in business that cannot be retrieved. At least 322 B47s were scheduled for modification at the Marietta plant. These are being diverted to other aircraft factories.

Sun 5-11-58

9a

**STRIKING WORKERS,** 8,000 in all, are losing about $110,000 in wages each day the strike continues. And District 33, International Assn. of Machinists, is spending more than $10,000 every day in strike benefits and other expenses.

The effect hasn't been felt yet among Cobb County merchants, except for a "general reticence for the public to part with money," Charles Manner, secretary manager of the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce said.

"Most of us are just waiting and hoping a settlement will be made," Mr. Manner said. "If it continues long enough, everybody will be hurt by it."

About one third to one half of the striking workers live in Cobb County, Mr. Manner said.

* * *

**MEANWHILE,** union and company officials are busy preparing new contract proposals. When the union terminated the old contract and rejected the company's latest proposal (which was then withdrawn by the company) the contract slate was wiped clean. Negotiators will be starting "from scratch" on a new contract.

Both sides will get a look at each other's new proposals Monday when they meet with federal mediators at the Peachtree-Seventh Building.

* * *

**WILLIAM S. PIERCE,** of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said Saturday that "no change is apparent in the position of either side." Mr. Pierce has sat in on bargaining talks between the union and Lockheed for the past several weeks.

E. A. Demcheck, president of District 33, IAM, said a special five-man committee is working on the new union proposal.

"We are drawing up a complete new proposal that will include everything," Mr. Demcheck said. "We will be specific about money demands, contract language, everything."

Carl Kotchian, vice president of Lockheed and general manager of its Georgia division, said the company's new proposal might withdraw certain concessions the company was willing to make before the strike.

"During three months of negotiations the company made many concessions it considered undesirable simply in order to avoid a strike and keep the payroll going in the community," Mr. Kotchian said. 'Since the union has chosen to call a strike, it is necessary to re-evaluate our position in full."

* * *

**ONE SIDELINE** effect already seen in the strike is the shelving of ambitious plans to build a new $2,000,000 Cobb County courthouse. Commissioner Herbert McCollum said the county will wait awhile before offering such a plan to the voters in a referendum.

The 8,000 striking workers have organized picket shifts, set up tents for serving coffee and food and appointed committees to handle various aspects of coordinating the strike.

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# 80 Troopers Help Cobb Bar Disorder

By GENE BRITTON

Swapping of new proposals by company and union chiefs Monday brought a glimmer of hope for settlement of the five-day-old strike against Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s Georgia division.

Union Representative Jim Witcher, after looking at Lockheed's proposals, commented:

"We don't feel we're as far off as we thought we might be."

Constitution

**8 HOURS OF BARGAINING**

P.1

William S. Pierce of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said the negotiations were recessed at 10 p.m. Monday after an eight-hour round of nearly continuous bargaining.

16 L

In a statement issued Monday night on behalf of both Lockheed and District 33 officials, Pierce said joint and separate conferences were conducted under the direction of federal mediators "and the parties have exchanged proposals."

Tue. 5-13-58

9a

The recess was called "to give both sides an opportunity to thoroughly analyze each other's proposals and to draft replies," he said.

Atlanta, Ga

"I am hopeful that continued progress toward settlement of the

day," Pierce declared.

Negotiations are not expected to be resumed until some time Tuesday afternoon. Both company and officials are scheduled to r in Cobb County Superior at 10 a.m. Tuesday for in on hearings before Superior Judge James T. Manning.

**SIDES WARNED**

company obtained a temporary injunction Thursday prohibiting union members from interfering with persons entering or leaving the Marietta plant.

The union countered Friday by obtaining a temporary court order restraining Lockheed personnel from interfering with union pickets.

The hearings Tuesday morning will be held to determine whether the injunctions are to be permanent.

Meanwhile, the arrival Monday of 50 state troopers to bolster heavily-taxed officers from Cobb County Police and the Cobb County Sheriff's office apparently had squelched any major disorders Monday afternoon.

The reinforcements brought to 80 the number of state troopers on the strike scene Monday afternoon and night.

After a morning series of flare-ups, including the throwing of eggs at persons crossing picket lines, no incidents were reported in the afternoon.

Constitution

The Cobb County Sheriff's Office said picket-line disturbances Monday resulted in the arrests of five persons, who were identified as:

P.13

Henry B. Allred, Marietta, and Herman Eaton, Jasper, both charged with throwing eggs; Arthur G. McDaniel, Smyrna, charged with striking an officer and kicking a trooper; Roy Propes, Atlanta, charged with disorderly conduct, and Steve Hilton, Marietta, charged with reckless driving near an entrance to Lockheed.

Gov. Marvin Griffin ordered the additional state troopers to the scene, emphasizing that they were being sent for traffic enforcement only.

In his press conference Monday, the Governor said he had

# Troopers Watch Lockheed Strike

16 L Ga

MARIETTA, Ga.—(INS)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. officials studied demands of a revised union contract proposal Monday night as strikers continued to picket the Georgia Division plant at Marietta under watchful control of State Troopers.

Daily World

A 30-man unit of State police assigned to the plant soon after the start of the strike last Thursday was reinforced by a 50-trooper detachment ordered to the scene Monday by Gov. Marvin Griffin.

P. 1

**TO CONTROL FLOW**

The governor, who made the move after conferring with company officers, said the additional guard was assigned merely to control the flow of traffic near the area and regulate highway conditions.

Tues. 5-13-58

Meanwhile, late Monday afternoon at Atlanta, a Lockheed spokesman announced that negotiations with the International Association of Machinists had led to the draft of a revised demand for employe salary and benefit increases.

Atlanta, Ga.

**QUIET ON TERMS**

Neither union or company representatives would reveal the terms of the proposal, but Lockheed said the matter would be taken under study and advisement during the course of the night.

The assignment of additional state troops to the plant was termed "unjust and unfair" by union leaders. A voice from atop a union vehicle at the strike scene called out to picketing workers "look at Marvin's (Griffin) henchmen out here to protect them."

Monday morning Lockheed Vice President and General Manager Karl Kotchian charged the International Association of Machinists with use of "threats" and "intimidation" in keeping employes from showing up to work at the plant.

been advised of congested traffic conditions "and certain other conditions hazardous to public safety." He called the Lockheed strike "most regrettable" and said he had always been "proud" of both labor and management at Lockheed.

Tues. 5-13-58

The assignment of the additional State Patrolmen to the strike area came after Carl Kotchian, Lockheed vice president and general manager, leveled a blast at Cobb County officers for "not enforcing the law."

Atlanta Ga

Kotchian said he had talked to Gov. Griffin about the situation.

Lockheed repeatedly asked for law enforcement by the Cobb County Police and the Sheriff's office "and they have not enforced the law," Kotchian said.

The executive said he was stopped by pickets himself Saturday and charged they tried to run his car off the road and made "nasty remarks" to him.

Cobb County Sheriff Kermit C. Sanders said he and his deputies were doing the best they could with the force they had. He pointed out there was about one officer for every 300-400 strikers.

He added he doesn't think Kotchian "realizes the circumstances" under which the officers are working.

Cobb County Police Chief Cecil Holt said his men were working overtime in an effort to maintain orderly conditions at the entrances to the Lockheed plant.

A union representative said strikers have tried to help the police by loudspeaker announcements requesting that traffic lanes be kept clear.

State troopers "began pushing our pickets around and got some of our people mad," however, he charged.

A company spokesman said milling crowds of strikers near gates to the plant have caused "potentially a real dangerous situation," but, he added, presence of the troopers has eased matters considerably.

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# Lockheed Job Recall Row Ends

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 5-21-58

By MARION GAINES

16 L

Union and Lockheed negotiators, who had been at odds on the method of recalling strikers, struggled through seven and one-half hours of bargaining Tuesday and arrived at what a federal mediator called "a meeting of the minds."

P. 1

In a statement issued on behalf of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and District 33, International Association of Machinists, William S. Pierce of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service said:

4

"At a meeting which commenced at 1 p.m. and recessed at 8:15 p.m., a meeting of the minds was arrived at and a stipulation to that effect was signed by the parties."

**RUGGED SESSION**

"It was a real rugged session," Pierce said, adding that neither side wished to elaborate on results of the conference.

Lockheed declined further comment.

However, E. A. Demcheck, District 33 president, who said Monday he would not sign a new two-year contract "until these conditions are corrected," declared after the Tuesday session:

"As of now I think I will sign the agreement. It was a matter of resolving misunderstandings about the contract and I think we have them ironed out now to the satisfaction of both sides."

The union and Lockheed "each gavve in a bit," Demcheck said.

The mediation parley was called after union leaders Monday chagred Lockheed officials with violating seniority provisions in the new contract in recalling workers to the Mairetta plant. Iockheed denied any violations.

**HASN'T DECIDED**

Demcheck said he hasn't decided how to inform rank-and-file union members of the bargaining results. He said he "may call a mass rally" for that purpose or "I may simply inform them through a union newsletter."

16 L 1958

ILLINOIS

# HOW VIOLENCE LOOKED DURING INDIANA STRIKE

Daily Tribune

## Tribune Recalls News of Lawlessness

Chicago Ill.

Violence in the 1955 strike of the United Automobile Workers against the Perfect Circle corporation in three Indiana cities, which the Senate rackets committee is investigating, was reported in detail as it took place by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Like the violence in the strike by the same union against the Kohler company, of Kohler, Wis., which the rackets committee rehashed in public hearings earlier this month, the lawlessness, terror, and defiance of authority in the Perfect Circle strike are well known to TRIBUNE readers.

Wed. 4-2-58

### Keep Record Straight

A record of newspaper accounts of incidents at the time they happened is a safeguard against attempts to minimize, deny, or distort such events in testimony given years later by persons with interests at stake. Such attempts were made in the Kohler inquiry and may be expected in the Perfect Circle inquiry.

P. 1-III

In an effort to keep the record straight, THE TRIBUNE herewith presents a summary of the strike, together with excerpts and condensations of this newspaper's news stories covering outstanding incidents of violence. These stories were gathered by TRIBUNE staff men and special correspondents on the scene.

The UAW strike against Perfect Circle began July 25, 1955, and ended Nov. 29 of the same year. It involved four of the company's plants: the main plant at Hagerstown, Ind., with 800 production employes; a machine plant with 240 employes and a sleeve casting plant with 100 employes, both at Richmond, Ind., and a foundry at New Castle, Ind., with 350 employes. Perfect Circle is a manufacturer of piston rings.

### Union Loses 3 Plants

The strike involved UAW demands for a union shop, guaranteed annual wage, and compulsory arbitration and was not primarily concerned with wages. When it ended employes of the Hagerstown and Richmond plants had freed themselves of UAW representation by decertification elections. The UAW signed a new contract for the New Castle foundry calling for wage increases offered before the strike, abandoning its other demands.

The strike cost an estimated 2 million dollars, including a bill of $200,000 to Indiana taxpayers for maintenance of national guardsmen at riot scenes. Other losses were in wages, estimated at $900,000, retail business in affected communities, local law enforcement expense, damaged property, and company production.

The first violence in the strike took place at the gates of the Hagerstown plant on July 26, 1955, the morning after the strike had been declared.

### Mob Closes Plant

JULY 26—THE TRIBUNE said that the Hagerstown plant was closed down by mob violence which the Wayne county sheriff and several deputies, the town marshal and two deputies, and two state detectives failed to curb. No arrests were made.

"A mob of 300 to 500 shouting goons, most of them imported from other Indiana cities, terrorized nonstrikers and company executives who sought to enter the plant, beat up and tore clothing off some workers, including at least one woman, tried to overturn vehicles that had no connection with the dispute, and invaded company property to smash cameras taking pictures of their lawlessness," THE TRIBUNE reported.

JULY 27—Mob activity was shifted to the Richmond plants where Charles Ramey, 19, a Perfect Circle worker, was assaulted near his home by three carloads of thugs, who forced him to flee on foot after abandoning his automobile. The goons caught and pummeled him after upsetting his car and smashing its windows. Forty police kept order at gates of the two plants, permitting 101 production workers to get to their jobs, and arrested four pickets for disorderly conduct on the picket lines.

### Craig Sends State Police

JULY 28—Richmond police, aided by state police, broke up a goon mob which stoned an automobile near a plant gate, arresting 14. State police, 150 strong, were sent to the scene by Gov. George Craig at the request of local authorities.

AUG. 5—With plants at Hagerstown and Richmond operating under police protection, goons shifted activities to the New Castle foundry where they threw rocks which broke five windows in the plant, halted and broke glass in several automobiles, and tussled with workers in autos trying to go to work.

AUG. 15—Defying a court injunction against mass picketing, a mob of more than 100 attacked a bus arriving at the foundry gate loaded with workers. Nearly every window in the bus was broken by stones or clubs. Mobsters invaded a company parking lot to overturn four cars belonging to executives. Patrolman Fred Sumpter was struck on the foot by a stone and required hospital treatment. Nine persons, including Carl Batchfield, president of the New Castle UAW local, were arrested.

### Shotgun Blasts Home

AUG. 19—Albert Wisener, a Perfect Circle employe, reported a shotgun was fired into his home in a rural area near Hagerstown. Two other workers said stones were thrown at their rural homes. Another said paint was thrown on his car. Roofing nails were strewn on the company parking lot at Hagerstown.

AUG. 20—Gov. Craig ordered state police protection withdrawn from strike areas but threatened martial law if more violence took place.

AUG. 22—A week-end of violence followed withdrawal of state police. Barrages of rocks were thrown at windows of the Hagerstown plant both Saturday and Sunday nights. Howard L. Oler, an employe of the Hagerstown plant, said two shotgun blasts ripped into his home Saturday night and that he returned the fire. Pressley Clemens of Fountain City, Ind., an employe at Richmond, said an ammonia bomb was thrown into his bedroom thru an open window.

SEPT. 19—Massed picketing at the New Castle plant by an estimated 100 goons forced a shutdown of the plant following a week-end of violence which included the firing into the homes of three employes with rifles and shotguns. A bus used by the company to pick up workers was blockaded in a parking lot.

### State Police Return

SEPT. 27—Back on the job for the fist time in more than a month, state police broke up mass picketing at the New Castle plant by arresting 48 pickets while an equal number fled. Authorities said mobsters had chained and padlocked a plant gate and barricaded the main entrance with blocks of concrete.

OCT. 5—A mob of 5,000 persons, made up of workers who took holidays from big industrial plants in nearby cities, assembled on an athletic field and marched on the New Castle plant, shouting threats to invade the building to bring out workers.

Shooting broke out when the rioters invaded a parking lot and sought to scale fences surrounding the plant. Hundreds of shots were fired both by invaders and defenders, with an estimated eight persons suffering wounds. Among the wounded was Mrs. Ethel McRoberts, 28, who was struck in the leg while working in the foundry's inspection department. Gov. Craig, vacationing in Miami, ordered 600 national guardsmen, equipped with tanks, into New Castle.

### Decrees Martial Law

OCT. 11—Gov. Craig, back in Indianapolis, decreed full martial law in all of Henry county, of which New Castle is the county seat, and extended military authority of Hagerstown and Richmond. The following day the New Castle plant reopened without violence. Martial law was lifted by the governor on Oct. 20 but a reduced force of guardsmen was kept in New Castle under control of civil authorities.

OCT. 26—Six windows in the New Castle plant were broken by stones hurled in first outbreak of violence since troops were brought in.

NOV. 19—Two days after removal of all guardsmen from New Castle area strikers in a cavalcade of cars circled the New Castle plant in a demonstration against employes reporting for work.

NOV. 21—Goons fired into the homes of four company workers in the New Castle area, smashing windows.

### Shoot Up Child's Bed

NOV. 22—An attack by gun fire on the home of Morris Hanning, a Perfect Circle worker, resulted in shotgun slugs striking the headboard of a bed in which Henning's son, 9, was asleep.

NOV. 23—Eight goons fired a barrage of stones at windows of the New Castle plant, breaking 10 windows. A watchman said he fired above the heads of the attackers. Mayor Paul McCormack of New Castle appealed to the governor for a return of guardsmen. The governor ordered a guard contingent from Connersville, Ind., to the scene.

NOV. 26—Three guardsmen manning a highway check point near New Castle said a motorist tried to run them down by dousing lights and hurtling at them at high speed. They said they escaped by diving into a ditch and fired at the car, which carried Kentucky license plates. This was the last reported incident of strike violence. A settlement was announced Nov. 28 and approved by rank and file strikers the following day.

16 L 1958

MICHIGAN

# UAW Beats Deadline as Parleys Fail

## Picket Lines Set Up Across Nation; IUE Joins in Walkout

New York

Associated Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—The United Auto Workers today struck General Motors after a final 20-hour bargaining session failed to bring a contract agreement covering 250,000 workers.

Telegram

Thousands of GM workers across the nation walked off their jobs well in advance of the official strike deadline at 10 a.m. (EST). The International Union of Electrical Workers, which has 20,000 members in GM plants, also went on strike with the UAW.

New York N.Y.

There were no reports of any incidents as workers set up huge picket lines around many GM plants.

P/1

General Motors said the strike was almost 100 percent within 30 minutes.

Negotiators met for 90 minutes after the deadline, then adjourned for lunch.

GM vice president Louis Seaton, head of the company bargaining team, conceded defeat an hour before the deadline in his efforts to reach settlement.

"The strike is on," he told newsmen before entering the room for final pre-strike talks with the union.

**$10 Million Loss Seen.**

Mr. Seaton termed the strike "a useless type of thing which will result in loss of wages, to us, to our suppliers and dealers, and to everyone from the baker to the butcher."

Mr. Seaton estimated workers would lose $5 million in wages daily and that company losses would be about the same, United Press International reported.]

Walter Reuther, UAW president, who yesterday reached contract agreement with Chrysler Corp., expressed disappointment at his failure to achieve the same result with GM.

Mr. Reuther said he was not asking any more from GM than he had obtained in the Ford and Chrysler agreements. The UAW reached agreement on a three-year contract with Ford Sept. 17 and yesterday's Chrysler agreement virtually duplicated the Ford pattern.

Mr. Reuther insisted GM workers "are entitled to some special consideration in matters pertaining to wage inequities and short work weeks."

Ford and Chrysler, although hampered by local strikes, continued to turn out autos.

Despite Chrysler's contract agreement with the UAW, dissatisfaction among skilled trades and office workers was apparent today in several walkouts.

Telegram

Chrysler listed 10,480 idled in nine of its plants, with 3300 of these being off the job because of parts shortages accosioned by wildcat strikes.

Ford reported five of 13 assembly plants still were idle because of parts shortages and a strike at one of them.

Ford said 8500 of its 100,000-man work force were off the job.

Thurs 10-2-58

Chrysler and the UAW resumed contract talks in an effort to work out their problems of office workers and engineers.

16 L

**1958 Sales Slump.**

GM, like the other auto makers, had a disappointing sales year in 1958 models and many workers had long layoffs or short work weeks most of the year.

Mich

It was the first national strike at GM since 1945 when the nation's largest automobile manufacturer was tied up for 113 days in a dispute over wages.

The union staged a 100-day strike at Chrysler in 1950 and later had brief strikes at Ford in 1955 and again last month before the Ford contract agreement was reached. Neither Ford strike lasted over 12 hours.

Mr. Reuther's UAW settled with Chrysler and Ford on a pattern calling for increases of 24 to 30 cents an hour over the three-year life of the new contracts.

**Bars Concessions.**

"We see no necessity for a new offer when we've already made one exactly like that of Ford and Chrysler, which the union said was good for the UAW and good for the nation," Mr. Seaton said.

He added that if the union had any hopes of forcing additional concessions from GM, "it is going to be a rough affair."

GM long has been regarded as the toughest bargaining adversary of the UAW.

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## 24,000 Workers Idle In New York, Jersey

Associated Press.

About 24,000 workers were idled in upstate New York and in New Jersey by the United Auto Workers nationwide strike against General Motors. Pickets were posted in both states.

Some 1600 workers at the Rochester Products Division struck at 10 a.m. to become the first of 14,000 idle in New York. An hour later, the other plants in the Buffalo area and Lockport were out.

In addition, 3000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) struck GM's Delco Division in Rochester.

New Jersey strikers totaled nearly 10,000.

Some 2800 production workers at the Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac plant at Linden jumped the strike deadline by half an hour. Workers followed at other plants, including:

The Bloomfield overseas parts division, 725 employees; Hyatt bearing division at Harrison, 950, and Hyatt bearing division at Clark, 1200.

About 550 GM employees at the Delco battery plant in New Brunswick, represented by the IUE, also walked out.

GM also has a small plant at Fair Lawn where cars are crated for overseas shipment.

CHEVROLET-DETROIT GEAR & AXLE

AP Wirephoto

Striking United Auto Workers members stream from General Motors' Chevrolet gear and axle plant in Detroit yesterday. New three-year contract was agreed on 12 hours after walkout.

16 L 1958

NEW YORK

# CBS Technicians Walk Out On Jobs

## Radio 'Mikes', TV Cameras Are Manned By Other Workers; 1300 Are Idled

NEW YORK, April 7 (U.P.)—Technicians who man radio microphones and television cameras staged a nationwide strike against the Columbia Broadcasting System today, but workers were drawn from other departments to try to keep the network going.

Post Herald P1

A total of 1300 persons employed to handle the technical end of broadcasting and television walked off their jobs at 1 p.m. EST, in a strike for wage increases. Picket lines were set up immediately outside CBS radio and TV facilities in New York, Hollywood and San Francisco.

16 L

Tue 4-8-58

The network serves 200 TV stations and 201 radio stations.

Birmingham

CBS employes were taken from their jobs in press information offices, promotion and advertising departments and other sections to serve emergency duty running television cameras and film projectors and manning control booths.

Alabama

The strike was called against CBS-owned TV stations in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, Hartford, Conn., and Milwaukee, and CBS-owned radio stations in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

All the other stations covered by CBS are affiliates but are not owned by the network.

Radio service was disrupted for a few minutes in San Francisco and Louisville.

CBS cancelled the live drama scheduled for "Studio One" at 10 p.m. EST. It replaced Dane Clark in "The Enemy Within" with a filmed rerun of a previous play, "The Deaf Heart," starring Piper Laurie.

The 2 p.m. EST TV show "Beat The Clock," was replaced with a filmed version of an old show. Art Linkletter's "House Party," scheduled for 2:30 p.m. was replaced with a film about the Navy.

But "The Big Payoff," "The Verdict Is Yours," "Brighter Day," "Secret Storm" and "Edge of Night" all went on live from New York.

Most of CBS' evening shows were filmed. One of the exceptions was Arthur Godfrey's "Talent Scouts" at 8:30 p.m. EST. Substitute technicians were assigned to put that show on the air.

Post Herald P2

The only other live evening shows were news and weathercasts.

Several stations broadcast local programs instead of network shows. Among them were WHAS-TV at Louisville, Ky., and KPIX-TV in San Francisco.

A total of 800 workers went out on strike in New York, and 350 in Hollywood. The others were scattered across the country.

Tue 4-8-58

William C. Fitts Jr., CBS vice president in charge of labor relations, charged that the radio and television broadcast engineers division of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had gone back on a non-strike commitment.

16 L

A union spokesman said the union had not made any no-strike commitments to anyone by either the national union or its locals.

Birmingham

"The strike is going to be effective where it hurts, in the pocketbook," he said.

Alabama

Fitts said the striking technicians had been offered a 7½ per cent wage increase spread over a 2½ year period. He said this would make the base pay after three years of service $185 a week. With overtime, he said, most of the technicians would average more than $10,000 a year.

The technicians pay now ranges from $92.50 to $175 a week, with most of them getting the higher figure.

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### Strike Won't Affect Programs Here

Striking technicians of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, Hollywood and several other cities will not affect radio and TV programming here.

Officials of WBRC-TV and WBRC said yesterday programs will be continued as scheduled. Some substitutions have been made, however, in network programs.

Local officials said they did not know of any difficulty or walkout among local technicians.

16 L 1958 WISCONSIN

In Kohler Strike

# Son Says Union's Men Killed Dad

WASHINGTON —(AP)— William Bersch Jr. testified Tuesday that doctors told him his father died as the result of a beating given him by supporters of a United Auto Workers strike against the Kohler Co.

Wisc. B-F.C

He told the Senate Rackets Committee that he was knocked unconscious in the same fight, which took place at a Sheboygan Falls, Wis., filling station July 4, 1954.

Wed. 3-12-58

John Gunaca, who has been charged in the assault and has denied it, also testified before the committee Tuesday, telling the senators he was sent to the Kohler picket line by UAW Local No. 212 in Detroit.

Milw. Jl.

"I knew what my job was to be," the husky Gunaca said in level tones.

"To assault someone in a filling station?" Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.) suggested.

"No sir," Gunaca replied. "To assist in the picket line."

X 16 L

**The committee is investigating violence and vandalism which has occurred during the long and bitter strike against the Kohler Co., a plumbing fixtures firm at Kohler, Wis. The strike began in April, 1954, and is still going on, although the compan yhas resumed operations.**

UAW C

Bersch Jr. told the committee he had joined the UAW but refused to support its strike and eventually went back to work.

He also had a part-time job at the filling station, he said, and on the day of the assault he was visited there by Gunaca, a former Kohler worker named Nick Vrckovic and a third man he did not identify.

Bersch's story was that Vrckovic abused him for "scabbing at Kohler" and Gunaca knocked him back five or six feet against a steel girder.

**"I was down and he trampled on me a little bit," Bersch related. He said the blow knocked him out and that his father, then 65, came to his assistance with a child's baseball bat.**

"Then they jumped on him and beat him up while I was down."

16m 1958

AFL-CIO

# 'Rights' Labor Leader Says Counter Movement Affects Liberals

W. World

BALTIMORE, Md. — Civil rights gains of the last few years are being threatened by a "new counter revolution", A. Philip Randolph warned last week at Morgan State College.

B'ham Ala

Addressing an all-college assembly, the man who organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and become its president, declared that:

Wed. 4-23-58

"There is a grave danger that another counter revolution may nullify the decision of May 17, 1954 and other gains in civil rights."

Mr. Randolph said that apparently "liberalism is losing ground," and expressed "alarm at the indifference, the apathy and unconcern in certain circles — in labor, in the church and in government — with respect to movement of human freedom."

**DISTRUBED BY TREND**

He said:

"I am distrubed about the trend of public sentiment at this time. In the North liberals are becoming lukewarm."

16m

The AFL-CIO vice president charged that in North writers apparently are giving approval to the action of the South to nullify civil rights gains.

He traced the development of civil rights in this country, calling the Civil War a "revolution." Unfortunately, Mr. Randolph declared, the Civil War was never completed because a "counter revolution set in" to halt attempts to win rights for all American citizens.

Gains in civil rights in recent years like the Supreme Court decison outlawing segregation in education have helped to complete the Civil War struggle for human freedom. Again, however, Mr. Randolph warned, "a revolt against those gains, like the one which developed during Reconstruction, is [illegible]ng in."

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## MR. MEANY ON LABOR LAWS

16m

N.Y. Times

N.Y.C.

At Wednesday's Senate hearing President George Meany of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. showed a more cooperative attitude toward legislation to curb labor union abuses than he has in the past—which is all to the good, both for labor and the public. He said the federation would support proposals that would help fight corruption and racketeering, but would oppose any attempt to weaken unions. That is sound doctrine.

Sat 5-24-58

As he has done before, Mr. Meany approved full disclosure of the operation of labor union funds, subject to Federal inspection and penalties, and urged reporting also by employers of their expenditures on labor activities. He gave further ground than at the previous hearing, however, on the subject of laws dealing with the way in which unions run their internal affairs.

New York

N.Y.

He asked that the voluntary requirements of the federation's ethical practices code as to democratic procedures be given a fair chance to work out. But he said this did not mean that the federation is "necessarily opposed to any and every proposal to provide for a secret vote and elections at regular intervals of reasonable duration." And he also said he was willing that unions be made to file public reports on trusteeships of locals, with penalties for falsifications.

The internal government of the 80,000-odd labor unions in this country is an intricate and sensitive field. How well union constitutions and by-laws, and the way their provisions are carried out, comply with abstract democratic principles is difficult indeed to determine. Laws to compel changes in union procedures are even more difficult to draw and more again to enforce.

Obviously some Federal curbs on dictatorship are called for. But laws to effect them should set specific standards and rely on compulsory reporting to reveal violations. Direct Government control over union operations is undesirable—and also un-American. Legislative proposals in this whole area call for especially careful appraisal, as Mr. Meany has said.

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# Negroes Hit Facilities at Labor Parley

16m

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., May 22 (AP).—Negro delegates to the Virginia State AFL-CIO convention complained yesterday they had to drive as much as 80 miles daily to attend convention sessions because of a lack of Negro lodgings here.

Afro P. 26

Obtaining meals has been another problem that worked hardships on Negro delegates, they said in a resolution adopted by the convention. It committed the State labor organization to a policy of holding future conventions in cities where "all delegates have proper and convenient facilities."

Thurs 5-22-58

An all-Negro committee will be appointed in the future to arrange lodgings and meals for Negro delegates to the Virginia AFL-CIO convention.

This recommendation of the appeals and grievance committee was passed at the final session of the labor group's convention.

Washington D.C.

The convention adopted another resolution which declared the State group's executive board had selected convention cities indiscriminately, and as a result organized labor, through its buying power, "is contributing to the prosperity of anti-labor business groups."

This resolution called on the executive board, before selecting convention cities, to explore thoroughly "the organized conditions and the attitude of those who may profit from the trade of the delegates and organized labor as a whole."

Brewster Snow of Richmond, secretary-treasurer of the State organization, told delegates the executive board realizes Negroes were inconvenienced at Virginia Beach, but that "some day Negroes will gain by the convention being held here, as I have heard that plans already are being made to build accommodations for Negroes."

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### John M. Thornton

Courier

# 80,000 Retired Steelworkers Get Benefits

Sat. 12-13-58

Pittsburgh Pa

Mr. Thornton

THE LARGE AFL-CIO industrial unions have set up counselling and recreational services for their workers after they are retired and put on pensions. This is significant because it shows to what great extent the unions have gone to assist their membership.

16m

The one thing that makes this service so important to the steelworkers' union is that a substantial majority of the 80,000 workers retired since 1949 are men who came to this country from Europe, or Negroes who migrated from the Deep South and started work in steel mills after World War I. This group, to a large degeree, is uneducated and needs guidance as to how to register for social security, obtain hospital or other medical care and to secure other benefits guaranteed by the union for him.

■

**THE PROJECT** is known as "Post-Retirement Counseling" and the services administered include: filing for veterans' pensions and/or other old age assistance and other monetary benefits, obtaining housing, and even finding other employment for retired workers. Most of the large unions throughout the country have their own union halls in which they maintain local offices for this valuable work. The Steelworkers' committee on retired workers is urging these locals, in particular, to establish permanent recreational facilities for the retired men. Especially recommended are reading rooms, rooms for television and movies, card games, hobby shops picnics, summer camps and dances.

**A great many of these senior citizens over 65 have lost their wives; their children have grown up, married and gone away. As a result, the average retired worker is alone and lonesome with nothing to do with his time. This project is aimed at keeping him busy, and in a great many instances this means finding another small job for those who wish to continue to work. Some are pressed into community and civic affairs such as neighborhood improvement plans and youth projects, for many have latent talents.**

The figure of 80,000 retired workers in the steel industry alone, since pensions were established in 1949, is amazing. One other thing that surprises most people is that most of these retired workers are in good health and will, with the aid of good medical care, live a much longer life than prior to 1949. Local committees have been organized to handle this increasing problem.

■

**THE LOCAL** committee is steered by the national committee out of the Washington office, which searches for new innovations to pass along to the local people.

**The insurance actuaries claim that this project by the unions will, without a doubt, provide added years to the life span of the average man who has worked all his life in heavy industry in America and has reached the age where he is too old to work and too young (by today's standards) to die.**

# Reuther Calls Unity Nation's Urgent Need

By ROBERT K. WALSH

Star Staff Writer

Star

P A 4

Washington DC

Thurs

12-11-58

The Democratic Congress, the Republican administration and disputing labor groups had the word of Walter Reuther today on the need for unity—national, economic and organizational.

The United Auto Workers president, talking with reporters after the meeting of the AFL-CIO industrial union department executive board yesterday, covered numerous issues and activities confronting the country, labor and management.

He flatly opposed the idea advanced earlier this week by AFL-CIO president George Meany that a separate labor party might be desirable. Mr. Reuther declared this would "fragmentize our economy at a time when we need less division and more unity."

### Labor Not Torn Apart

He conceded the existence of serious disputes between some industrial and craft unions in the AFL-CIO, particularly the building trades. But he denied that the "unified labor structure is being torn apart."

Basic differences relate to jobs and not to jurisdictional matters, Mr. Reuther explained. He advocated mandatory arbitration "as a terminal step" on such disputes between industrial and craft unions. He called for "common sense accommodation and understanding to achieve basic labor unity."

As chairman of the industrial union department of the AFL-CIO, he gave out a sheaf of statements of policy as well as legislative and economic recommendations approved at yesterday's five-hour closed session in the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

### Not Opposed to Probes

In response to news conference questions, he also said he was not completely opposed to a suggestion that the Senate Rackets Committee be continued for another year. He insisted, however, that Congress should emphasize the necessity for preventing labor abuses and correcting conditions such as those disclosed by the committee.

"I really don't care if the exposures continue," he said. "Surely there are some sins the committee has not exposed. But what about the workers and others being victimized by those abuses? Emphasis must be on legislation. Exposure should not be continued merely for the sake of exposure. And exposure should not be only one side."

### Criticize Administration

Several of the executive board's policy statements and proposals severely criticized the Eisenhower administration.

"In view of the current economic situation," the board stated, "President Eisenhower's announced intention of fighting against essential programs of public works and development in the name of economy is self-defeating. The people of the Nation voted for effective government and leadership and the administration would be well advised to accept the lesson of the election."

Another statement urged changes in Senate Rule 22 so that filibuster threats could be cut off by a majority vote. It also declared that the power of the House Rules Committee should be curbed to prevent bottling-up of important legislation, particularly civil rights measures.

### Favors Labor Bill

In the field of labor legislation, the board urged the new Congress to enact a new bill similar to the Kennedy-Ives measure. It also asked that Congress knock out the section of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting right-to-work laws.

The board voted to send $1,000 to Clinton, Tenn., and Osage, W. Va., as part of a campaign to restore integrated school systems. And it pledged full support for Federal legislation against bombings and similar outrages against schools and churches.

16m 1958

AFL-CIO

# Says Negroes Losing Ground In New AFL-CIO

By CHARLES WARTMAN

There were some disturbing but unmistakable signs at the second constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO in Atlantic City that the Negro is either marking time or losing ground in the organized labor movement.

Defender P.9

The obvious conservative character of the delegates to the Convention led many to question whether the conservative influence might not tone down actual policy pronouncements in the field them adversly even after they are pronounced.

Chicago, Ill.

Phillip Randolph, president of of race relations and affect the Sleeping Car orters and a vice president of the Federation appeared to have been a pathetic figure whose presence was primarily for the purpose of having a Negro on the speaker's rostrum.

**FEW NEGROES PRESENT**

Only a hand full of Negroes were among the delegates themselves. These came from the Sleeping Car Porters, the Transport Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers and the Packing House Workers, all service organizations.

No Negro was among the delegates from such powerful industrial unions as the UAW and the Steel Workers because delegates to the Federation are top officers of their international unions of electing officers on a local and international union basis would seem to indicate that it will be a long time before Negroes appear in any number as delegates to the AFL-CIO Conventions.

The preoccupation of the 1957 convention with the expulsion of corrupt unions pushed all other issues, including the Civil Rights issue in the back ground. The civil rights resolution presented to the convention was passed by a simple voice vote with dessenters even though those unions which objected to the ousting of the Teamsters and Ba

to have highly restrictive clauses in their membership and apprenticeship acceptance requirements.

Many delegates recognized it would be only a matter of time before the Federation must come to grips with the problems of racial discrimination in these unions.

**NEED CIO LEADERSHIP**

They expressed doubts, however, that the issue can be met and overcome unless the liberal leadership of the old CIO becomes more articulate in the affairs of the Federation.

Some suggested that a truce between Walter P. Reuther of the UAW and David McDonald of th Steel Workers would forget the kind of alliance which would temper the obvious conservative bent of the Federation at this time.

Unlike the old CIO there are literally dozens of unions in the federation which have no or very little Negro membership. It is highly unlikely that leaders of these unions will take the floor in the future to build in a strong anti bias policy binding on all federation members regardless of background or tradition.

**STATE PRINCIPLES ONLY**

Although the report of the Federation's Fair Practices and anti-Discrimination Department talked in glowing terms of "strides" which had been taken to eliminate segregation within the member unions, there was every evidence that nothing more has been done on this question since the statement of principles was adopted two years ago when the organization was formed.

Only Negro staff members from former CIO unions were present, the majority of these being affiliated with the UAW.

There was every evidence that Negroes from a leadership and influence point of view are being restricted to the service trades and not in positions of leadership in the construction and production unions.

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# AFL-CIO Bans Race Prejudice In Hiring, Pay

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP) — The AFL-CIO today ordered its unions to include clauses barring racial discrimination in hiring, wages or promotions in all labor contracts.

The directive, aimed at discrimination on race, color or creed, was one of a batch of actions voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at final winter meetings here.

Advertiser P.1

Wed. 2-12-58

The civil rights resolution directed all unions to establish committees and procedures to insure "a meaningful civil rights program in the ranks of all affiliated labor organizations. It said all unions should negotiate non-discrimination clauses in collective bargaining contracts and see that employers live up to them.

Montgomery Ala.

**DOUBT RECOVERY**

In other actions, the AFL-CIO leaders:

1. Deplored the news from Washington that by latest government count unemployment topped 4½ million in January. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said labor was worried over the economic situation and doubtful of a midyear recovery as anticipated by President Eisenhower.

2. Ordered an alleegd boycott by the Sheet Metal Workers Union against products made by members of rival steelworkers and machinists unions submitted to an umpire.

3. Chartered a new Laundry Workers International Union, made up of locals which seceded from a laundry workers union expelled from the AFL-CIO two months ago on corruption charges.

4. Pledged renewed effort to persuade rival textile workers unions to merge, and to get the feuding Air Line Pilots Assn. and flight engineers unions also to combine.

Meany said the AFL-CIO decided against detailing now its views on pending labor law recommendations. He said the AFL-CIO would accept some of President Eisenhower's proposals but will oppose others.

Generally, he said, the AFL-CIO will support any new legislation to help safeguard union funds and curb corruption. But he said labor will oppose any legislation to hamper union activities.

Advertiser P.2

Wed. 2-12-58

On another front, a group of labor organizers recently fired by the AFL-CIO disclosed a new appeal to get their jobs back.

The group, through their own labor organization, the Field Representatives Federation, asked a second time for a meeting with AFL-CIO leaders to ease the mass discharges. The leaders so far have been adamant against recognizing the FRF.

Montgomery

Effective Feb. 1, the AFL-CIO abolished the jobs of 100 of its 265 organizers. About 55 were fired outright and the remainder compelled to retire or transfer to other AFL-CIO jobs. In addition, nearly a score of AFL-CIO Washington headquarters employes were let out.

The AFL-CIO said the staff reduction was an economy move but the FRF maintains the discharges cut heavily into the organizers union's membership at a time they have proceedings pending with the National Labor Relations Board to compel an election among the organizers to designate the FRF as their bargaining agent.

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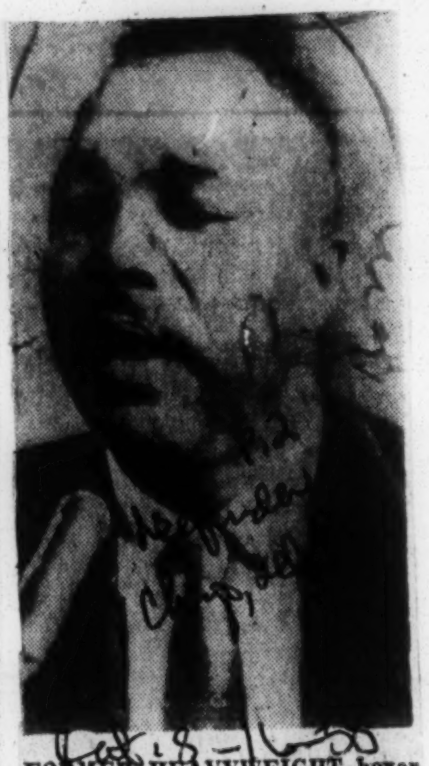

Defender P.12

Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 8-1958

**FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT** boxer Embrel Davidson appearing before the Senate Rackets probe contradicts testimony given by Teamster President Jimmy Hoffa by telling the Committee that he drew a $75 weekly salary from the Teamsters welfare fund while working for union vice-president Owen B. Brennan, who was the boxer's manager. (UPI PHOTO)

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**LABOR SPEAKER.** — John L. Yancey, staff representative AFL-CIO and chairman, advisory committee Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago, was among principal speakers at a banquet highlighting the first national Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, convening at Loyola university, Chicago. The conference brought together delegates from 35 interracial councils throughout the nation and featured workshops and discussions on racial problems in education, employment and housing.

# Teachers Union Firm on Integration, Ousts 'Stubborn' Southern Local

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Helen Fleming
Chicago Daily News Service

16 M
Thur 8-28-58
P A 18

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27 — The AFL-CIO teachers union will insist on integration in all its locals, despite the plea that a rigid policy will set unionism back a generation among Southern teachers.

By a 2-to-1 vote, the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers voided the charter of an all-white Chattanooga local whose spokesman had urged:

"Do not make civil rights the primary issue in the AFT. It was organized for a different purpose." Pleaded gray-haired Willard Millsaps, head of the math department in Chattanooga Central High School, where separate Negro and white locals of the union have long existed:

"I am not telling you we are opposed to Negro and white teachers belonging to the same union.

"Until three years ago, these locals were working together harmoniously on school problems and discussing integration.

"But in the present tense situation, Southern society will point the finger at individuals who take action approving integration. Our membership will not accept the responsibility for being out in front.

"The problem should be solved by the two locals without pressure from the AFT."

The convention action left four all-Negro locals possessing jurisdiction in their geographic areas where until recently there were co-existing white and Negro organizations.

In New Orleans, Atlanta, and in Fulton County, Ga., the white locals had withdrawn on their own initiative. But white teachers in Chattanooga fought unsuccessfully to remain in the union on their own terms.

The convention voted that the AFT had been patient enough already in giving Southern locals time to integrate.

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## By a 2-to-1 Vote

# Dixie School Charter Voided at AFT Confab

(By Staff Correspondent)

16 M
Courier
P 1
Pittsburgh
Pa
Sat. 9-6-58

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The American Federation of Teachers, an AFL-CIO union, from indications pointed out here in a national convention was warned not to make "civil rights the primary issue in the AFT because it was organized for a different purpose."

This ultimatum was made by a spokesman after a two-to-one vote voided the charter of an all white Chattanooga (Tenn.) local.

Millard Millsaps, head of the mathematics department at Chattanooga Central High School, where Negro and white locals are separate and have been for many years told the convention:

"Until three years ago, these locals were working together harmonously on school problems and discussing integration."

**HE IMPLIED** that in present times, with the situation as tense as it is, Southern society would frown on individuals who take action approving integration. He advocated two separate locals.

The convention action left four all-Negro locals possessing jurisdiction in their geographic areas where until recently, there were co-existing white and Negro organizations.

In New Orleans, Atlanta and in Fulton County, Georgia, the white locals nad withdrawn on their own initiative.

Forty-one white teachers who tried to remain in the AFT on their own terms were defeated. The convention was held at the Schroeder Hotel.

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# AFL-CIO's HEAD FIGHTS WORKER 'BILL OF RIGHTS'

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Fri 5-23-58

## Tells Senate He Wants No Major Reform

P. 7

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

16 M

Washington, May 22 — George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, warned senators today that organized labor will fight any major labor reform legislation at this session of Congress.

Meany denounced proposals sponsored by the Eisenhower administration and William F. Knowland [Cal.], Senate Republican leader, to regulate union elections, give union members the right to vote on calling strikes, and similar amendments labeled a "workers' bill of rights."

The union movement is determined to rid itself of crooks and racketeers, Meany said, and needs little help from Congress beyond some legislation providing for open financial reports on union expenditures which should also apply to spending by employers in the union field.

### Hear Mitchell Today

Meany appeared as the second to the last witness at hearings before the Senate labor subcommittee on labor act amendments. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy [D., Mass.] will end three weeks of hearings tomorrow with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell as the final witness.

The subcommittee is under a pledge by the Senate Democratic leadership to report a bill by June 15. This promise was made to stave off attempts to write union reforms on the Senate floor last month.

Knowland predicted at the time that the delay meant a death blow to reform laws this year.

Kennedy and other members of the subcommittee, which is heavily loaded with pro-union senators, praised Meany's statement. Observers predicted that the measure they eventually report will be restricted to the limits fixed in the union leader's testimony.

### T-H Fight Political

Under questioning by Sen. Barry Goldwater [R., Ariz.], Meany said that organized labor was no longer in favor of repeal of the Taft-Hartley act. In an unusual burst of frankness, Meany confessed that demands for repeal of the act had been "political."

"One pro-labor senator, a Democrat, told me that the issue was more valuable than any action to repeal the law," Meany commented. "He wanted it kept hot and everyone unhappy."

"I'm glad to hear you say you're against repeal because a great number of people, including many union people, have been led to believe repeal of the Taft-Hartley act was necessary," commented Sen. John S. Cooper [R., Ky.]. "It's been made a political football and your statement takes it out of the political field."

### For One Major Revision

Meany emphasized he was for major revision of the labor act and promised to help in amending it next year. But he stressed he was against any amendments at this session.

Meany put into the record a 10,000 word discussion of labor's stand on reform legislation in which he repeatedly insisted that there was no more corruption in unions than in management.

16m 1958

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

# Petrillo Will Retire; Led Union 18 Years

New York Times

By IRA HENRY FREEMAN

James Caesar Petrillo announced yesterday that he would lay down the baton he has wielded over 260,000 union musicians for eighteen years.

5-15-58

The scrappy trumpet player said that at 66 years of age he was too "tired" to continue as president of the American Federation of Musicians. He therefore made known his intention to retire after the sixty-first annual convention of the union, which convenes in Philadelphia June 2.

16M

Mr. Petrillo denied, in his usual robust manner, that the revolt against him in Local 47, Los Angeles, had had any influence on his decision to retire.

"That bothers us about as much as a fly bothers a elephant," he snorted over the telephone from his Chicago home. "They got 250 members. We got 260,000. What do you think they're going to do?"

The insurgents, led by Cecil F. Read, expelled vice president of Local 47, have formed a rival union, the Musicians Guild of America. They have petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election to choose an agent to bargain with five major Hollywood film studios.

16M

## Will Keep One Job

Mr. Petrillo does intend to remain president of the Chicago local. That would continue his pay of $26,000 a year, despite the loss of the $20,000 a year paid to the president of the international.

"I hope and pray the delegates to this convention," Mr. Petrillo wrote in the union's official publication, The International Musician, "will respect my wishes by not nominating me for the presidency * * * and, if nominated, by permitting me to withdraw.

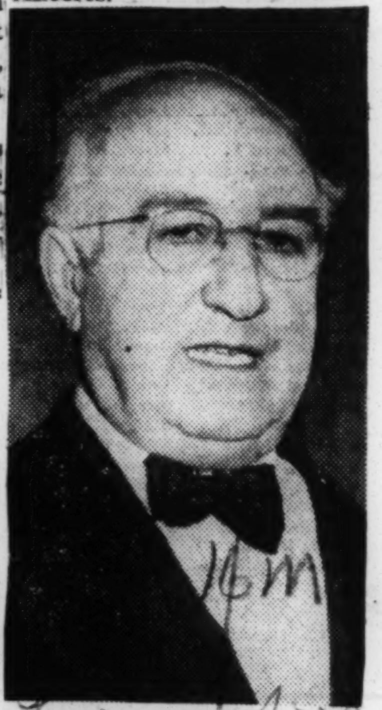
"I cannot say that I am a sick man, but I am a tired man and I do not seem to have the recuperative powers I used to have. My doctor advises me that if I continue as president, I would have to take things easy. I just can't take it easy in this position without hurting the organization I love.

"The position requires a vigorous, young man with bright, new ideas."

Mr. Petrillo said that he had "one or two guys in mind" to succeed him, but he would not name them. Charles L. Bagley, a Los Angeles lawyer and vice president of the union, has been mentioned for the position.

## Defends Trust Fund

Mr. Petrillo defended his Music Performance Trust Fund. This fund is created by taking 5 per cent of the royalties earned by players who record. This money is used to hire unemployed musicians to play free concerts.



16M

The New York Times

**TO STEP OUT: James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians. He said he would retire next month after eighteen years in office.**

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# New Boss Of Musicians Quit Bowing Fiddle 20 Years Ago

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The new president of the 264,000-member American Federation of Musicians hasn't played the violin in 20 years.

16M

Advertiser P7

And the man Herman D. Kenin succeeded Wednesday — colorful and controversial James C. (Jimmy) Petrillo — hasn't tried the trumpet for longer than that.

Musicians are their business, not music-making.

Kenin, a former Portland, Ore., lawyer, is as different from Petrillo as night is to day. He's soft-spoken, mild-mannered, schooled in efficiency. Petrillo is brusque, sometimes loud, frequently emotional, and tends to saucy remarks.

Montgomery Ala Adv. 6-6-58

In appearance, too, there is little resemblance. Both are balding, with Kenin sporting a shinier, more sun-tanned top—the result o golfing habit.

Petrillo, 66, is stocky, a table thumper, with a jutting chin that gives him a bulldog's expression.

Kenin, at 56 sporting dark-rimmed glasses, exposes a cherubic look and a twinkling smile on his slighter frame.

As an associate puts it: "He looks more like a business leader than a labor boss, and he has the savy of both. He'll move slowly, but he'll move firmly. This union will go ahead."

**QUIT JOB**

Petrillo bossed the musicians for 18 years before he decided, for health reasons, to quit the job.

Kenin, taking the reins of leadership, told cheering delegates at the AFM's 61st annual convention he "cannot hope to fill the shoes of our beloved Jimmy."

Kenin was born in New Jersey in 1902 and moved to Portland at the age of 4. He went to Reed College and later, at night, to Northwestern College of Law. During his college days he played the violin and ended his musical career, before starting law practice, as leader of his own band.

"I was such a poor violinist they had to make me the leader of the band," recalls Kenin.

**RETAINED CARD**

He retained his AFM card and in 1936 two events changed his life. He became president of the Portland local—holding the post 20 years—and married Maxine Bennett, a dancer.

In 1943, Petrillo tapped Kenin for the union's International Executive Board. Kenin closed his law office for good.

For the past two years Kenin, his wife and their two sons—David, 16, and James, 14—have been living in Los Angeles where he has been the union's West Coast representative. He's going to move his family now to New York.

Kenin knows the many problems that face him, the most vital being negotiations for new contracts with the television-radio industry and the nation's recording companies.

"We must never cease fighting for live music," Kenin said. "We have an obligation to maintain the culture of music in this country . . ."

# Negro firemen lose labor suit

News 4-29

16m

A group of Negro firemen were the losers today in a federal court suit charging that they were not properly represented by a union.

A jury returned a verdict in favor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Local 604.

B'ham, Ala

The Negro firemen charged the union negotiated an agreement with the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad which increased the number of firemen on the Birmingham-Amory run and reduced their pay.

Wed 3-5-58

While the Negro firemen are not members of the union they said the union represented them "as a class." They had asked the court for an injunction and a declaratory judgment to restore the working conditions they claim existed earlier.

The case was tried before Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

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# Brotherhood Drops Color Requirement

16m

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Racial discrimination in the membership requirements of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was declared unlawful Friday in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Wed P. 1

This action was taken in an order issued by the Philadelphia Commission of Human Relations following consultation with the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Wed. 4-31-58

This order holds a clause in the statutes of the Brotherhood, dealing with eligibility for membership, to be in violation of both the Philadelphia Code and the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Act.

Atlanta, Ga

**THE CLAUSE**

The clause reads, in part: "No person shall become a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, unless he is a white man."

As a result of the order, the Brotherhood must notify immediately all its members within the Commonwealth that the clause is invalid and, within 15 days advise railroad employees eligible for membership that applications will be considered without regard to race or color.

**TO GIVE NOTICE**

In addition, the Brotherhood is directed to attach a notice to all copies of its Constitution and By-Laws distributed in Pennsylvania stating that the clause is inoperative, and to have due notice included in the next reprinting.

P. 4

Daily World

The Brotherhood was given 60 days in which to furnish proof to the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania commissions that it has complied with the order.

4-30-58

16m

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# Court Backs Union In Ban on Negroes

Miami Herald

16m

## Railroad Brotherhood Ruled a Private Group

CINCINNATI — (AP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, Wednesday upheld a lower decision that said the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have the sole right to determine who it should admit to membership.

Miami, Fla.

The opinion was given in an appeal of Lee Oliphant and 13 others, Negro firemen who said they were denied membership in the union.

**They were barred from membership because the union's constitution limits membership to applicants who are "white born."**

Thurs

11-27-58

U.S. District Court Judge Paul Jones made the decision which the appellate court upheld.

P. 24 A

His ruling was that "the brotherhood is a private association whose membership policies are its own affair, and this is not an appropriate case for interposition of judicial control."

The basis of the appeal was that "denial of membership in the duly elected statutory bargaining representative, based upon race, is inherently incompatible with the rights afforded by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution."

BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

16m 1958

### By Jim-Crow Union in New Orleans

# Courier Fair Picketed

ELECTRICAL WORKERS
NON UNION

Courier p 3
Sat 6-7-58 W.
Pittsburgh Pa
16M

**Jim-Crow Unionism!**—Local 130, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New Orleans, which refuses to admit Negro members, picketed The Courier's Home Service Fair in the Municipal Auditorium. The reason: The Courier employed a licensed, qualified Negro electrician who, because of his race, cannot be a union member in New Orleans. Approximately 8,000 Negroes crossed the jim-crow picket line.—Porter Photo.

Courier p 3
Sat 6-7-58
Pittsburgh Pa

16M

**OLIVER P. AARON**
. . . barred from union

# Calls on Railroads To Stop Slashing, Start Rebuilding

Labor

Washington D.C.

Sat 7-12-58

## Randolph Stresses Need For More Initiative and Less 'Gloom and Doom'

P 2

16m

President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has challenged the nation's railroads to "stop their Cassandra-like prognostications and proceed to the rebuilding of the industry, both freight and passenger."

Randolph

In an article entitled "Don't the Railroads Want to Stay in Business?" in the current issue of the AFL-CIO monthly "Federationist." Randolph says the carrier "wailings" are "infecting both management and labor with pessimism and hopelessness."

Furthermore, he points out, "the general public is being given the feeling that railway management lacks faith in the future of its own industry."

Randolph quotes extensively from recent testimony before Congress by the Railway Labor Executives Association which showed that most carriers are better off than their "gloom and doom" statements would indicate.

### Blames Railroads

Also, because of cutbacks in passenger service and "wasteful" farming-out of work, "the managements must bear the blame for much of the railroads' loss of business as well as loss of status," he declares.

**Randolph scores rail managements for trying to destroy working rules of rail unions with "unfounded" charges of "featherbedding." These charges, he says, have been completely refuted by figures showing railmen have increased their productivity in the past 10 years far beyond similar increases in other industries.**

"Certainly the basic remedy of the problems of the railroads does not consist in tinkering with long-established working rules that have grown out of the day-to-day relations between labor and management," he writes.

### Hits Failure to Compete

Also, he hammers the roads for abandoning passenger business instead of engaging in vigorous competition with other forms of transportation to get more of this business.

Such practices "have definitely tended to lower the morale of dining car employes, Pullman porters and red caps," he asserts.

With a reminder that the railroad industry originated with transportation of people, Randolph warns: **"Just as the industry was born with the transportation of the public, it is likely to die with the elimination of the transportation of the public."**

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# Randolph Lauds Defiance Of Hatred

Informer

P 1

Houston

Texas

Sat 7-12-58

NEW YORK — Officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the largest Negro controlled labor unit have lauded the Louisiana State Laber Council, AFL-CIO, for electing as one of its vice presidents-at-large, E A Bryant, president of the Shreveport Division, BSCP.

A Philip Randolph, international president of the BSCP, is a vice president of the AFL-CIO. Mr Randolph praised the Louisiana State Council upon its refusal to bow to the Ku Klux Klan spirit, manifested by the Shreveport White Citzens Council which condemned the Louisiana State Labor Council for electing a Negro as one of its vice presidents-at-large.

BSCP officials stated that credit must be given to Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State Labor Council, CIO-AFL, for standing by his guns and not backing down when the White Citizens Council showed its teeth of race hatred because of the election of one of the leaders of the NAACP as a vice president-at- large.

Mr Bussie sent an extensive letter to the Shreveport Journal, in addition to taking a full-page ad in the Shreveport Times, in which he concluded his statement with the following comments:

"In conclusion, Mr Editor, in fairness to the union members of the ALF-CIO, for whom you professed such deep concern, I feel that you should give this letter the same prominence that you gave to your editorial that was grossly incorrect.

"We would also like to have it prominently displayed so that everyone will know that the officers and more than 500 delegates who attended the convention of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, are proud of their state council and its many accomplishments and that we do not intend to permit you, the NAACP, the Citizens Council or any other person or organization to influence the election of our officers."

The BSCP gave applaud for a most creditable stand for an official of a Southern state trade union body to take on a question involving the rights of labor [illegible] in defiance of the White Citizens Council.

Sat 7-12-58

President Randolph also lauded the NAACP of Louisiana for standing up for Mr Bryant, who is a sound devoted leader of the BSCP in Louisiana.

16m

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# Randolph asks Ike for youth confab

Afro American P. 8

16m

Baltimore

NEW YORK—A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has called upon President Eisenhower to confer with young people so they may express "their hopes" to him in the school integration crisis.

In a letter to the White House, Mr. Randolph assailed the defiance of Supreme Court integration orders by Arkansas and Virginia, and urged Mr. Eisenhower to "receive a few of the youth" for talks.

The letter to the President read in part:

Sat 10-25-58

**"SINCE BOTH** white and colored youths are victims of segregation designed psychologically to condition the former in their superiority and the latter in their inferiority, whatever type action proposed should be interracial.

"Thus it was decided to stage an interracial "Youth March' in Washington on Oct. 25, with a view to informing, awakening and arousing public opinion to the grave danger of Faubusism and massive resistance."

Mr. Randolph said the youth march is a wholly non-partisan organized expression of support for the President's "forthright position" on the Supreme Court desegregation decision.

He said the march is further designed to express the attitude of white and colored people in behalf of the principle of integrated schools and to disprove Communist attacks that America is locked in an irreconcilable racial war.

* * *

**"IN THE OPINION** of our leadership," Mr. Randolph wrote, "this march is symbolic of our true democracy; it is an opportunity for registering positive achievements and a means of redefining our next steps in a great struggle for human dignity.

"May we suggest that we would welcome your cooperation in this endeavor by receiving a few of the youth at a convenient place in the White House in order that they may express to you their hopes and aspirations and receive your blessings and inspiration?"

16m 1958

CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS UNION

# Seeks Merger Of Chemical Unions

Independent P-T

Long Beach

Sat. 7-19-58

By HARRY WILSON SHARPE

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President O. A. Knight of the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers Union has put out a merger feeler to the International Chemical Workers, headed by Walter Mitchell of Akron.

There had been no public response from Mitchell when this was written.

Knight's union, twice as big as Mitchell's, is an old CIO organization absorbed into the AFL-CIO when the latter joined hands. Mitchell's union bears the old AFL label but it, too, is now a part of the AFL-CIO.

Both unions continued to go their separate ways after the AFL-CIO consolation, but Knight's burning ambition — to form an all-powerful oil and chemical union— has not diminished, hence, his bid to Mitchell.

**KNIGHT AMBITION**

Knight had once hoped to bring all oil and chemical unions in the U.S. and Canada under a single banner. He had to settle temporarily on absorption of the old United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers.

But this gave him a strong foothold in chemicals which now could be strengthened if Mitchell's organization consented to merge.

United Press International queries to both men on how Knight's overture was received brought the same response: Both were on vacation and would make statements upon their return.

Knight proposed to Mitchell that committees from both unions meet in advance of or in conjunction with the AFL-CIO executive council session at Forest Park, Pa., Aug. 17, for exploratory talks.

"We believe," Knight said, "that a meeting of this sort can initiate the development of a positive program which could then be submitted to each union for consideration." The two unions have cooperated in the past.

16m 1958

# Hypocrisy In Organized Labor

(The Pittsburgh Courier)

Defender

Apparently all is not interracial sweetness and light in the organized labor movement, if we are to credit the charges made by NAACP's Roy Wilkins at a convention of the United Packinghouse Workers of America in New York City.

Louisville, Ky.

Criticizing the AFL-CIO for admitting the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers which bar Negro membership, he charged that in varying degrees there also was racial discrimination in locals of steel, paper and oil chemical unions, about which nothing is being done.

Times 6-12-58

"There are some unions," Wilkins stated, "that pass resolutions for civil rights, hold conferences on civil rights, show movies on civil rights, but nevertheless stumble at the bargaining table." P6

This is an evil which everybody familiar with organized labor knows about but concerning which very little is said.

The ballyhooed AFL-CIO drive to organize the South has been virtually abandoned because of massive resistance of a significant portion of the organized labor oligarchy, many of whom have been active in White Citizens Councils.

There must be more than lip service to civil rights if the Negroes are to be expected to retain confidence in the sincerity of organizations, groups and institutions that are liberal only in token form, if at all.

It seems to us that there has been ample time since the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations joined forces to use the great power at their command to enforce the principles they have professed.

Some unions have exemplary records, but others might as well be run by the Ku Klux Klan.

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GENERAL

# Labor Integration Gaining in South, A Survey Reveals

New York

Southern workers are moving "gradually, but steadily, toward an effectively integrated labor movement."

Times

This was the conclusion reached in a two-year survey by eight unions of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization in cooperation with the national labor service of the American Jewish Committee.

New York, N.Y.

The survey was made possible by a grant from the Fund for the Republic to the committee.

The findings, made public yesterday, stressed the contrast between school and labor integration problems in the South.

As an example, a situation was described in Tuscaloosa, Ala., site of a Goodrich Rubber Company plant, not far from Alabama University. When rioting resulted from the enrollment of Autherine Lucy at the university, the survey said, the executive board of the United Rubber Workers local "promptly condemned" the outbreak.

### 5-Week Strike Pulled

Earlier, it added, the local struck for five weeks because a Negro had been discharged.

"When the union won at arbitration, the whites carried their Negro fellow-worker back into the plant on their shoulders," it reported.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has gained 25,000 Southern members and "substantial anti-bias victories" in the last few years, the study said. At a plant elec Jackson, Miss., it contin "flood of racist, anti-Negro lets failed to defeat the union.

The same union "won a nondiscrimination clause in its new contract in the face of racist attempts to stress communism as a big issue" in Tennessee, it said.

It cited the United Automobile Workers as an example of a union that had no "Jim Crow" locals although a substantial part of the membership was south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Union meetings are not segregated, it said, and Negroes hold office.

The report emphasized that unions opposed discrimination, "first, because it is morally wrong and, second, because it endangers the very standards which unions have worked so hard to win."

The unions that cooperated in the study included:

U. A. W., Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, American Newspaper Guild, I. U. E., United Rubber Workers, Amalgamated Food and Allied Workers, Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Hotel and Club Employes, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store and United Steelworkers.

The fifty-one-year-old American Jewish Committee is devoted to combating bigotry.

1om 1958

GENERAL

# DLE PAY STRAINS UNIONS' AID FUNDS

## $25,000,000 Benefits Given Auto and Steel Workers —Small Mills Hard Hit

16m

**By A. H. RASKIN**

Union-management unemployment benefit funds have put more than $25,000,000 into the pockets of jobless automobile and steel workers, a survey disclosed yesterday.

General

The depth of the business slump in these two pivotal industries has caused an unexpectedly heavy drain on the employer-financed programs set up to supplement state job insurance systems.

Times P.1

The auto funds, which had an extra year to build up reserves before the recession hit them, are having little trouble meeting their obligations. But a half-dozen of the smaller steel funds have had to cut payments to the idle and one company with 2,200 unemployed workers skipped all payments for one month.

Wed 4-9-58

The supplemental unemployment benefit programs are outgrowths of labor's long campaign for increased security through the medium of a so-called guaranteed annual wage. They provide an extra layer of economic protection for 2,000,000 workers in the steel, auto, rubber, glass, maritime and allied industries.

New York N.Y.

The dual payments have enabled displaced workers to maintain their purchasing power at nearly two-thirds of normal take-home standards, instead of the one-third to one-half possible through sole reliance on their state checks.

The most rapid flow of benefits has been in the steel industry, now operating at less than 50 per cent of capacity. The United States Steel Corporation alone distributed $2,500,000 in benefits last month, union leaders reported.

Most companies under contract with the United Steelworkers of America started paying benefits last September after a one-year build-up of reserves. The payment date and the recession arrived at the same time. The result was a sharp drop in payroll contributions by the employers at a time when the funds were being called on to meet much steeper outlays than either side had anticipated.

16m General Times P.26

In the last seven months $10,000,000 in benefits has been paid out and $4,000,000 more is being held in escrow pending a final court ruling on the legality of simultaneous public and private payments to idle steel workers in Ohio. The state is appealing a lower court decision that there is no legal bar to such payments.

Wed. 4-9-58

### Benefits Average $23

Meyer Bernstein, international representative of the steel union, reported that the average supplemental benefit had been running about $23 a week. However, he said many of the jobless had been out of work so long that they had exhausted their state insurance rights.

Under the steel program, the supplemental benefits are paid for a full year, twice the maximum duration of insurance payments in most states. When the insurance checks run out, the industry program steps its benefits up to a level of $47.50 for single workers and $55.50 for workers with four dependents.

It is the large-scale transfer of workers to the higher benefit schedule that has stirred fear in Pittsburgh, Gary, Youngstown, Buffalo and other steel centers of a forced reduction in payments by the major companies. Thus far, Mr. Bernstein reported, all the biggest steel producers are safely above the reserve margins necessary for full benefits.

The combined reserves of the industry's Big Four companies, which account for almost two-thirds of all steel, run to $45,000,000. Under the involved actuarial table that governs a scaling-down of benefits, they are in no imminent danger of having to order benefit cuts.

However, three companies lower down in the top fifteen are almost at the point where they will have to invoke the built-in safety factors designed to assure a maximum spread of the fund's protection.

In the steel fabricating field, five employers already are paying benefits that range from one-half to two-thirds of normal. The one company that halted payments for a month has resumed at roughly one-quarter of the standard rate.

All the steel producers pay 3 cents an hour into a trust fund and assume liability for paying 2 cents an hour more if needed to satisfy benefit requirements. Despite the financial stress of the early months, union and industry officials express confidence that the funds are soundly conceived and that they have proved their usefulness in alleviating the individual and community distress caused by widespread unemployment.

The auto industry, equally hard hit by unemployment, has found it easier to keep its funds well above the danger level. It began accumulating reserves in 1955 and had two years of prosperity in which to get ready for last year's onset of joblessness.

The concentration of auto employment in Michigan has been another helpful factor in that the level of state benefits there is substantially higher than in most other states. The result is that the average supplement under the programs negotiated by the United Automobile Workers is $14 a week, as against the $23 average in steel.

The auto funds provide protection for only twenty-six weeks so that the exceptionally heavy drain now being put on the steel programs by the exhaustion of state rights is no substantial element in pushing up outlays in the motor industry.

Statistics compiled by the union showed that the Big Three auto companies paid out $14,063,000 in benefits up to the end of February. The market value of their reserve funds on the same date was set at $153,700,000. Benefit payments in March brought the Big Three total well over the $15,000,000 mark.

More than 1,000,000 individual checks have been issued in the three companies since payments began in June, 1956. No estimates was available on total papments under all the auto union's supplemental benefit contracts in the auto parts, agricultural implement and aircraft fields.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the union, is seeking a liberalization of benefit payments with no increase in employer contribution in his present negotiations with the major auto makers. The companies now pay 5 cents an hour for each worker into the fund.

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# Demos Rake Knowland's Amendment

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

Sun. 4-27-58

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate refused Saturday to broaden an employe welfare-pension fund bill to prohibit labor unions from denying membership because of race, creed or color.

P.1

The roll call vote was 53-28.

Rejection of the anti-discrimination amendment marked another setback for Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) in his fight for what he calls "union democracy" measures.

16 m

Democratic leaders, with the support of some Republican senators, argued that efforts to write broad labor legislation should await hearings scheduled to start before the Senate Labor Committee on May 5.

General

The move led by Knowland, the Senate Republican leader, to turn the welfare and pension fund bill into a broad "labor bill of rights" measure was described by Sen Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) as "pure political hogwash."

**APPEAL BY JOHNSON**

Johnson, the Democratic majority leader, appealed to Republicans to pass the welfare-pension bill first and then work on a general labor program later.

"Let's not shoot from the hip just to get headlines today," he said.

However, Knowland and other Republicans argued that now is the time to get action if there were to be any real hopes of passing broadscale labor legislation at this session of Congress.

The defeat of Knowland's anti-discrimination amendment followed the pattern set Friday night when the Senate rejected four other amendments he proposed to strengthen rank and file control over union affairs.

**OTHER AMENDMENTS**

He has other amendments to call up Monday and so have some other Republican senators. Also awaiting action are 11 amendments offered by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-NJ) to carry out President Eisenhower's labor legislation recommendations.

In putting off further action until Monday, the Senate agreed to limit debate on all amendments to one hour each and on final passage of the bill itself to three hours.

The agreement barred the introduction of any new amendments. Johnson predicted this would mean a final vote on the pension-welfare bill late Monday or sometime Tuesday.

The Knowland amendment rejected, in the only vote taken at the Saturday session, provided that no labor union could represent employes in collective bargaining unless its membership were open to all workers without discrimination.

Advertiser

It contained a provision, however, that it should not be construed to prevent a union from denying membership to a Communist.

Sun. 4-27-58

Sen. Mundt (R-SD) served notice he will call up next week a series of amendments aimed directly at some provisions of the pending welfare-pension fund bill.

P.1A

Mundt told the Senate his amendments would regulate union fund investments, would make it "more difficult for criminals and crooks to get their hands on these funds," and would require the secretary of labor to examine, in addition to merely receiving, reports on welfare-pension fund management.

16m

Sen. Curtis (R-Neb) spoke at length in support of an amendment he plans to offer to prevent secondary boycotts.

He referred to these boycotts as "economic blackmail" in which business firms not directly involved in labor disputes are boycotted or picketed if they deal with companies against which strikes have been called.

Johnson called the Senate into Saturday session to try to speed a final vote on the bill requiring registration and financial reporting on employe welfare and pension funds.

# Senate Bars Union Fund Bill Change

Herald Tribune

## Kills Amendmen To Curb Racket

Sat. 4-26-58

The Senate has been embroiled in long debate over labor legislation. The measure under consideration provides for Federal regulation of union welfare-pension funds. Sen. Knowland is pressing for adoption of a series of amendments which would impose wide-range labor controls. His first amendment was defeated and the debate continued in night session.

P. 1

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25. — The Senate voted 53-to-37 tonight to kill off the first of a series of amendments designed to convert a pending bill to safeguard union welfare funds into a broad-gauge curb on labor or management rackets.

The roll call on an amendment by Sen. William F. Knowland, R., Calif., the minority leader, followed repeated pledges by the Democratic leadership that legislation to prevent union leaders from abusing their powers will get firts-priority consideration

### Test on Amendments

The vote was considered a solid test of the maximum strength likely to rally behind any of thirty-nine pending amendments all designed to broaden the scope of the pension and welfare bill. All indications were that the bill, inaugurating Federal controls over the handling of such funds, would not be substantially amended.

The test vote found ten Republicans siding with forty-three Democrats to defeat thirty-six Republicans and one Democrat, Sen. Frank J. Lausche, Ohio. The roll call sustained the position taken by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., the majority leader, that legislation to control union abuses involves complex issues which should first be considered by the **Senate Labor Committee. He warned that such a measure should not be written on the Senate floor.**

The long, sometimes politics-tinged debate which preceded the roll call developed factors which quite evidently affected the outcome—and very much strengthened hitherto faltering prospects that the Senate, at least, will act in this election year on legislation to control union abuses. They were:

1. **A promise by Sen. John F. Kennedy, D., Mass., a member of the Rackets Committee and chairman of a Labor subcommittee that has been considering legislation prompted by the rackets investigation, that his subcommittee will resume hearings May 5. He said his group would work to report a bill by the end of the month.**

2. **An assurance by Sen. Johnson that he wants to "see labor legislation at this session that has been considered thoroughly and completely by the proper committee." He said he had "no doubt" that any bill reported will be taken up, but made no commitment on timing.**

3. **Warnings from Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., Sen. Irving M. Ives, R., N. Y., and Sen. Wayne Morse, D., Ore., that they will follow prescribed procedures to force legislation out of the Labor Committee if no bill is reported from that group by June 10.**

Sen. Johnson's strongest reinforcement came from Sen. McClellan, chairman of the Senate Rackets Committee, the group whose year of investigation of union abuses prompted the spate of regulatory amendments now before the Senate.

### Problems Called Complex

Sen. McClellan, himself the sponsor of a stiff bill to curb abuses uncovered by the committee, told the Senate he favored many of the pending proposals, but warned that they deal with an area that is "complex, which challenges solution and wise legislation."

**Sen. McClellan said he would not want to bring up his own bill now "without giving labor, management, the Administration and the public an opportunity to point out its merits or lack of merits."**

The position of the Arkansas Senator, an influential senior member in his own right, appeared to have a substantial effect on other Southern Democrats, many of whom are strongly for union regulation.

Sen. Johnson also drew strong support from Sen. Ives, a senior member of both the Labor and Rackets Committees and principal spokesman for the Republicans who lined up against floor amendments. The Taft-Hartley labor law, he said "still shows" the results of having been written on the Senate floor.

**"If we open this bill wide," he said, "and write legislation on the floor of the Senate, it will be such a hadge-podge that it will never become law."**

Sen. Ives went on to praise Sen. Knowland for his "very useful service" in having "spotlighted the necessity for getting action at this session."

### Knowland Seeks Action

Sen. Knowland emphasized that he had introduced a bill based on the Rackets Committee's findings in January and that no action had yet been taken o nit by the Labor Committee. He and the other Republicans who spoke on his behalf took a "now-or-never" approach to the question. They maintained that if action is postponed pending committee consideration, further legislation will be swallowed up in the midsummer adjournment crush.

Sen. Knowland said his amendments would regulate and control the handling of funds collected as union dues; prevent tyranny by power-hungry leaders and curb activities of middlemen acting to perform for management anti-union functions which are outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Law.

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# MEANY GIVES WAY ON RACKET CURBS

Times P. 30 C

New York

## He and Kennedy, Dropping Dispute on Issue, Promise Laws Labor Can Accept

Thurs 5-15-58

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 14—George Meany reported today that private talks between labor and Senate leaders had resulted in a "considerable area of agreement" on legislation to stamp out union rackets.

The president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations expressed confidence that a Senate subcommittee would report on bills that labor could support to curb looting of union treasuries and breaches of union democracy.

The possibility of an accord on the explosive issue of anti-corruption legislation emerged after Mr. Meany and the subcommittee chairman, Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, had made conciliatory statements in speeches at the biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The acrimonious tone that characterized the last public meeting between the two leaders at a Senate hearing two months ago was wholly absent today. At the hearing, Mr. Meany had indicated a strong belief that no laws should be enacted to deal with the internal affairs of unions.

### Hands-off Stand Modified

The chief spokesman for 13,500,000 organized workers made it plain in an interview today that the federation was willing to modify this hands-off attitude towards abuses growing out of the denial of democratic rights to rank-and-file unionists. Labor's determination to fight any Government intrusion into this field has been the chief obstacle to agreement on racket controls.

In his talk to the 1,500 cheering convention delegates, Senator Kennedy said his committee would have bills ready by June 10 to provide tighter financial regulation of union funds, limits on the removal of democratic rule through union trusteeships, requirements for secret union elections, curbs on management abuses in the labor relations field an elimination of the present "no man's land" between Federal and state labor boards.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated and a vice president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., assured Senator Kennedy that his union would support the proposed reforms. He voiced certainty that the program would be designed to help wipe out malpractices without undermining the ability of funds to fulfill their legitimate functions.

### Meany to Offer Proposals

Mr. Meany made no direct comment on the Kennedy blueprint, but promised to put specific legislative proposals of his own before the Senate subcommittee next week. He disclosed that talks were still going on between members of labor's high command on one side and such key legislators as Senator Kennedy and Senator Irving M. Ives of New York, the ranking Republican member of the panel.

The A. F. L.-C. I. O. chief predicted that these joint explorations would result in the development of broad standards satisfactory both to labor and a majority of the Senators. He said he thought it would be possible to block "bad" amendments by such long-time critics of labor as Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

One formula for reconciling the conflict over how far the Government should go in policing the internal affairs of unions involves possible application of the federation's own ethical practices codes. These provide comprehensive guarantees of internal democracy, as well as bans on corrupt practices and racket penetration.

Mr. Meany said the Senate-labor conferees were looking into the feasibility of a plan under which union members who felt their organizations were not living up to the requirements of the codes could complain to the Secretary of Labor, who would be empowered to investigate the complaints and call for corrective action.

Senator Kennedy's talk to the representatives of 400,000 clothing workers was more complimentary in its reference to labor's own efforts to clean house than any made at the convention by Mr. Henry, Mr. Potofsky or other top unionists. The Senator, an aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960, said fewer than 1/100th of 1 per cent of American union officials had been accused of wrongdoing.

### To Fight 'Right-to-Work' Laws

He emphasized his own determination to seek a national ban on "right-to-work" laws and to fight all other measures that might weaken unions. He asserted that employers and the business community bore a major share of responsibility for rackets disclosed by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

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# Senate Turns Down Secret Labor Vote

Montgomery Advertiser

P. 1 16 M

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Saturday night rejected a proposal to permit 20 per cent of a union's members to force a secret vote on removing their officers or revising a union constitution or by-laws.

Sun. 6-15-58

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif) was sponsor of this amendment to the pending labor control bill. It was defeated 52-31.

Knowland said his amendment was needed to prevent hoodlums and "unscrupulous union bosses" from remaining in control of unions and their big funds without proper accounting.

But Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass), the bill's chief sponsor, and Irving M. Ives (R-NY) joined in fighting the Knowland amendment.

Montgomery

Kennedy said the proposal would be "a great mistake for those who believe in stability in union matters."

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-RI) shouted, "Its whole intent is to destroy organized labor."

Forty Democrats and 12 Republicans voted against the Knowland amendment while 25 Republicans and 6 Democrats supported it.

Earlier, the Senate defeated an administration proposal to retain a Taft-Hartley Act penalty against unions failing to file required financial reports.

Its rejection by a 53-30 vote was the third major setback for administration supporters trying to bring the labor control bill more in line with recommendations of President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

16 m 1958 JEWISH WORKERS OF AMERICA

# Race Bill Urged

Defender

# By Jewish Group

Chicago, Ill

The attempt by the Soviet Union o make every American city appear to be another Little Rock 'must be countered,' the Jewish Labor committee, representing 500,000 Jewish workers of America n the AFL-CIO, told a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Sat, 7-26-58

In a communication addressing itself to H. R. 10672, "The Civil Rights Act of 1958," the JLC told the subcommittee presently conducting hearings on the measure that it does not believe that the bill "was drawn to harass any section of our country, but rather to strengthen the democratic heritage of the entire country."

16m 1958

MICHIGAN

# Jobless Unionists Cry Lockout

Herald 1 P 30A

LANSING, Mich. —(AP)— A crowd of 4,000 jobless unionists lobbying for emergency help from the Michigan Legislature ran into closed doors. A union leader called it a lockout.

16m

State Rep. George M. Van Peursem, Republican House speaker, replied that denial of House floor privileges was not a lockout, only normal procedure under the circumstances.

16 m (Mich)

**The sergeants-at-arms who closed the heavy wooden doors on the swarming unionists were enforcing normal House rules, he said, and without special direction. The few with a specific invitation from a legislator were admitted.**

Miami, Fla.

August Scholle, state AFL-CIO president, looked at it differently:

Thurs. 4-10-58

"At no time have there ever been locked doors on the Legislature to prevent the people from talking to their elected representatives," he said.

He also criticized the Senate and House for taking a recess most of the day, leaving many legislators nowhere to be found when the union crowds showed up. He laid the blame on Republican majorities in both chambers, accusing them of "ducking out" and taking an "arrogant" attitude.

**Van Peursem, pointing out that legislative calendars were virtually clear, said: "We would have been kind of silly to keep the House in session with committee work to do and nothing on the floor."**

The union members wanted to buttonhole legislators to press for emergency unemployment compensation benefits for persons who have exhausted regular eligibility. A controversial bill on this subject is pending.

16m 1958

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

# N.L.R.B. DECIDES ON RACIAL ISSUE

## Rejects Textile Workers Plea in South—Panel Studying Jackie Robinson Case

16m

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5—The injection of racial hates and fears into labor-management relations is presenting the National Labor Relations Board with a growing problem.

New York

N.Y.

The board reported one decision today in which it rejected a beaten union's petition to set aside an election in the South because the employer had told the employes about the union's pro-integration activities.

At least two other cases are pending, one of them involving Jackie Robinson, a corporation executive who was the first Negro baseball player to break into the major league.

In the decision reported today, the Textile Workers Union of America had charged that the Sharney Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Madison, N. C., had created an atmosphere of "hate and bias" against the union. The union received 8 out of 48 votes cast in the election.

The complaint alleged that the company had mailed its employes a letter stating that the union was strongly pro-integration and "is striving to eliminate segregation from every phase of American life."

The board said: "The issue before us is a narrow one. The petitioner [union] concedes that there were no threats or promises, and it is not suggested that the employer misrepresented the petitioner's position. We are asked, rather, to hold that the mere mention of the racial issue in an election campaign is per se improper and grounds for setting aside any and all elections where such might occur.

"We have not, in the past, attempted so to limit campaigning, but have relied on the good sense of the voters to evaluate the statements of the parties. We are satisfied that this is the better course and adhere to it in this case."

In Harrison, N. J., a local of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union accused Mr. Robinson, a vice president of Chick Full O'Nuts, of appealing with racial slogans against the union. The union lost the election 42 to 22.

The charge was that Mr. Robinson had appealed to the Negro employes, stating that the union had been brought into the plant by white persons because of their jealousy of his position with the company, and that if the union won the Negroes would be fired.

### Robinson Actions Cited

Ivan C. McLeod, the New York regional director of the board, reported that the evidence establishes that Mr. Robinson "frequently expressed the view that he 'was the reason for the union', that 'some of the employes didn't want to be represented by me because of my race'; and that he had heard 'white employes were jealous of my position with the company.'"

"The evidence discloses that Mr. Robinson made appeals based on the above expressions to some, but not all of the Negro employes," Mr. McLoed said.

"The evidence further establishes that on occasion employes of other racial groups asked Robinson if the rumor were true that if the union lost, the white employes would be terminated, and that Mr. Robinson denied the truth of the rumor and made it known that 'this would defeat anything I ever fought for.'

"It is found that both the employer and—in a more subtle manner—the union sought to utilize arguments involving appeals to racial bigotry to attract supporters to their respective positions. Such appeals, without more, while despicable, have not been considered grounds for setting aside the elections in which they have occurred."

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# JACKIE ROBINSON WINS LABOR CASE

Times

## Board Rejects Charge That Ex-Ballplayer Raised Race Issue in Union Vote

P. 13C

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5—The National Labor Relations Board refused today to set aside an employe election on the basis of union charges against Jackie Robinson, vice president of Chock Full O' Nuts.

New York

N.Y.

The former baseball star who was the first Negro in the major league, had been accused of injecting the racial issue and of threatening reprisals in the pre-election campaign last July at the company's plant in Harrison, N. J.

6-6-58

The employes voted against Local 262 for The Retail, Wholesale Department Store Union 42 to 22. The union was the only group involved in the election. Afterward, it brought the racial-issue charges in a complaint to the regional direction of the Labor Board and asked that the election be set aside.

The board's decision reported that the union had objected that Mr. Robinson and William Berdick, another vice president and the plant manager, had "urged employes to vote against the petitioner [union], employing appeals to racial prejudice."

"The objection alleges," the board continued, "that Robinson went through the plant stating that the petitioner had been brought in because the white employes were jealous of his positions and that, should the petitioner win the election, all Negroes would be fired.

"Berdick, it is alleged, confronted the white employes with the threat that all of them would be fired if the petitioner won and only Negroes would be permitted to work.

"The regional director found that the evidence did not support these specific allegations."

The board agreed, saying, "While we do not condone appeals to racial prejudice, nor the conduct of the company's vice presidents in raising the issue, we do not find that the injection of the issue, or the context in which it was discussed herein, sufficient ground for invalidation of the results."

### Conversations Cited

The regional director had recommended, however, that the election be set aside on the ground that two conversations between Mr. Robinson and an employe named Stiles contained threatening implications of reprisals for employe activity protected by law.

The board overruled that recommendation. It said:

"The evidence indicated that Robinson told Stiles that he was free to choose whether or not he wanted to vote for the petitioner [the union], but, because of his ten years' seniority, he 'shouldn't stick his neck out,' should 'be quiet' and that, if he was active, Robinson couldn't help him 'in any way.'

"In a second conversation, Robinson remarked that he had the final say on discharges and as long as Stiles 'did his work he had no need for concern about his job'."

The board said that "such statements in a private conversation with one employe out of approximately sixty-seven employes eligible to vote in the election are so isolated as to afford no sufficient grounds for setting aside the election."

16m 1958

TEAMSTERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

# eamsters Declare Against Racial Bias

Washington-(SPECIAL) ---- Teamster President James R. Hoffa has urged the 1,500,000 members of his giant union to practice "non-discrimination because of race, color, or creed."

La. Weekly

In a letter sent today to all local unions, Hoffa asserted that the Teamster non-discrimination policy "means nothing unless we are prepared to take positive action."

p. 1

He specifically urged each local union "to assist in obtaining employment for everyone," regardless of race or creed.

Jan. 4-58

New Orleans

"As members of the American labor movement, we support every tenet of Americanism. Equal opportunity is one of those tenets," he declared.

Pointing out that the Teamsters International Union has a policy of non-discrimination, Hoffa asserted that "this is based not only upon our Constitution, but also upon the traditional belief of the labor movement in the brotherhood of man. At the February meeting of the General Executive Board in Miami, this policy was reaffirmed."

He said: "As Americans, we should be opposed to bigotry and racial discrimination at every turn, and do everything possible to make the Bill of Rights a reality for every citizen.

"On behalf of the General Executive Board, I urge each and every localunion to take positive action in this regard."

He cited the Teamster Constitution (Section 2, Article II) which declares: "Any person of good moral character, employed in the craft or the various employments over which this International Union has jurisdiction, shall be eligible to membership in this organization.

16m

He wrote that "the General Executive Board asks your full support in enforcing our non-discrimination policy."

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# Judge Declines to Testify On Teamster-Gift Charge

United States District Judge James C. Connell, target of criticism at yesterday's Senate Rackets Committee hearing, has made it clear he will not appear to reply to the charges.

Star

The committee, now in recess until January, heard insinuations that Judge Connell received a gift from the Teamsters Union and that it influenced a recent ruling.

P. A-5

Judge Connell vigorously denied receiving any gifts and curtly rejected Chairman McClellan's suggestion that he appear before the committee, the Associated Press reported from Cleveland.

Judge Connell's name entered yesterday's hearing incidentally as the committee laid the groundwork for next month's major investigation of charges that racketeers have infiltrated the juke box industry through the Teamsters Union.

Washington

## McClellan Hits Ruling

Senator McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, attacked Judge Connell's decision last week barring dissident members from running for office in Teamster Local 377, Youngstown, Ohio.

Wed 12-10-58

The judge's ruling upheld William Presser, president of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters. Senator McClellan recalled testimony last fall indicating that Mr. Presser had given a champagne bucket worth about $100 to Judge Connell.

Two of the dissidents testified yesterday that they were unfairly ruled ineligible to run for office in Local 377 last September. Incumbent officers backed by Mr. Presser based the ruling on a strict interpretation of a union rule on advance payment of dues.

James R. Hoffa, president of the Teamsters, reluctantly complied with an order by court-appointed monitors ruling the dissidents were eligible. Mr. Presser went to court and won as Judge Connell held that the monitors had overstepped their authority. The judge accused the dissidents of trying to "steal control" of Local 377.

## Deny Judge's Charge

Joseph L. Carelly and Joseph Sammartino, testifying yesterday, denied the charge and said Judge Connell ruled without hearing their side of the case. They are appealing his decision.

Joseph Blumetti, one of the candidates opposing the Carelly slate, invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify about the election squabble.

He also refused to answer charges that he operates a "shakedown" racket collecting more than $50,000 a year in assessments from juke box operators in the Youngstown area. Arthur G. Kaplan, a committee investigator, testified that the operators pay to protect their locations from potential competitors.

Mr. Kaplan said Mr. Blumetti served more than three years in prison for white slavery before entering union work.

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# Bar Group Protested Judgeship for Connell

16m Teamster Union

By the Associated Press

Federal Judge James C. Connell of Cleveland — criticized yesterday by members of the Senate Rackets Committee — won Senate confirmation only after a strong protest by an American Bar Association committee.

Star

In a rare unfavorable report on a Presidential judgeship nominee, the Bar Association's Committee on Federal Judiciary said in 1954 Judge Connell had the reputation of being arbitrary, dictatorial and biased.

Wed. 12-10-58

But after hearing praise for Judge Connell by the man who recommended him, Senator Bricker, Republican of Ohio, and a number of others including some prominent Cleveland attorneys, a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee and the Senate approved Judge Connell in August of that year.

P. A-5

Washington

The Bar Association report, submitted to the Judiciary Subcommittee and signed by Edward J. Fox, Jr., criticized three opinions by Judge Connell when he was Common Pleas judge in Cleveland.

One decision concerned Judge Connell's upholding the loyalty oath for Cleveland teachers, and the others dealt with alleged Communist-influenced unionists violently criticized by Judge Connell.

"These opinions," the Bar report said, "show a lack of judicial temperament and a callous disregard for the rights of litigants which must never be condoned. . . .

"It becomes apparent, therefore, that in this instance, the office of United States judge is being used primarily for political purposes and not to enhance the more perfect administration of justice."

For his part, Judge Connell told the subcommittee he could not understand this adverse report, and said he had no idea where the Bar Committee got its information.

He said his principal critics were officials of what he called the Communist - dominated United Electrical Workers Local 735 in Cleveland.

Judge Connell had lodged 12 members of that local in jail for contempt during a rock-throwing strike in 1949 against the Fawick Airflex Co., now called the Federal Fawick Corp.

Judge Connell had fixed bail on the 12 in excess of $2 million. An appellate court later criticized Judge Connell for this action and reduced bail to $42,500.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION

16m 1958

# Racial Issue Rejected In Union Hassle

Daily News

WASHINGTON (UP)—The National Labor Relations Board refused today to set aside results of an election because an employer accused a union of being pro-integration. p. 7 Tom

The board let stand rejection of the Textile Workers Union of America as bargaining agent for workers at the Sharnay Hosiery Mills in Madison, N.C. The workers voted against the union 40 to 8 last November.

The mill owners had circulated an 8-page letter accusing the TWUA of striving to eliminate racial segregation. The union objected that raising the racial issue created an atmosphere of hate and bias against it.

The NLRB, in a 5 to 0 decision, said the union petition amounted to asking that it rule that the mere mention of a racial issue in a labor board election campaign was enough to set aside an election.

Jackson, Miss

**RELAX ON 'SENSE'**

"We have not, in the past, attempted so to limit campaigning, but have relied on the good sense of the voters to evaluate the statements of the parties," the NLRB said. "We are satisfied that this is the better course and adhere to it in this case. p. 1

"We note that there is no misrepresentation, fraud, violence or coercion and that the statements here were temperate and factually correct. They therefore afford no basis for setting aside the results of the election." 5-5-58

NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom and member Stephen S. Bean concurred. But they expressed concern over the injection of a racial issue in a labor board election proceeding.

16m 1958 UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS

# Packinghouse Workers Vote Strike Fund Hike

New York—A one-third increase in the strike fund of the United Packinghouse Workers was voted here by delegates to the union's 11th annual convention.

16m

The convention action, boosting the fund to $2 million for its original limits of $1.5 million, came as a prelude to 1959 contract negotiations.

AFL CIO

Setting the stage for the increase in the strike fund, UPW Pres. Ralph Helstein earlier had warned the convention that the major packers were using the current recession as a screen for all-out attacks on union-won gains.

Oct. 5-31-58

Cal.

**Helstein attacked the big packinghouses for engaging in speed-ups, job consolidations, discrimination against women workers and trying to end the guaranteed work week.**

RC

In another convention action, the delegates approved a move to raise the per capita by 35 cents—from $1.40 to $1.75.

### Helstein Is Reelected

Helstein, who has served as the union's president since 1946, was reelected unanimously to his seventh two-year term. Frank W. Schultz of Austin, Minn., was elected as a new member of the UPW board.

In recognition of the growing importance of the union's Puerto Rican membership, the convention set up a new UPW district, with Armando Sanchez, a member of Puerto Rico's Congress, named to the newly-created position of district director.

16m 1958

UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

# Eight cities to get USA rights forum

Afro-American - P.15

PITTSBURGH — ~~The Committee on Civil Rights of the United Steelworkers of America has announced it will hold~~ its National Conference on Human Rights in eight different cities between April 28 and May 31.

Baltimore.

Francis C. Shane, executive secretary of the group, disclosed that conferences have been scheduled for Washington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

16m

More than 400 business, labor, education, religious, civic and governmental leaders attended a recent human rights conference in Philadelphia, Pa., sponsored jointly by the steelworkers and Gov. George M. Leader.

Sat. 5-3-58

**DIVIDED INTO** seven discussion clinics, the meeting sought to find new ways to deal more effectively with solving problems that accompany living pattern changes.

Planned and directed by Mr. Shane, the conference was addressed by Governor Leader, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America and businessman Joseph J. Morrow.

Governor Leader cited the action of the Federal Government in the field of fair employment practices, but pointed out there was still much to do. He added;

"Discrimination is still with us. In varying degrees it blankets the nation. This is what we must change."

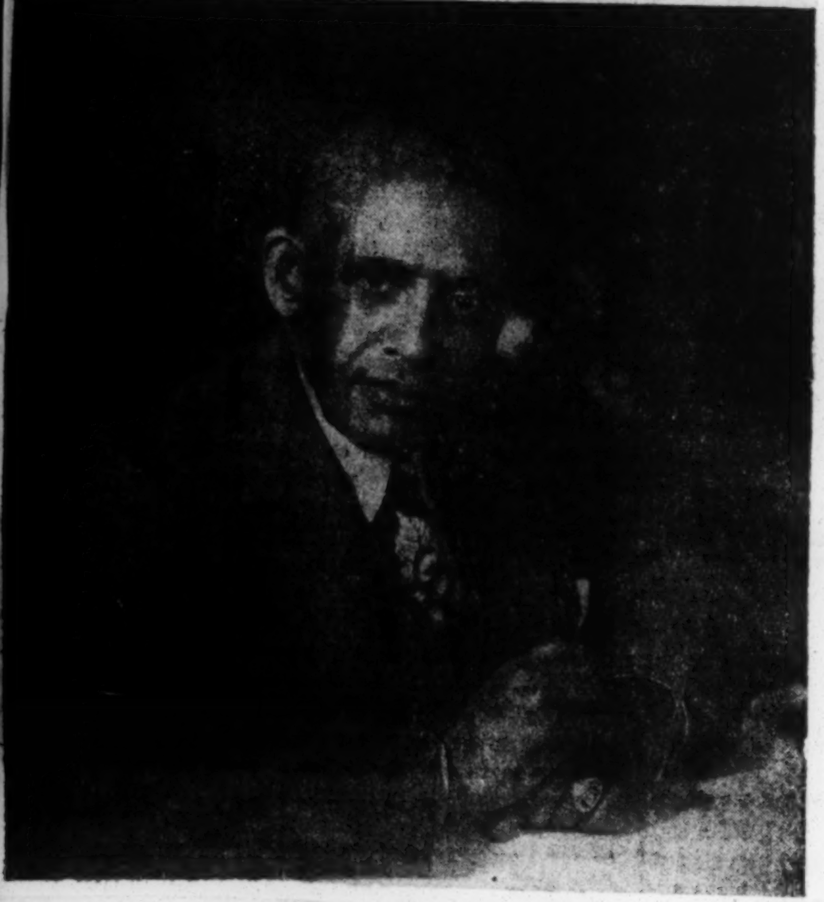
**Mr. McDonald cited trade union movement accomplishments in human relations and stated, "There is still too much idle talk about what kind of country we should have and too little done which make freedom and justice meaningful.**

"Unfortunately," he added, "we still have in our Union those who get worked up about equality of opportunity, but never practice it themselves."

Mr. Morrow stated the gains of colored American workers in skilled and semi-skilled jobs and declared;

"The capacity of the colored American to contribute to our economy is far greater than we realize, although social, economic and educational patterns formed by prejudice still limit this contribution.

# IN MEMORIAM



WILLARD SAXBY TOWNSEND
1895-1957

In The Respect To

Defender P. 20

The Memory Of

Chicago Ill.

**WILLARD SAXBY TOWNSEND**

Sat. 2-15-58

our beloved President & Co-Founder

the offices will be closed all day

Thursday, February 6, 1958

16mm

UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES, AFL - CIO

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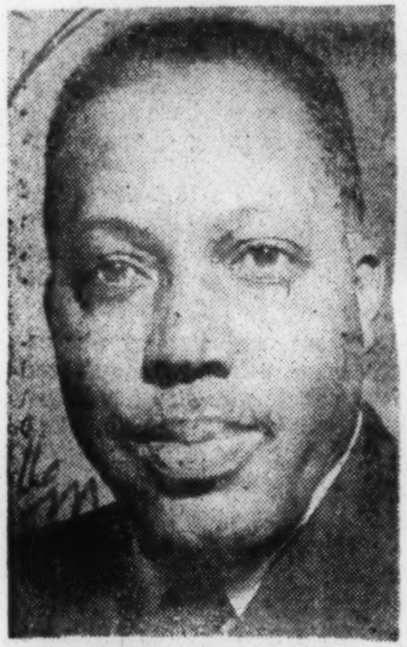

T. WILBUR WINCHESTER

# Winchester At Capitol Conference

Defender P. 12

Chicago Ill.

T. Wilbur Winchester, vice-president of the United Transport Service Employees Union (UTSE) attended President Eisenhower's 10th anniversary conference on occupational safety, held in Washington, D. C., March 25-27.

Winchester, who represented nearly 8,000 members of his union, said the conference was called to consider methods of safeguarding the changing labor force in America and the technological hazards of the space age.

Sat. 4-19-58

The conference was addressed by President Eisenhower and leaders of labor, business and industry who told of the 14,300 deaths and over 2,000,000 injuries caused by on the job accidents in 1956.

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# Decline Of Rail Jobs On UTSE Convention Agenda

Defender P. 1 Sat. [illegible]

Defender P. 1

Dr. Preston Bradley, of the Peoples church, addressed more than 200 delegates to the 11th Biennial convention of the United Transport Service Employees Union, at the convention's opening session at the Hamilton hotel Monday. Chicago Ill

Dr. Bradley, the author of eight books and founder and pastor of People's church for over 25 years addressed the convention on civil rights. Sat. 5-31-58

Delegates met in morning and evening session beginning Monday and ending Wednesday.

Eugene E. Frazier, international president of the union, stated the convention was also held charged with grave responsibilities in charting a new course for the union's future operations.

The union delegates who represent members employed mostly in the railroad industry will be confronted with the serious problems imposed by the industry's "tightening of its belt" and consequent layoffs of hundreds of its employees, Frazier pointed out.

Civil rights, voting restrictions and freedoms of speech, religion and assembly will also occupy time of the delegates, some of whom come from many places in the South where these freedoms are abridged or denied, the president stated.

The Union's Twentieth anniversary Cabaret dance, a feature of the convention will also be held in the Grand ballroom of the hotel Monday night.

Some of the three day sessions will be open to the public. Information concerning these sessions and the convention can be had by contacting the union's International headquarters at 444 E. 63rd st., FAirfax 4-0278.

16m

DR. PRESTON BRADLEY

16m

EUGENE E. FRAZIER

# FAIRS, EXPOSITIONS, CARNIVALS, ETC.

# Boston Girl To Take Part In Belgium World's Fair

BOSTON, Mass. — Beverly Annette Benders has been chosen one of the junior ambassadors to the World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium, and leaves New York on Saturday. Miss Benders is a graduate of Roxbury Memorial

**BEVERLY A. BENDERS**
**. . . to Belgium**

High School and will receive her B. S. in education from Bridgewater Teachers College in June. She majored in French, which aided considerably in her being selected, as fluency in this language was one of the prime requisites.

Pittsburgh, PA.
Courier p. 15
Sat 4-19-58

She was president Le Cercle Francais, treasurer of the school year book and member of the Women's Recreational Association at college.

Miss Benders is one of the successful candidates to the fair chosen on a national level and is the second Boston girl to have been chosen through the efforts of Miss Mildred Davenport. The other young lady, Miss Beverly Franks, sailed 10 days ago on the S. S. Americana.

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# Ariz. Teacher Will Attend Belgium Fair

Defender 17

PHOENIX, Arizona — J. Eugene Grigsby, jr., a Phoenix, Ariz. art teacher, has been selected as one of four American teachers to demonstrate art education at the Brussels (Belgium) World Fair. The fair will begin a three-month session in mid-April.

The invitation came from Victor D'Amico, chairman of the National Committee on Art Education, director of education for the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

Chicago, Ill.

The son of an educator, J. Eugene Grigsby, sr., who was principal in the Charlotte, N. C. school system 25 years. Grigsby received his A. B. from Morehouse, his Masters from Ohio State.

Sat 5-24-58

Married to a teacher, former Chicagoan Thomasina Grigsby, he has two sons. He is head of the art department at Phoenix Union high school, and has been in the Phoenix high schools-college system 11 years as a teacher.

p. 1

While in Europe, Grigsby hopes to gather additional material on African art in order to complete his doctoral dissertation at New York University.

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# Brussels Fair Features International Jazz Show

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 22

### By JIMMY WILLIS

Sat. 9-13-58

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The International Jazz Show at the 1958 World's Fair here was perhaps the greatest of all times. Headlining was Sarah Vaughan, the soft-voiced Newark, N.J. sensation, who rendered "Tenderly," "How High the Moon," "Bewitched, Bothered and Bewildered." Miss Vaughan, who made her debut with Earl Hines at the Apollo in 1943, has toured France, England, and other European countries since that time, and now is back in the United States.

1/7

Also featured was New Orleans' Sidney Bechet dancing, singing and thrilling the audience with renditions of "Basin Street Blues." At the age of six Bechet first began playing music. He later played with the famous Eagle Band and with King Oliver in 1919 in both Chicago and New York. In the 1920's Bechet attracted the attention of symphony conductor Ernest Ansermet, whose enthusiasm for the Orleanian's talent is still well-known. He later toured Europe and Russia with Louis Armstrong and also played with the great Noble Sissle. He has lived in France since the 1940's.

Mr. Willis

were Buck Clayton, trumpet; Arvell Shaw, bass; Vic Dickinson, trombone; Kansas Fields, drums, and Sammy Price, piano.

Marshall Brown was organizer of the international youth jazz band which appeared at the jazz festival.

Teddy Wilson was guest pianist and was well received for his fine styling of "Tea For Two" and "It Ain't Necessarily So." Among those from the United States at the jazz festival were Capt. John D. Andrus of Port Neche, Tex.; Jose Ramos, New Orleans; Resel Manuel and Howard Craig, also of New Orleans, and Robert Jauch of Nebraska.

■

**THE AMERICAN** pavilion at the World's Fair is a large circular structure standing 85 feet high and 340 feet in diameter. It has ricly landscaped floral gardens, an apple orchard flanking the lagoon at the main entrance and color is added by flags of the 48 states and three territories. Living willow trees remain part of the interior of the main floor and balcony. A 150-foot circular pool forms a hub for the structure. Natural lights flood the pavilion through the translucent walls and plastic roofs. Guides were several hundreds of young men and women from nearly every state and territory of the United States.

Also represented were pavilions from other countries, including Russia with a great display of sputniks I, II, and III, modern automobiles American styled; Belgium, France, Mexico, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Italy, England, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Poland and others.

The United States made a significant contribution to this monumental enterprise which the Belgians have so capably arranged.

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# 'LE JAZZ' ARRIVES AT BRUSSELS FAIR

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

### Sidney Bechet Sextet Saves the Day for U.S. in Poorly Organized Concert

Wed. 7-30-58
p. 19

By HOWARD TAUBMAN
Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 29—The man said "Maintenant nous commençons avec 'I Found a New Baby.'" And the program of jazz at the Brussels Fair sent here by the Newport Festival took off and began to soar. Sidney Bechet was the man and it was his sextet that played like pros.

1/7

Things did't start well at the United States Pavilion Theatre tonight. The first half of program was turned over to the Newport International Youth Band, the ensemble of youngsters assembled from a number of European countries.

The idea of putting together such a band has merits — on paper. It shows how widely jazz is appreciated and cultivated in Europe. But even in the United States it would be hazardous to bring together eighteen players from different parts of the country and expect them to make musical sense after only several weeks of preparation.

The plain truth is that this international band is not much more than a stunt. Under Marshall Brown's leadership it played pretentiously and tediously. It had no cohesion and no point of view.

**U. S. Seen Misrepresented**

As a presentation for the Newport Jazz Festival the band may have served a purpose. But what in the world was it doing at the American Pavilion in a program dedicated to American jazz? This was the place to display our best. Won't we ever learn to insist on a strong representation of what we can do in a given field?

After the intermission things began to improve, though not rapidly enough. There was Teddy Wilson, a fine jazz pianist, playing in a makeshift trio that looked and sounded part of the time as if it had been put together at the last minute.

Then came Sarah Vaughan, a gifted jazz singer. Supported by her trio, she went through her repertory. This was expert work of its kind. It would be pleasant if vocalists—and masters of ceremonies at jazz concerts—would abandon the corn that goes with their announcements.

Do people really want to know when Miss Vaughan recorded a number she intends to sing Is it useful for the singer to tell the audience that she thinks a song is beautiful when she is about to sing it?

**Weariness Is Washed Away**

Mr. Bechet's sextet saved the evening. It played with a sense of rhythmic momentum and a gusto that are in the liveliest tradition of American jazz. Weariness induced by some earlier dullness and fumbling was washed away. At last American jazz woke them up.

The audience that turned out for this program had come up virtually begging to be stimulated. This was not the usual gathering of very important people who turn out for premières in Brussels. It was a "hep" international crowd. Many were youngsters, and their dress was thoroughly informal. For them the music was the thing. They had to wait a long while to get what they had come for.

The jazz festival spreads itself out in Newport over a long week-end. For Brussels it should have chosen its performers more discriminatingly and concentrated its program to better purpose. If America cannot do better than this with a jazz concert, of all things, they might as well throw in the sponge.

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# Says U. S. Pavilion At Brussels World Fair Has Served Purpose

(Editor's Note: In the battle for men's minds, the Brussels World's Fair, which ended Sunday, was a major propaganda engagement between East and West. How did the United States fare before a jury of millions of Europeans? Here is an impartial appraisal by the United Press International bureau manager in Brussels.)

By WILLIAM ANDERSON

BRUSSELS. — (UPI) — The American pavilion at the World's Fair gained an immense fund of goodwill for America during its six-month existence, even if it did not please everyone.

Covering the daily happenings at the fair, which ended Sunday, I contacted and interviewed hundreds of visitors representing dozens of nationalities and countries.

I found that most of the criticism heard against the $14,000,000 U.S. exhibit came from Americans themselves. Few Europeans, Asians or Russians were critical. For them the huge round pavilion designed by Edward Stone and administered by Commissioner-General Howard S. Cullman was an eye-opener.

I heard highly-placed persons ranging from Russia's First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan to Princess Margaret of Britain praise it as giving them a better conception of U.S. life than they had before.

This feeling was certainly shared by 90 per cent of the estimated 15 million visitors who saw the U.S. show.

In an inter-pavilion contest for architecture and content, the U.S. came fourth behind Czechoslovakia, the Belgian civil engineering and the British pavilions. The Russian judge, however, gave the U S. a full 20 points out of 20 in the contest.

A team of Russian cameramen who filmed every square foot of the pavilion and its exhibits said the film was to be used by Moscow to plan future exhibitions.

Commissioner-General Cullman was asked dozens of times by American visitors, "where is the evidence of our industrial might?"

He invariably pointed out of his office window to the main Brussels-Antwerp highway and drew attention to the streams of U.S. built autos flashing past and said, "Out there, gentlemen, out there."

And the Russians did not conceal that their own site was prepared by American-built bulldozers and scrapers.

The lack of U.S. industrial exhibits which surprised and angered some Americans did not surprise Europeans who comprised 90 per cent of the visitors.

The Europeans knew the Brussels Fair was not the usual sort of trade fair at which U.S. industry exhibits in countries all over the world every year.

This six-month "Show of the Century" was supposed to be a compendium of mankind's achievements in the humanitarian fields. "Towards More Humanism" was one of the themes laid down by the Belgian organizers.

Americans may have wondered what a familiar thing like a football uniform was doing in the pavilion. But for thousands of Europeans this was the first sight of the modern gladiator's getup and just as interesting as the originals gladiator uniforms show in the Italian pavilion.

The controversy around the art section started on the opening day and was still raging when the fair closed. "Too much abstract," said some. "Not enough" said others. "Rubbish . . . wonderful . . . incomprehensible ... "They were all used.

There was no controversy whatever around the huge murals of "Happy Russian Workers" all marching steadfastly towards the exit of the Soviet pavilion.

The Russian exhibit was far from being a failure. It received certainly as many visitors as the U.S. pavilion. Most tourists went to see both as they were near each other and also close to one of the main fairgrounds entrances.

But Europeans I talked to found the Russian pavilion stiff, old-fashioned and dominated by machine tools. The Russians ignored the theme of the fair and put over the message "we're a big, powerful and an industrial nation." Most people interviewed said they would have been more interested in finding out about the Russian people instead of viewing the collection of linotypes, model dams and steel presses.

The Russians' big trump, notwithstanding, was the display of the two Sputniks, later joined by the massive Sputnik three. The U.S. had not a single exhibit to show it was in the space race.

A pleasant surprise to Europeans was the courteous multi-lingual guides in the U.S. pavilion. They were mostly college or university students representing all the states and were on hand from morning until closing time to help visitors.

The Russians had very few guides and they usually had to refer questioners to higher-ups before giving explanations.

The American performing arts program under Jean Dalrymple had its ups and downs, but on a tight budget it managed to keep something runnning all the time in the impressive theater near the pavilion. The program ranged from the Boston Symphony through Benny Goodman to college combos who paid their own way over and usually performed without payment.

Circarama," the 360-degree movie built with a grant from the Ford Foundation and designed by Walt Disney, was a winner from the start. As its fame spread visitors had to queue for hours to get in for the 15-minute show. They got an eyeful of the U.S. from bustling New York, peaceful villages of New England, and the Grand Canyon to a ride on a San Francisco cable car.

The U.S. Pavilion could have been better. The British are saying the same about their display. So are the Japanese, the French and the 44 other nations who participated. No one was fully satisfied. But the U.S. has certainly spent $14,000,000 less fruitfully in the past.

Cull

P. 8

Kansas City

Mo

Oct 24-58

PD

# Diggs Asks More Negroes Be Sent To World's Fair

Chicago Ill.
Defender
Jan 3-1958

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Charles Diggs (Michigan Democrat) has asked for increased participation by American Negroes at the World's Fair to be held at Brussels in May.

Diggs made his request in a letter to Howard S. Cullman, United States Commissioner General to the Fair. It is Cullman's job to see that U. S. culture is favorably represented at the mammouth project in which many of the nations are participating.

Diggs said that more Negroes should be included, both in the programming and staff for this So far as is now known, Louis country's representation.

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# FAIR GETS EXHIBIT ON U. S. PROBLEMS

Times, P. 12

## Private Display at Brussels Deals With Segregation, Slums and Resources

New York, N.Y.

Three architecturally symbolic buildings will house a report at the Brussels world's fair on three of this nation's big problems—segregation, the city and nature.

Jan. 3-12-58

When the fair opens next month visitors who have questions about segregation, slums and overworked natural resources will find some of the answers in this side attraction.

The display, organized by Fortune magazine and designed by Leo Lionni, its art director, will consist of three multi-colored pavilions raised on stilts and separate from the main United States pavilion. A suspended runway will pass through the center of its three sections. Each building will be 20 feet long, 12 feet high and 12 feet wide.

In the first pavilion, a jumbled crystal shape, visitors will see a maze of nlarged newspaper clippings telling about Southern school difficulties, bus boycotts and discrimination in housing, and about slums and urban sprawl, floods and soil erosion.

Less chaotic walls in the second section will display photographs and charts documenting moves toward the improvement of the Negroes' status, toward the increase of private homes and elimination of slums, and toward the preservation of natural resources. Captions in English, French, and Flemish will accompany this progress report.

The third building, constructed with simple, angled panels, will be calm in contrast. Inside, three large photographs will present the ideals that a sometimes slow democracy works toward. In one enlargement white, Negro and Oriental children are playing together; a ebautiful, balconied apartment building is shown in another; in the third, machines cultivate in contours broad rice fields in California.

The exhibit will be entitled "American Idealism in Action." Originating the idea, a conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last year advised the State Department to play down at Brussels the self-righteousness and boastfulness often associated with the United States. Dr. Walt W. Rostow, an economist at M. I. T., suggested then that a candid report on "unfinished business" be presented at the fair.

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Afro American
P. 11
Baltimore, Md.
Dat. 4-5-58

**MISS GRACE HAYES,** junior honor student at Kalamazoo College, Michigan, selected as one of 10 young persons to go to Brussels, Belgium to serve as a guide and good will ambassador for the World's Fair, was given a bon voyage reception prior to her leaving. Miss Hayes is seated at left. Next is Miss Ann Estill, hostess, and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Don V. Estill in whose home the reception was given. Standing, left to right are Misses Mary Pixley, Loretta Moore, Dana Branton, Kathy McCubbins and Agnes House.

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Defender
Sat. 4-5-58
Chicago

**DELORES ALSTON,** 1957 Morgan State college graduate of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed by the U. S. Government to serve as guide at the World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium. On returning to this country, Miss Alston will resume working toward her master's degree in language at Atlanta university.

Afro American
P.7
Baltimore
Sat 4-5

HARRY BELAFONTE

# Belafonte on Brussels Fair bill

Afro American P.7
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Harry Belafonte will star at the Brussels Worlds Fair, September 5, 7, in a special version of his one-man concert program.

The actor-singer will offer a two and a half hour repertoire of international folk songs and will be accompanied by two guitarists and a full orchestra under the baton of his own conductor.

Sat. 4-5-58

Belafonte, whose first film for his own producing company, "End of the World," will be in release at that time, is expected to play limited engagements in London, Paris and Rome immediately after the Brussels appearance in response to continued requests of European theatrical impresarios.

This will mark Belafonte's first appearance on the continent.

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## To Belgium

A June, 1957 Morgan State College graduate has been given an assignment by the U. S.

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MISS DELORES ALSTON
Guide

Journal & Guide

Department of State to serve as a guide at the World's Fair, in Brussels, Belgium.

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She is Miss Delores Alston of 1609 North Bond street, Baltimore, Md.

Norfolk Va

Miss Alston, who sailed for Europe March 28, will carry on her assignment from April of this year through October.

At Morgan, Miss Alston majored in modern languages and won a scholarship to work toward a master's degree at Atlanta University.

Sat 4-5-58

Notified by Dr. Frederick Dedmond, her Morgan professor, of the Government's search for qualified applicants for the Belgium post, Miss Alston left Atlanta University after successfully completing her first semester of work there. She plans to return to Atlanta to resume studies after her European assignment is completed.

P.5

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Press Little Rock Ark. Fri 3-21-58 P.7

**WORLD FAIR GUIDES**—Pictured above are the guide-demonstrators to the World's Fair in Brussels, Belgium, selected by a commission appointed by Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

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This team was invited to the Executive mansion for a luncheon and conference with the governor and his wife for a final briefing and acquaintance. They are. Left to right: (seated) Lois G. Sutherland, Hazel Parks; Mrs. Williams; Grace H. Hayes, Little Rock; Governor Williams; Sue Beebe, Owosso; Betty Lou Anderson, Detroit; (standing) Charles E. Butterworth, Royal Oak; Stanley H. Reeves, Detroit; and James A. Stevens, Battle Creek.

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# Morgan grad will be guide in Brussels

Afro-American

17

BALTIMORE

A June, 1957 Morgan State College graduate has been given an assignment by the U.S. Department of State to serve as a guide at the World's Fair, in Brussels, Belgium.

She is Miss Delores Alston of 1609 N. Bond St.

Sat 4-12-58

**Miss Alston, who sailed for Europe March 28, will carry on her assignment from April of this year through October.**

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P. 20

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Baltimore Md

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MISS DELORES ALSTON

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## Negro Youth Serve At Brussels Worlds' Fair

Globe

CHICAGO — Twelve Negro youth are among the 200 young Americans helping to sell democracy by serving as guides at the Brussells World's Fair according to an article in the July issue of EBONY.

P.8

Ranging in age from 19 to 25, the guides at the American Pavilion, termed "informal ambassadors" by the U. S. Commissioner to the Fair, work 40 hours per week, but have three full consecutive days free each week to visit European families and countries.

Nashville, Tenn.

Most of the guides are college students in fields such as languages, foreign service, and education, and their work at the Fair will become an invaluable part of their education.

June 27-58
6 27

According to EBONY, the Negro youth "amaze" Europeans by being integrated into the guide crew.

# U. S. VOTING WAYS ARE A HIT OF FAIR

## Brussels Visitors Try Out Election Machines in a Popularity Poll

Times p. 6

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

17

New York N.Y.

Tues. 4-22-58

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 21—Abraham Lincoln led today in the field of statesmen and Louis Armstrong in the field of musicians as World's Fair visitors in Brussels registered some preferences at the United States pavilion.

The voting is secret, free and uncensored. Six automatic Shoup voting machines give visitors at the pavilion a chance to register their preferences in eight categories, from motion picture actresses to universities.

A sign explains that the questions on the voting machines are nonpolitical. But it notes at the same time that the secret ballot has special political significance.

President Eisenhower emphasized that in a brief statement he contributed for the voting machine exhibit. It is on display in English, French and Flemish.

"The right to vote, to make a secret and independent political decision is the ultimate guarantee of liberty and freedom to people throughout the world," the President said.

### Soviet Visitors Interested

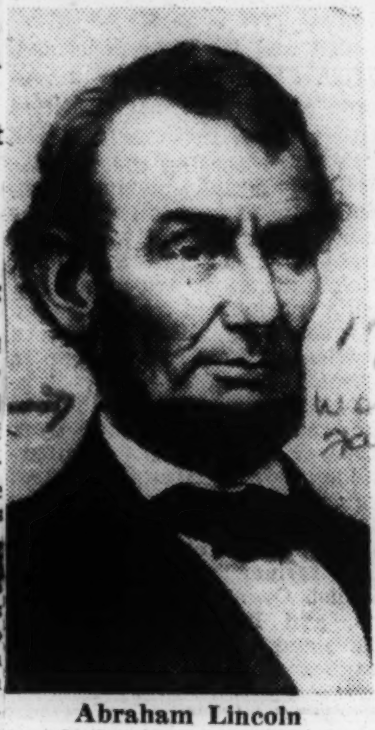
Soviet visitors have shown a keen interest in the machines. A member of the staff of the near-by Soviet pavilion has returned a number of times, taking notes and once bringing a colleague fluent in English.

One of the Russian visitors apparently suspected the counting meter that tallies the votes was able to associate a voter's number with the choice he had made.

"All right," he said, "I am number 434 and I vote for Eisenhower. How do I know the machine doesn't show how number 434 voted?"

Arthur Darby, a former New York school teacher who represents the Shoup company here assured the Russians that the machine was not an "informer." The mechanism counts the votes but does not keep track of any specific vote.

## Lead in Polls at the Brussels Fair



Abraham Lincoln

17 World's Fair

Louis Armstrong

By noon about 5,000 persons had stepped into the booths, closed the curtains and, with all the secrecy of a national election, voted. Each question gave the voter a choice of eight or ten names from which to picking his favorite.

### Washington Second Choice

One machine that was opened at midday had a total of 84 voters. The first question, on the favorite American statesman, showed Lincoln leading George Washington 163 to 103. Franklin D. Roosevelt was third with 64.

Louis Armstrong, who has had spectacular success in his travels abroad, was chosen the favorite musician by 154 votes. Benny Goodman, who will appear at the United States exhibition theatre for a week in May, received 98.

Kim Novak, with 133 votes, is the favorite film star and Marilyn Monroe second with 55. The "greatest" American writer, by this poll, seems to be Ernest Hemingway. He recieved 151 votes. Mark Twain was second with 81.

New York was chosen by 137 voters as the city they would most like ot visit, San Francisco by 85.

Albert Einstein was believed by 181 voters to have been the "greatest European emigrant to the United States in modern times." Writer Thomas Mann was favored by 64.

As a vacation spot, Hawaii won 157 votes and Florida 119.

Harvard was chosen by 119 voters as the university they would most like to attend. In second place was the neighboring Massachusetts Institute of Technology with 65.

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# Former Central Student Is Guide At Brussels Fair

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Kansas City

Marilyn Kincaid, 1956 graduate of Central High school, was appointed as one of two college students from the Kansas City area to serve as guides at the Brussels International Fair.

The primary requirements were a fluent speaking knowledge of French and two years of college or the equivalent.

Marilyn and Ann Boppart, the other appointee, were both students at junior college. Ann studied French at Notre Dame de Sion here in Kansas City and Marilyn spent last summer in Quebec practicing French conversation. Both were students of Miss Gerarline Knotter, French instructor at junior college.

The girls will serve as guides at the United States pavilion representing the state of Missouri. The fair opened yesterday, April 17, and will close about the middle of October.

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# Fair's Race Exhibit Hit By Preston

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 6-25-58

## Brussels Display Held Aid to Reds

P. 1

By ALBERT RILEY

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Preston, just ~~back from a quick~~ trip to the Brussels World's Fair, is highly critical of the American exhibit there, particularly one phase dealing with the problem of racial segregation.

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While in Brussels, Preston said, he protested the racial issue display, entitled "Unfinished Work" to Howard Cullman, the U.S. commissioner in charge of the American exhibit.

Two other congressmen on the trip, Rep. Rivers (D-SC) and Rep. Ayers (R-Ohio), also agreed that "Unfinished Work" should not be in the fair.

### INVITES PROPAGANDA

Their criticism was that it does not present a Southern viewpoint calls attention to racial problems but offers no solution, and constitutes an invitation to Communist propaganda.

*Nude art at fair is all right, Ike's take-a-look envoy declares, Page 2.*

"Unfinished Work," which displays newspaper stories and pictures about integration problems, slums, land use and natural resources, was organized by Fortune magazine.

Sen. Talmadge protested the display to the State department before the fair opened.

Preston, who was briefed by the State department before making his five-day trip to Brussels, will see officials of that department again and emphasize his criticism.

### AIR GUESTS

The three congressmen were among 80 representatives of American government and industry who were guests of Overseas National Airways on an inaugural flight to the Belgian capital to demonstrate one of the charter airline's new planes. Preston said the three lawmakers obtained approval from the Civil Aeronautics Board to go on the free flight, a legal requirement.

The Georgia congressman said he accepted the invitaion to go to Brussels because he wanted to see the American exhibit, for which his House subcommittee on appropriations had approved a federal outlay of $13,500,000.

He said Tuesday he does not think the United States is getting value received for this expenditure.

Although the American exhibit is of beautiful architectural design, there is too much wasted space and too many worthless exhibits, Preston commented. The U.S. display, he added, is too sophisticated, appeals too much to the intelligensia and fails to carry a message of American ideals and achievements to the people of Europe.

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Wed 6-25-58

P. 7

17

Preston compared the exhibit unfavorably with Russia's pavilion where, he said, the Soviets have placed on view impressive examples of Soviet industrial, scientific and cultural achievement.

Even the Russian art exhibits are magnificent, the Georgian said, compared to American displays of modern art and cartoons unintelligible to the European viewers. The Soviet, he added, also are making propaganda headway by distributing attractive books and leaflets whereas the Americans have nothing to distribute.

The Statesboro congressman said it is not too late for the American exhibit to be modified and that he will recommend swift changes.

# American Guides At Brussels Have "Right" Answers On Race

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By LOUIS LAUTIER

Daily World p1 Sat. 5-31-58 Atlanta, Ga.

BRUSSELS — (NNPA) — American guides at the United States pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair have been taught the right answers to questions concerning interricial relations in the United States.

Carefully selected and trained, college students or just out of college, had orientation sessions for seven days aboard the ships on which they came to Belgium.

Their orientation included language classes, work shops with representatives of the United States State Department, lectures on American and Belgium art, history, economics, and other topics.

In addition to the American guides there also is a group of European guides. The European guides were hired because of the stinginess of Congress in providing funds for American participation in the fair.

**12 COLORED GUIDES**

There are in all about 215 guides At least 12 of them are colored Americans.

The American guides sleep, eat and work together, notwthstanding that they come from all sections of the country. One of the first questions asked each applicant was whether he or she would have any objections to living and working with colored persons.

One of the guides this reporter interviewed is Miss Suzanne McClain, 21, of New Platz, N. Y., a senior at Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N. Y.

Miss McClain is majoring in sociology and mass communications. She would like to work in the communications field. She is more interested in the research aspects and hopes to do some kind of public relations work.

She was with the group who came over on the S. S. America, arriving April 5. On board the ship the guides did a talent show. Miss McClain sang two songs and played the guitar.

She is one of the guides who was appointed by the Federal Government. Because of the shortage of funds, Governors of several of the states were allowed to name guides and pay their salaries and living and traveling expenses.

Miss McClain applied to the office of the Commissioner General for the World's Fair in New York After pasisng a language test, she was interviewed by a personnel officer of the State Department.

Miss McClain sang on board the ship two Israeli folk songs in Hebrew. She learned Hebrew from Israeli friends in New York.

**OTHER NATIONS**

In the group of American guides are not only colored Americans but also Puerto Ricans and Hawaiians.

Miss McClain is the daughter of Julius McClain, a phychiatric social worker at the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, and Mrs. Helen Robinson McClain, a social worker.

At the fair she is working for the coordination center for official visitors.

She likes Brussels very much. She thinks it is a beautiful city and the Belgian people are "marvelous".

All of the American guides were invited to Belgian homes for dinner several evenings before the fair officially opened April 17. Miss McClain said the whole group has been very well received by the people in Brussels.

During the orientation sessions she explained, concentrated on the the kind of answers the guides might give to criticism of the United States. One of the primary questions they anticipated had to do with race relations, and they worked on possible answers at some length. "Everyone found it very helpful," Miss McClain said.

Asked for a typical question they anticipated, Miss McClain said:

"Put in terms of a Belgian or any European, "What is this I hear about your not liking Negroes to go to school with you? Why is that? Negroes can go to school here.'

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"These kinds of questions are asked very often in Europe, and I think all the guides have found this to be true -- that we are asked questions about life in the States.

"When asked to try to explain what happened in Arkansas or whether I was allowed to go to school with white children and if I ever run into various kinds of segregation and integration, and do I think integration will finally take place -- you can give an answer that is understandable if you talk in terms of personal experience

"At other times you simply have to say "Such and such is true about the things they read in the papers.'

"In addition to giving your personal experience, you may say we do have incidents such as this to happen, things are going on in the South.

"I think these are the kind of things Europeans hear most about They are definitely played up and given a great deal of emphasis here.

"I also tell them that there has been a great deal of progress and that I feel we have taken great steps toward integration and the elimination of segregation -- that we are working on this and feel that it is one our worst social problems."

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P 17c Times New York NY Sat. 7-19-58

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The New York Times

GOING HOME: Thomas and Lucy Big Owl at the desk at the Carteret Hotel here. They were among Sioux Indians who appeared at fair in Brussels, and required help in getting back to the United States. After brief stay here, the performers left for South Dakota.

17 . 1958

BRUSSELS WORLD FAIR

# Nude at Fair Fails to Ruffle Allen

Post and Times Herald

United Press International

George V. Allen, director of the U. S. Information Agency, recommended to President Eisenhower yesterday that some American exhibits at the Brussels Fair be rotated to meet Congressional criticism.

But Allen, just returned from a quick inspection trip to Brussels, opposed removing the much-criticized glass etching of an unclad Indian woman. He said it was "insignificant . . . inconsequential."

Allen made a preliminary report on his trip to the President at the White House. Afterwards, he told newsmen his overall impression of the United States exhibit at Brussels "on balance is certainly more favorable than not."

He particularly praised the United States Fair Building. But he conceded that "some aspects of the Fair could be broadened to be more widely representative of American life."

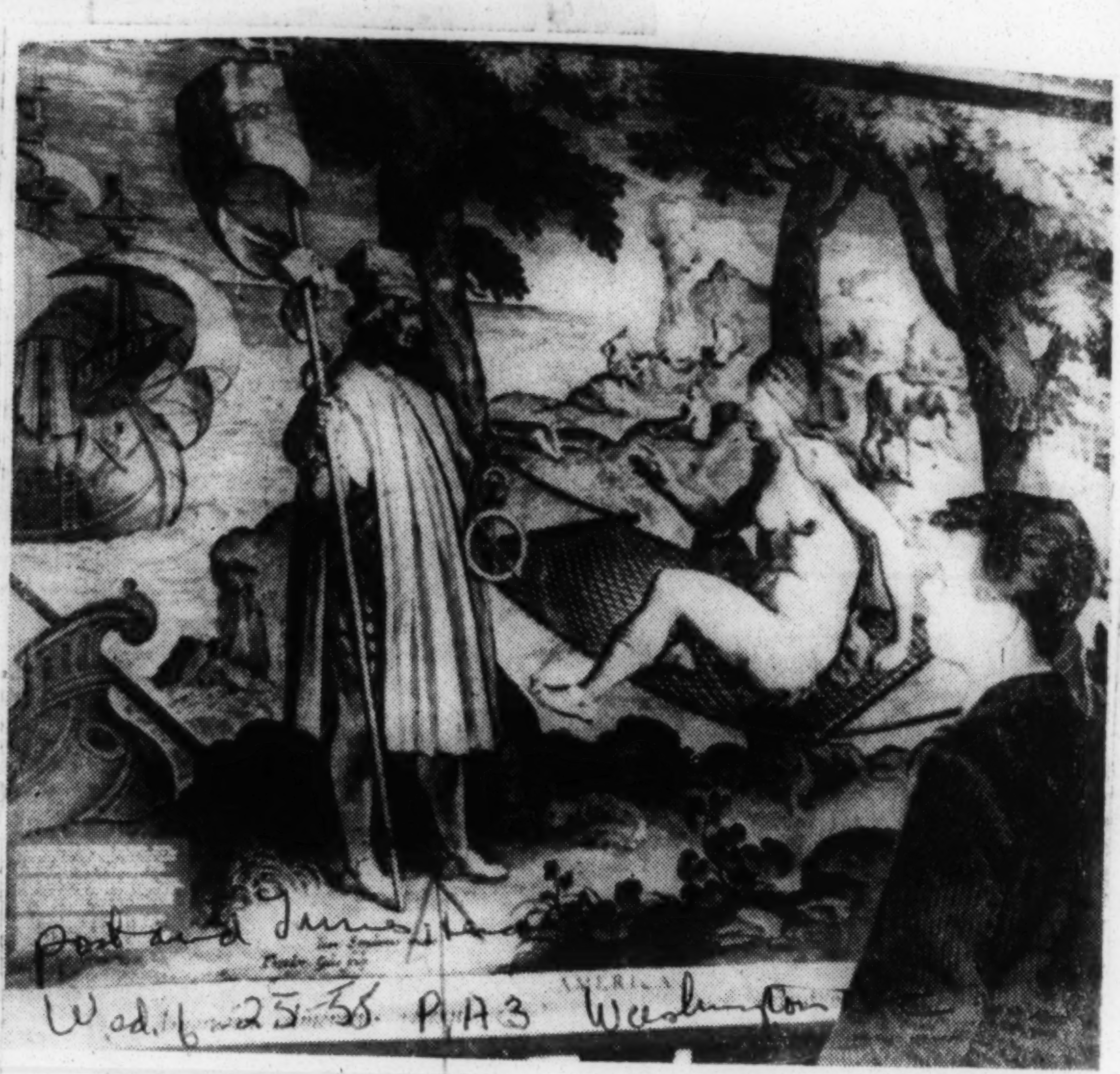
Allen made a stopoff at the Brussels Fair in the course of a European trip on orders from Mr. Eisenhower after some Congressmen criticized the etching and the exhibit's presentation of segregation in the United States.

Allen said he thought certain aspects of American life such as public health could be added to the United States exhibit.

He also recommended that the art display be "broadened to take in a wide variety of American painters and sculptors." He said the art exhibit was "overweighted on the abstract side."

P. A3

Wed. 6-25-58



Post and Times Herald

Wed. 6-25-58. P. A3 Washington

This plate glass etching at the entrance to United States Pavilion at Brussels World Fair is one of the subjects of a report President Eisenhower got yesterday from U. S. Information Director George V. Allen as a result of complaints about the American exhibit. Etching shows a woman, nude to the waist and lying in a hammock on a beach, while savages in background roast what appears to be part of a human body; at left is explorer Amerigo Vespucci.

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Courier

**Brussels Guides**—Three collegians from the United States pose in the U. S. Pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair where they are guides. Their distinctive uniforms, made of Acrilan and donated by the Chemstrand Corporation, permits visitors to single them out in crowds to answer questions and perform escort duty. Betty Lou Anderson (left) of Detroit is a junior at the University of Michigan; Beverly E. Franks (center) of Boston attended the Universities of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and Robert Matsuda (right) of Honolulu is a junior at the University of Hawaii.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7-19-58

P. 23

# Charleston County Negro Fair Livestock Winners Are Named

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

Thurs 11-6-58

P. 1B

James White of Red Top showed the winning animal in the Charleston County Colored Farmers' Fair. His shorthorn bull took top honors in its class and won the prize for the best animal.

Other winners were named in beef and hog classes, in 4-H Club and school booths and in canning.

The complete list of winners, announced last night, follows:

CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls: James White, Red Top, first; Eddie Chisolm, Wadmalaw Island, second; Timothy Thompson, Awendaw, third.

Herefords: Jesse Quarles, John's Island, first; S. J. C. Weathers, Buck Hall, second.

Milk Cows: William Walker, James Island, first; Sam Robinson, John's Island, second.

HOGS

Landrace Boars: William Gold Mount Pleasant, first; Emily White, Red Top, second.

Junior Boars, Duroc, Philip Porcher, Awendaw, first; Alfred Walker, James Island, second.

Gilts: William Gold, Mount Pleasant, first; S. J. C. Weathers, Buck Hall, second.

BOOTHS

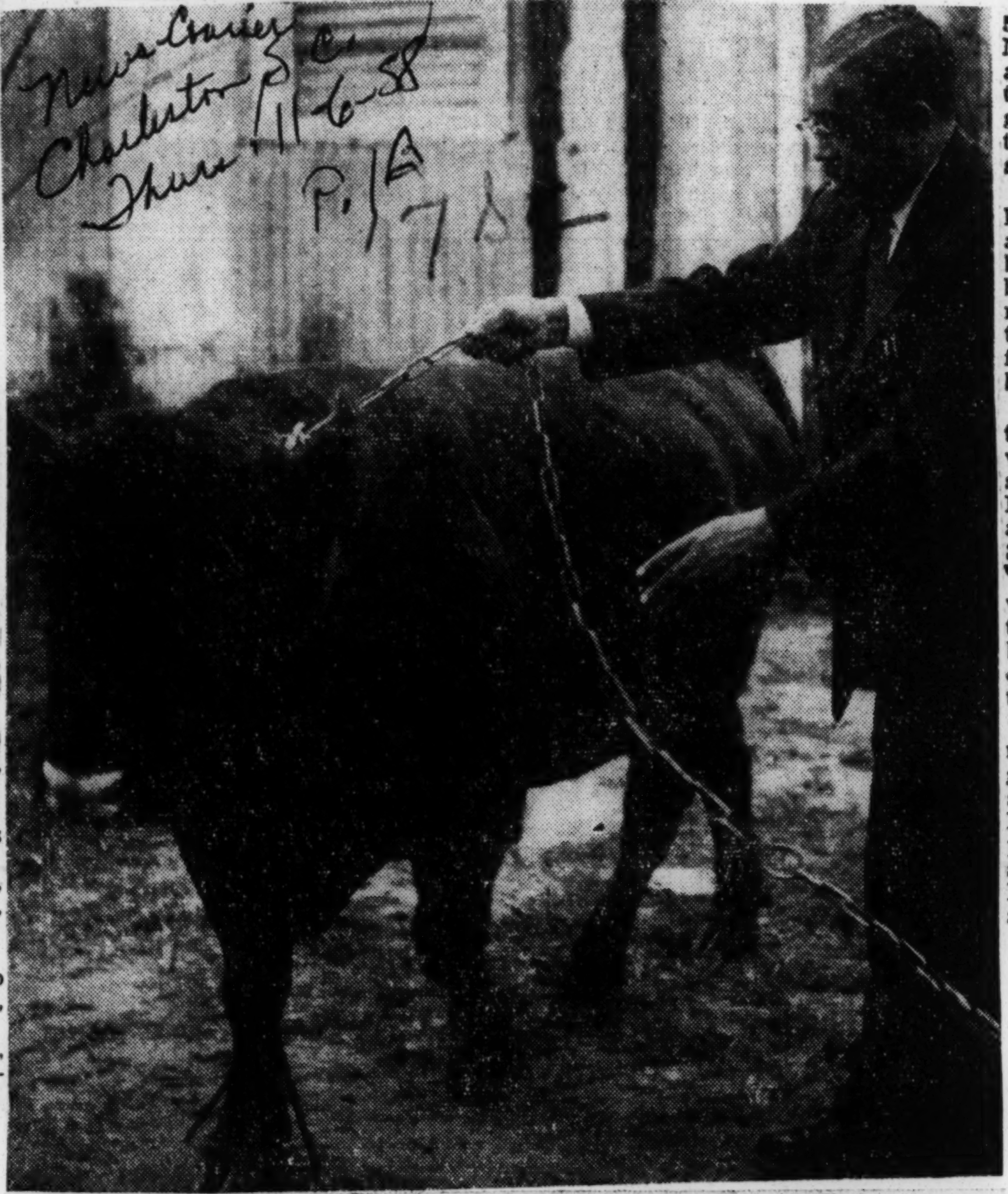
4-H Clubs: St. James of James Island, first; Santee, second.

Schools: Wallace Consolidated, first; Baptist Hill Elementary, second.

CANNING

Fruit: Cecile Campbell, Edisto Island, first; Juanita Grimball, Wadmalaw, second.

Vegetables: Mamie Williams, Wadmalaw, first; Eleanor Jenkins, Wadmalaw, second.



News Courier
Charleston S.C.
Thurs 11-6-58
P. 1B

Red Top Farmer's Short Horn Bull Wins At Fair

Julius Amaker, assistant business manager for the Charleston County Colored Farmers Fair, shows a Short Horn bull which was named the outstanding animal at the fair. Judging took place yesterday. The fair will continue through Saturday with school children being admitted free tomorrow. The bull belongs to James White of Red Top.

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# State Negro Fair To Open On Monday

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

Sat 10-25-58

P. 3A

COLUMBIA (Special) — The 54th Annual South Carolina State Negro Fair, probably the oldest and most successful state fair in the South operated by Negroes, will open Monday and continue through Saturday at the state fair grounds.

Dr. A. J. Collins, who begins his 30th year as president of the association, says every effort has been made to have a bigger and better program this year. The main exhibit building is expected to have on display some of the finest farm and educational exhibits ever seen at the fair.

Prells Broadway Shows, reputed to be the largest road carnival on wheels, will place a galaxy of shows and rides on the midway. Many new attractions have been added and will run daily until Saturday midnight.

A record attendance for the week is expected. To boost attendance a new automobile will be given away on the final day of the fair to the person holding the lucky paid attendance ticket.

The big midway carnival will roll in Sunday afternoon and begin setting up booths, rides and shows for the six day program. Exhibitors will bring and begin placing exhibits on Monday. More space has been requested in the livestock buildings for the cattle, swine and poultry exhibits.